ADMINISTRATION REPORT
N. W. P. & OUDH.
1894-95

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1895.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

FOR

1894-95.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE office of Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was held by the Hon'ble Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., until the 9th January 1895, when he proceeded on leave and subsequently resigned the service. The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I., administered the Provinces as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner from 10th January to the end of the year.

THE YEAR.

Harvest of 1893-94.

A heavy fall of rain in October 1893 caused damage to a kharíf harvest which had already to some extent been injured by excessive moisture owing to the monsoon of 1893; and while in the western divisions the autumn crops were good, in Oudh and the eastern districts the crops were poor. The winter rains were sufficient but untimely, and the cloudy weather which subsequently prevailed disappointed the promise of an abundant spring harvest. The sugar crop was everywhere excellent. In Bundelkhand the wheat was injured by rust.

The year 1894-95.

The year 1894 was remarkable for its unusually heavy rainfall. The monsoon was fully established over the whole of the Provinces in the second week of June, and in July there were heavy falls of rain at stations on the outer ridges of the hills and in the submontane districts. In the latter, excessive falls were reported in August, after which a break set in, and an early withdrawal of the monsoon was expected. But early in October a change set in, and throughout that month the rainfall was excessive and quite abnormal. The crops were inferior to those of the preceding year.

Public health.

The year was unhealthy, cholera and malarial fever being very prevalent, especially in the sub-Himálayan districts.

Cattle-disease.

There was much mortality among cattle, except in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions. But little progress has been made in the prevention and treatment of cattle-disease, and the agricultural population continues to be careless and apathetic in presence of a cattle epidemic. The Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar in Kumaun has now been finished; but the Civil Veterinary Department is still in its infancy, and it cannot be said that any effective remedies have yet been brought to the notice of the population.

Prices. The prices of food-grains were again generally low, and even easier than in the preceding year.

Trade. The trade with the foreign countries of Thibet and Nepál shows an increase in the year under review. The total value was Rs. 1,00,62,068 as compared with Rs. 90,12,218 in 1893-94, the figures of the previous year being Rs. 95,76,824. The average of the past 10 years was Rs. 1,04,29,002. The falling off is most marked in the trade with Nepál, the development of which is retarded by the exclusive policy of the administration of that country, and by the restrictions that are occasionally placed on traffic.

The total value of the rail-borne traffic was Rs. 35,68,77,855, as compared with Rs. 32,25,20,653 in 1893-94, the figures of the previous year being Rs. 31,21,39,831.

In both imports and exports there has been a steady increase in value, the former showing a rise of 14 per cent. and the latter of 8 per cent. The statistics which have been collected point to an unusually large importation of food grains owing to the home supply being insufficient for local consumption on account of the indifferent harvests of 1893 and 1894. The increase in the value of exports was due to a large exportation of the more costly articles, such as cotton and woollen goods, hides and skins, wheat, shell-lac and leather (manufactured) and coal, and to the assignment of a higher value to opium in 1894-95.

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Legislative Council. The Legislative Council met four times during the year.

Legislation. Of the five measures dealt with four passed into law, *viz.* (1) a Bill for the validation of the registration and authentication of certain documents, (2) a Bill to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in Oudh, (3) the Municipalities Acts Amendment Bill, and (4) the Water-Works Act Amendment Bill, and one, the Honorary Munsifs Bill, is still under consideration.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Nawab of Rampur. His Highness Náwab Hamid Ali Khan was installed on the 1st April 1894, and since then the administration of the Rámpur State has been carried on by the Nawáb, assisted by an executive Council of three members. The annual report of the state, which is separately published, gives a clear account of the administration, and bears testimony to creditable work performed by the officials, under supervision exercised by the members of the Council, and to the recognition by His Highness the Nawáb of his obligations in regard to the proper government of his state. The income of the year was Rs. 33,23,028, and the expenditure Rs. 29,44,754. Including promissory notes the large sum of 2¼ crores of rupees, besides 1,000 gold-mohars, was lodged in the treasury. The most noticeable feature in the year's administration has been the very large increase in the attendance at the hospitals conducted under the English system. These institutions have been of great utility to the

people, and their success is mainly due to the appointment of a European officer as State Surgeon.

Raja of Tehri.

The total income of the Tehri State amounted to Rs. 2,50,451, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,80,244. The state has now over five lakhs of rupees invested in Government promissory notes. The outlay on public works was larger than usual; but the Rája evidently requires advice in the matter of investment for his surplus, as to the best means of developing the resources of his territory, and in the management of the hospital. His Highness is possessed of good ability, and appears to take a personal interest in the proper administration of his State.

FINANCE.

The year 1894-95 was the third of the current Provincial Contract, which was framed on the basis of a transfer to the provincial account of sources of revenue estimated to yield an annual income of Rs. 31,52,900 to meet charges of an equal estimated amount.

Provincial.

The total receipts in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 3,30,86,000, and in the budget of 1894-95, after allowance was made for a special contribution of five lakhs of rupees to the Imperial Government, the receipts were taken at Rs. 3,23,84,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 3,32,50,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 8,66,000 to be met by drawing on the provincial balance, which at the beginning of that year stood at Rs. 45,24,000.

The year was, however, an unfortunate one for provincial finance, owing to bad harvests in the eastern and southern districts, and especially to the partial failure of the autumn harvest of 1894, caused by excessive and protracted rainfall. Remissions and suspensions of revenue and local rates on a liberal scale were necessary, and the operations of the Irrigation Department were unfavourably affected by the character of the season. There was also a considerable falling off in the receipts from court-fee stamps owing to the decline which must in such a season be expected in litigation. The total provincial receipts amounted to only Rs. 3,17,52,000; they were thus Rs. 6,32,000 less than the estimate, and were below the actual receipts of 1893-94 by Rs. 13,34,000, this sum including the contribution of five lakhs already referred to. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,34,12,000, exceeding the estimate by Rs. 1,62,000, and the provincial balances were reduced at the close of the year to Rs. 30,45,000. The increase in charges was owing to several causes, among which may be mentioned the heavy expenditure entailed by the prosecution of the officials of the Himálaya Bank, the increase in exchange compensation allowances, the progress made in the reorganization of the police force, and the steady growth of superannuation charges. Expenditure in the Jail Department also increased owing to the large number of prisoners received during the year, and the charges under the head of interest were raised on account of additional loans obtained from the Government of India for the carrying out of sanitary projects in municipalities.

Local.

The receipts of Incorporated Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,04,82,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,06,98,000, the receipts being Rs. 1,50,000,

and the expenditure Rs. 64,000 below the original estimate. The receipts from local rates diminished owing to the causes already explained as affecting the collection of revenue. The expenditure, though considerably below the estimate owing to a reduction in the charges for Public Works, was in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 51,000. Owing to the transfer of certain charges to the Patwári Fund, and of the extension of operations for the revision of maps and land records, the cost of which is met from that fund, it was necessary to draw on its large balances, which were reduced from Rs. 12,85,000 to Rs. 10,68,000.

The general financial results of the year are shown in the following statement :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Opening balance	47,05,000	12,84,000	59,89,000
Receipts ...	3,17,52,000	82,70,000*	4,00,22,000
Total	3,64,57,000	95,54,000	4,60,11,000
Expenditure ...	3,34,12,000	84,86,000*	4,18,98,000
Closing balances	30,45,000	10,68,000	41,13,000

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Buildings and Roads.*

Direction.

The office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was held as follows :—

Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., from 1st April to 24th July 1894, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave, making over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Provincial Works, who held the officiating charge from the 25th July to the 22nd October 1894. Mr. Glass returned from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 23rd October 1894, and held office from that date.

The Circles or Superintending Engineers' charges were held as follows :—

First Circle—Mr. J. W. Alexander throughout the year.

Second Circle—Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., from 1st April to 23rd July 1894, on which date he was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Executive Engineer, from 24th July to 24th October 1894, during which time he officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., from 25th October 1894.

* Excluding a contribution from Provincial to Local of Rs. 22,12,000.

Third Circle—Mr. J. Heinig, from 1st April to 18th August 1894, when he proceeded on two months and twenty days' privilege leave.

Mr. G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer, from 19th August to 7th November 1894, during which period he officiated for Mr. J. Heinig.

Mr. J. Heinig, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge on the forenoon of the 8th November 1894.

Administrative changes.

The only administrative change which occurred during the year, was the transfer of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee from the control of the Public Works Department to that of the Educational Department.

Total outlay.

Including outlay on Contribution works, the total expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1894-95 was Rs. 48,66,138, or Rs. 2,44,770 less than the expenditure during the year 1893-94.

The total of the Establishment charges for the year 1894-95 was Rs. 12,98,521. This amount, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,53,779 on account of charges for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the Roorkee Workshops, is more by Rs. 59,300 than the corresponding total for the year 1893-94.

Detail of outlay.

Distributed by service heads, the expenditure was as under:—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,61,097
Provincial	27,44,118
Local	17,90,238
Contributions	1,70,685
Total ...	48,66,138

Classified by sub-heads, the expenditure was as under:—

	Original Works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
Imperial	74,637	55,669
Provincial	9,17,787	11,05,547
Local	4,68,214	9,14,024
Total ...	14,60,638	20,75,240

The following figures give the total actual expenditure for the four years 1891-92 to 1894-95:—

Service heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial { Military	6,305	14,916	30,680	16,590
Imperial { Civil	1,48,643	1,37,430	1,69,223	1,44,588
Provincial	40,60,376	32,34,224	27,62,943	27,44,118
Local (Incorporated)	20,16,044	18,48,258	19,37,435	17,90,238
Contributions	5,53,630	3,58,399	2,10,627	1,70,685
Total ...	67,84,998	55,93,227	51,10,908	48,66,138

Important works executed.

The following are some of the works of interest or importance undertaken during the year, a description of which will be found in the report:—

Buildings.

(i.) Additions and alterations to the Medical School buildings at Agra: in progress.

(ii.) Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar in the Naini Tal district: practically completed.

(iii.) Additions and alterations to the Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal, for the accommodation of the Secretariat offices: completed.

(iv.) New kacheri buildings at Naini Tal: in progress.

Communications.

(v.) Clearing the Mohan Pass, Meerut, Roorkee, and Landaur road, Saháranpur district: in progress.

(vi.) Remodelling the new Tonga road from the Brewery to Naini Tal: in progress.

Bridges.

(vii) Repairing the damage done to the Khandaur bridge in the Saháranpur district: in progress.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

(viii) Carrying out protective measures in connection with the Gohna Landslip and Lake, Garhwál district: completed.

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(2) *Canals.*

Capital outlay.

The total direct and indirect capital outlay incurred on these works during the year amounts to Rs. 7,34,238 or Rs. 1,68,705 more than in the previous year. The total capital outlay on Irrigation Works in these Provinces now amounts to Rs. 8,36,00,835.

New works, capital.

The following are the most important of the works which were under construction or completed during the year:—

The construction of a 10 feet fall in the Pathri torrent below the superpassage; the construction of training groynes in the Ganges river above the Narora Weir; a new lock and regulator at mile 31 of the Agra Canal; constructing a new retaining weir below the Naogaon dam, Eastern Jumna Canal; new training spur in the Ganges river above Hardwár; remodelling the Muzaffarnagar drain; the western depression drainage, Agra Canal; and numerous important drainage works on other canals.

Agricultural works.

An expenditure of Rs. 90,809 from Provincial Revenues was incurred on drainage improvements in canal-irrigated districts.

Working expenses.

The total charges against revenue amounted to Rs. 28,13,020, being a decrease of Rs. 68,161 compared with the previous year.

Mileage of channels.

One hundred and sixty-eight miles of new channels were opened during the year. The total mileage of all channels now amounts to 11,060 miles.

Area irrigated.

Only 929,461 acres were irrigated as compared with 1,645,197 acres irrigated in the previous year. The large decrease is due to the winter rainfall, which was much in excess of all previous records.

Revenue assessed.

The total revenue assessed amounts to Rs. 52,22,454, a decrease of nearly 20 lakhs.

Gross revenue.

The gross revenue realized was Rs. 70,94,193.

Net revenue.

The net revenue amounts to Rs. 42,81,173 or Rs. 12,71,524 in excess of the interest charges.

Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.

The net revenue amounts to 5·12 per cent. of the capital outlay. Taking the four canals classed as productive, the net revenue is 5·56 per cent. on the capital outlay against 5·71 per cent. in the previous year.

Total receipts to end of year.

The total receipts from productive works to the end of the year have exceeded their working expenses by Rs. 1,36,64,105.

The charges, including interest, on the Betwa Canal, a protective work, have exceeded the receipts by Rs. 21,73,737.

The total receipts from Minor Works, on which there are no interest charges, have exceeded their working expenses by Rs. 18,07,064.

LAND REVENUE.

Outstanding arrears.

The collections on account of arrears were satisfactory. After allowing for remissions, the real balance outstanding was Rs. 20,266.

Current revenue.

Of the current demand of revenue on the roll, the real recoverable balance amounted to Rs. 11,164. Nine districts in Oudh and 16 in the North-Western Provinces showed a clear-balance sheet. In the Agra Division the cycle of deterioration has come to an end, and it is satisfactory to record an expansion in the cultivated area in this division of 147,000 acres over the average of the previous four years. There has also been a large extension of cultivation in the villages protected from wild cattle on the Bhartpur border.

On 1st October 1893 the land revenue on the roll was Rs. 5,94,90,937. On 1st October 1894 it was Rs. 5,98,48,331, being an increase of Rs. 357,394, due mainly to progressive assessments in Gorakhpur, Basti, and Bulandshahr, and to enhancement of the land revenue at the regular revision of settlement in portions of Garhwál and Unao.

The demand for occupier's rate, which in the previous year had fallen from Rs. 51,17,921 to Rs. 46,73,812, rose to Rs. 50,95,938. The revised rates were in force in the Meerut Division, and there was plenty of water in the Jumna river, which enabled the Agra Canal to extend its operations.

Revenue money-orders.

The system of remitting revenue by money-orders continued to grow in popularity: 169,180 money-orders to the value of Rs. 36,39,619 were issued as compared with 154,264 orders to the value of Rs. 33,22,162 in the previous year.

Rent litigation, North-Western Provinces.

In the North-Western Provinces there was an increase in the total number of suits and applications, the figures being 271,592 as compared with 263,646 in the previous year, and 255,765 in 1892-93. The statistics of applications indicated a continued activity on the part of landlords

in ejecting tenants-at-will, and a continued resistance on the part of the tenants. The tenants contested 20 per cent. of the notices of ejectment, and were successful in 55 per cent. of the number contested and decided.

There was a decrease of 8·34 per cent. in the number of applications to eject protected tenants for non-payment of rent. Occupancy tenants were ejected from 40,502 acres as compared with 43,167 acres in 1892-93, ejectment having actually taken place in pursuance of 38·98 per cent. of the notices as compared with 36·29 per cent. in 1892-93 and 38·68 per cent. in the previous year. Resignations of occupancy holdings were still numerous, and seem to have been due to pressure exercised by the landholders, with a view to enhance the rents of tenants who from some cause were in their power.

Rent litigation, Oudh.

In Oudh while the number of ejectment cases diminished, the area affected by the notices considerably increased. Evictions took place from 8,549 holdings with an area of 58,158 acres, of which 30,221 acres were relet to new tenants. The average rise of rent in relet lands from which statutory tenants were ejected was as last year 13 per cent. or double the percentage allowed by law. The question of illegal enhancement is under consideration.

The continued struggle of the landowners to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights received prominent attention on the part of district officers, several of whom recorded their opinion that the rule conferring those rights after 12 years' occupation operated to produce antagonism; that the power of sub-letting tended in some cases to create a class of middlemen who levied a rack-rent from the cultivators of the soil; and that in other cases the recorded occupancy tenant was a mere lay figure set up by the landholder for the purpose of excluding the real cultivator from occupancy rights. The political and social evils involved in the continued transfer of proprietary rights into the possession of the trading and money-lending classes were noticed, as well as the fact that the old landowning classes were sinking into the position of tenants.

Settlement operations.

Twelve districts, three in the North-Western Provinces and nine in Oudh, were under settlement during the year. In Oudh it was necessary to appoint a Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of controlling settlement operations in that province. The Board of Revenue have thus been relieved of the duty of examining the assessment of individual estates, and the appointment of the Settlement Commissioner has ensured a closer control over, and greater uniformity in, assessment work.

State properties.

At the beginning of 1893-94 there were 385 State properties in the provinces, with a land revenue of Rs. 1,33,499. During the year 18 estates were acquired and three were removed from the accounts, leaving at its close 400 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 1,33,797. The total rental demand of these properties, including arrears, was Rs. 7,78,455, of which Rs. 7,68,992 were collected. After defraying charges on account of revenue and rates and cost of management and improvements, the net profit to Government from these estates was Rs. 2,39,148.

Court of Wards.

The number of estates (148) was the same at the beginning of the year as at the commencement. Nine estates were taken in charge and

nine released during the year. The most important estates which have come under the Court of Wards are those of Chaube Sadhari Lal in Cawnpore and Bhaiya Jang Bahadur in Gonda. The latter estate is closely connected with that of Balrámpur, and is included in the same scheme of management. The total rental demand, current and arrear, in all estates was Rs. 54,60,214, of which Rs. 49,95,289, or 91·48 per cent., was collected. The cost of management fell at 8·7 per cent. on the income, or 2 per cent. more than in the preceding year. The increase is mainly due to the rates levied under Act X of 1892 to cover the cost of superior supervision. The expenditure on improvements exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 95,626, the greater part of which was expended in the Balrámpur estate in sanitary improvements. In other estates the cleanliness of village sites and sanitation received a fair share of attention. The surplus funds of the prosperous estates were invested to the extent of Rs. 1,02,100 in Government securities, and Rs. 1,83,487 in the purchase of lands and houses and in loans to other estates.

Working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The responsibility of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture has been augmented by the decision arrived at by Government to discontinue the practice of revising the land records by temporary establishments engaged by the Settlement Officer, and to entrust the revision in each district as settlement approaches to the permanent land record agency. The supervising staff has accordingly been strengthened by the addition of an assistant to the Director and three selected officers of the Survey Department, under whose practical instruction the entire staff of patwáris, school teachers, and kanungos will, it is hoped, gradually become efficient in surveying and map correction. In the North-Western Provinces the revision of patwaris' circles is nearly complete, while in Oudh a systematic revision of circles will be undertaken on the conclusion of settlement operations. The number of patwáris employed in the provinces was reduced from 29,542 to 29,398, owing to the abolition of unnecessarily small circles in various districts, and of these 77 per cent. had passed through the patwári schools and qualified in the prescribed examination. The kanúngo school in Cawnpore was started with the special object of providing a better education in surveying than could be obtained elsewhere; but as several survey parties are now at work in the provinces under professional officers, it will be possible to insist on candidates undergoing a still more practical and thorough training, and the continuance of the school will probably be no longer necessary.

Filing and testing of village papers.

The annual papers were filed with creditable punctuality, and there was an improvement in the amount of testing done by kanúngos and superior officers. The orders which have been issued requiring Tahsíldárs to be out in camp in their tahsíls for a part of the year will no doubt result in a much closer supervision of patwáris' work by them in the future.

Cawnpore Agricultural Station.

The programme of experiments to be undertaken in the Cawnpore Agricultural Farm was drawn up in communication with the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India. The rains were excessive during the year, and the spring crops were damaged to a greater extent

than the autumn crops. The experiments which were conducted at the station show that no exhaustion has hitherto taken place in the soil of plots on which a crop of wheat, maize or cotton has been raised year after year without the application of manure.

Reclamation of usar land.

There are now three *úsar* reserves under the management of the Agricultural Department. During the year the usual experiments in grass and tree-growing and in cultivation were continued on them. In the Juhi reserve the growth of grass has improved, and some of the better grasses have obtained a permanent footing. Cultivation has also been tried in two patches with good results, and tree-planting has made satisfactory progress. It is not, however, the policy of the department to bring the reserve under cultivation, but to ascertain the possibility of taking such land into a fuel and fodder reserve. Cultivation has also been carried on in the Gursikran reserve, but the results were poor. A beginning has been made here of an experiment advocated by the Agricultural Chemist with the object of seeing what annual yield of firewood can be obtained from a plantation of certain area, reproduction being at the same time kept up. The Cherat reserve has been leased out with the Government Dairy Farm to Mr. E. Keventer under conditions which will maintain in cultivation the land broken up and preserve as far as possible the trees and grass on the *úsar*.

Saharanpur, Mussoorie, and Lucknow Gardens.

The season was not a very favourable one for gardening operations owing to excessive rainfall during the monsoon, and exceptional cold and wet in the following winter months. The expenditure on the several gardens amounted to Rs. 39,041, and the receipts to Rs. 33,863, including the value of seeds and plants supplied to soldiers' gardens, and of drugs to the Medical Department.

Arboriculture.

The actual length of avenues at the beginning of the year was 8,251 miles, to which 234 miles of new avenues were added during the year. In the majority of districts Collectors continued to hold charge of arboriculture in their own hands, the work being carried out through the agency of the Tahsíldár, and their subordinates. The charge of arboricultural operations on first class roads has been generally made over to the Public Works Department staff. The total number of trees planted was 84,477, and the expenditure incurred in planting and maintenance amounted to Rs. 71,963 as compared with Rs. 72,279 in the previous year. The receipts aggregated Rs. 51,365, so that the actual cost to Government was only Rs. 20,598.

Sericulture.

An attempt was made to resuscitate sericultural operations, and some live cocoons of eri silkworm (*Philosamia ricini*) were obtained from Assam, and reared at the Cawnpore experimental station. The results were unsuccessful, as the high temperature of the plains of these provinces in April and May proved fatal to the experiment, and the moths that emerged from the cocoons in the beginning of the hot season died in considerable numbers before laying eggs. A fresh supply of cocoons has been indented for from Assam, and the experiment will be resumed and continued on a very limited scale.

Civil Veterinary Department.

The Imperial Department of Horse-Breeding supplies high class stallions to breed from selected mares, while the Provincial Department provides a less expensive class of sire, with a view to the improvement of the stock in districts where good brood-mares are scarce. During the year under review the number of provincial stallions rose from 30 to 49, and of those purchased for Court of Wards estates or by private persons from 15 to 19. Two-thirds of the cost of all but two of the stallions issued were borne by the Government. Outbreaks of cattle-disease were reported from 21 districts; in Naini Tal and Mussooree serious outbreaks of *surra* occurred among the horses on the dâk lines, into which inquiry was made by the Imperial Bacteriologist, and his suggestions as to preventive measures were brought to the notice of the owners. The idea of establishing a Provincial Veterinary College has been practically abandoned: and such skilled Veterinary Assistants as are required will be obtained by engaging men who have been trained in existing veterinary schools out of the provinces.

Experiments in dairying.

In November 1894 the Cherat dairy near Aligarh was leased to Mr. Keventer, the Sweedish expert, and the direct connection of Government with dairying operations has now ceased. Dairies have been established in most of the large cantonments, and their progress has been very marked; but the demand for butter from Aligarh, it is said, shows no signs of falling off.

Emigration.

As compared with 1893, the number of emigrants registered for the colonies shows an increase of 11,661. The eastern districts of the provinces continue to head the list as the largest recruiting localities. Inland emigration took place from three districts—Ghâzipur, Ballia, and Allahabad: 372 recruits, besides 11 dependants, were recruited during the year, the figures of the previous year being 241.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Excise.

The reforms that have been introduced into the administration of the excise revenue during recent years—such as the reduction in the number of liquor shops, the closing of shops for the smoking of preparations of opium, and the raising of the still-head duty on spirits and of the price of opium—have all been in the direction of the discouragement of intoxicants; but up to the end of the year ending 30th September 1894, the total receipts continued to increase. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 58,52,663 and were 5 per cent. in excess of those of the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in the revenue from country liquor, and was owing in great part to favourable seasons in 1892-93 and the prospect of their continuance at the time when the excise settlements of the year under report were being made.

Country liquor.

The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 38,50,765, and were in excess of those of 1892-93 by Rs. 2,81,171. Nearly one-half of the increase was derived from fees for retail vend; but the receipts from this head still fall far short of the amount realized in 1890-91, the year preceding the enhancement of the still-head duty. There was a considerable increase in the receipts from still-head duty, the larger consumption of

duty-paying liquor being attributed to the favourable character of the seasons during at least the early part of the year and consequent low prices.

Hemp drugs. There was an increase of Rs. 50,216 in the receipts from drugs, and the question has been raised whether the raising of the price of spirits has to any extent encouraged the use of the former intoxicants. Opinions on the subject are divided; but the whole question of the administration of this branch of excise is now under consideration in connection with the report of the Hemp Drugs Commission.

Opium. The receipts were less than in 1892-93 by Rs. 8,590. The sales of licit opium amounted to 65,100 seers as compared with 70,654 in 1892-93; and attention has been called to the prevalence of a traffic in illicit opium especially in the eastern districts.

Stamps. The most striking feature in the returns of the Stamp Administration during 1894-95 was a rise in the sales of non-judicial stamps and a fall in the sales of court-fee stamps in almost all parts of the Provinces. It is generally recognised that in an unfavourable season the use of non-judicial stamps may be expected to increase, as at such times fresh obligations are contracted and old ones renewed: while owing to the postponement of litigation till there is a better chance of realizing decrees, a decline in the sale of court-fee stamps may be anticipated. The returns of the past year go far to confirm these general principles. The districts most severely affected by the failure of the harvests were in the eastern and central parts of the province and in Bundelkhand, and it was in these that the variations from the returns of the previous year were most marked. The gross receipts from stamps fell from Rs. 72,49,862 to Rs. 70,77,234. An increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps from Rs. 17,74,956 to Rs. 18,68,343 was more than counterbalanced by a decline in the receipts from court-fee stamps from Rs. 50,78,200 to Rs. 48,30,059, and there was at the same time a slight decrease in the receipts from copy stamps.

Income Tax. The steady tendency to an increase of the receipts from this tax which has been noticed in previous years was maintained in 1894-95: the receipts amounting to Rs. 23,81,991 as compared with Rs. 23,20,247 in 1893-94. The increase was general under all heads under which incomes are "classified in the Act," but was proportionally greatest under the class of Interest on securities, where the receipts were 16 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year. There was an increase of about 2 per cent. in the taxation under Part IV of the Act (other sources of income), three-fourths of the increase being derived from the taxation of incomes of Rs. 2,000 and over. There was as in the previous year a decrease in the receipts from taxation of incomes of the poorest class of persons liable to assessment under the Act.

FORESTS.

Area. The area of the reserved forests was increased from 3,762 to 3,765 square miles only, but a large area of forest in the hills of the Kumaun Division was brought under the Forest Act in 1894, and is now classed as protected forest, the total area of this class being now 9,319 square miles.

Settlements. The important settlement of certain of the reserved forests in the

Kumaun Division was completed during the year, while the settlement of the boundaries and rights in certain areas of protected forests which are undergoing reservation was nearly completed. The revision of the settlements of certain other reserved forests was proceeded with. In Oudh important measures were taken to define the concessions to be granted to villages bordering on the forests. In the School Circle the demarcation of artificial boundaries was nearly completed. In Oudh and Lalitpur the Imperial Survey Department surveyed about 473 square miles of forest. There now remain certain areas in Gorakhpur, Bahraich, Gonda, and Lalitpur to be mapped.

Demarcation.

Surveys.

A working-plan was introduced for the municipal forest at Naini Tal. Plans for two divisions in the Kumaun hills and for three divisions in the Oudh Circle were under preparation. These will practically complete the number of plans necessary for the efficient working of the forests. As a rule the prescriptions of existing plans were properly worked up to, though in certain cases, details of which will be found in the body of the report, some avoidable deviations occurred.

Working-Plans.

The number of cases of breach of forest law taken into court rose from 116 in 1893-94 to 128 in 1894-95, the number of persons concerned in the former year being 229 as compared with 265 in the latter. The number of cases compounded fell from 622 to 530, affecting 1,172 and 1,148 persons respectively.

Offences.

The season was favourable for fire conservancy, and the results achieved were satisfactory. Of the reserved area two-thirds remained open to grazing as in the previous year. The total number of cattle using the forests was—buffaloes 122,032, bullocks and cows 542,586, sheep and goats 176,099, and other animals 20,895. The value of the grazing, if all the animals had been charged full rates, would be Rs. 1,65,521, but the revenue actually collected was Rs. 85,798, the balance Rs. 79,723 representing the value of the grazing to owners entitled to use the forests free or at privileged rates.

Conservancy.

Grazing.

The want of railway communication continues to be felt in some places. A project has been sanctioned for the construction of a railway from Najíbabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Kotdwára at the foot of the Garhwál hills. This line will greatly facilitate export from the neighbouring Government forests. In Oudh the extraction of produce by Government agency has nearly ceased, being replaced by a system under which purchasers themselves remove the material. An experiment is being tried in the Central Circle in connection with the manufacture of resin and turpentine.

Exploitation.

Timber was removed to the extent of 2,171,000 cubic feet and firewood to the extent of 2,286,000 cubic feet more than in the preceding year. The value of the minor produce extracted was, however, slightly less than before.

Outturn.

The total receipts of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 16,64,743 as against Rs. 16,36,725 in 1893-94. The expenditure, however, only rose from Rs. 9,57,595 to Rs. 9,69,211, so that the surplus was increased from Rs. 6,79,130 to Rs. 6,95,532. Of the expenditure

Financial results.

during 1894-95, Rs. 5,72,799 represents the cost of conservancy and works, and Rs. 3,96,412 the cost of establishment.

EDUCATION.

Diffusion of education.

The number of schools increased from 4,799 to 4814. The total number of persons under instruction on the 31st March 1894 was 301,609, of whom 289,149 were males and 12,460 were females. On the 31st March 1895 the total number, in spite of the increase of population, had decreased to 295,344, of whom 282,789 were males and 12,555 were females. The percentage of pupils to the population of the school-going age was 7·58 for males and ·36 for females, or 4·10 for both combined. According to the latest figures available, the lowest percentage in other provinces of India was 11·3 for males and ·8 for females or 6·0 for both combined. The percentage for the whole of India was no less than 19·84 for males and 1·97 for females, or 11·06 for both combined. The proportion of Hindus to the total number of persons under instruction decreased from 80·80 to 80·41, while that of Musalmáns, whose percentage to the general population was only 13·5, increased from 15·97 to 16·20. In these provinces, therefore, the proportion of persons under instruction to those of the school-going age was the lowest in India and was decreasing in spite of the advance of population and the opening of fresh institutions, while Musalmáns availed themselves more largely of education than Hindus, and were increasing the balance in their favour.

Financial aspects.

Between the years 1891-92 and 1894-95, the number of State and Aided institutions decreased from 4,975 to 4,814 by 161, of which 155 were for primary education. Exclusive of the Roorkee College now transferred to the Educational Department, the direct expenditure increased from Rs. 22,01,519 to Rs. 24,55,775 by Rs. 2,54,256, out of which Rs. 87,085 was charged on the public revenues. The average cost of each pupil to Government as compared with that in other provinces was as follows :—

	N.-W. Provinces.	Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Panjáb.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate	112·1	134·2	69·0	147·1
Secondary	9·2	5·0	4·5	5·0
Primary	3·6	·74	2·0	3·7

The contribution from municipal funds to education was 2·8 per cent. as compared with 4·6 per cent. for the whole of India or 9·0 per cent. for the Central Provinces and 12·0 per cent. for the Panjáb. Of this contribution the proportion assigned to secondary schools increased to 63·7 while that devoted to primary education was reduced to 29·9; and the percentage of educational allotments to the municipal income of the provinces was 2·7. The Government was of opinion that the general scale of expenditure, more especially in the matter of school buildings, was excessive, and the cost per pupil to the State, with the exception of collegiate students, abnormally high as compared with other provinces; while contributions from municipalities had been unduly assigned to

higher at the expense of primary education, and must be regarded as insufficient as long as they remained below at least 5 per cent. of the municipal revenues. An enhanced scale of fees for Colleges and Anglo-vernacular schools took effect from the commencement of the current year. The superior economy of Aided over State institutions is apparent, both in Arts Colleges and Anglo-vernacular schools, from the annexed table exhibiting the total cost per pupil : –

	Arts Colleges.		Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State	206	156	38	23
Aided	135	52	24	11

Fee-income exhibited a steady improvement in aided colleges; and the Director of Public Instruction was requested to formulate proposals for raising it in Anglo-vernacular schools.

Higher Education.

The attendance in Arts Colleges, though still inadequate to a province of this magnitude, continued to increase. There was, as usual, a decided preference for purely literary as distinguished from scientific training, and grave deficiencies in the knowledge of English were displayed by candidates even in the degree examination. In connection with Anglo-vernacular schools an increase of attendance in the higher sections, accompanied by a decrease in the lower, was no happy augury of continuity in promotion; and the excess in the proportion of children studying English when contrasted with the average for India was regarded as indicating that education was chiefly valued as a passport to Government appointments. There was a smaller measure of success in both Middle and Final examinations, also prominently attended by failure in English, arising to a considerable extent from the practice now negatived of teaching children English before they had emerged from the elements of vernacular education. The Government observed with satisfaction the growing popularity of the School Final Examination, since its practical character fits it as a preliminary to the Science course at the University. The success of Science classes was an encouraging feature in the year's proceedings; but, though there was some progress in providing instruction in drawing, it appeared to have been introduced only in 14 institutions.

Primary Education.

The vernacular schools of all classes were almost exclusively supported by the State, which recognises the propogation among the masses of this species of education as a primary charge on the public revenues. The number of State schools increased from 4,296 to 4,306 and aided institutions from 65 to 67; but the number of scholars decreased from 1,90,277 to 1,87,566. It was observed with regret that this diminution was due to a decrease of no less than 4,238 in the lower primary classes which, of all others, it is most desirable to foster. The retrograde movement

was localized mainly in the eastern districts, and may have been connected with the recent scarcity. The local authorities were directed to impress upon District Boards the necessity of popularizing simple instruction, and to utilize in this direction the money hitherto devoted to providing masonry buildings with furniture altogether unknown in the cottages of village children. In the interim the Government postponed the question of raising the fee-income, which is undoubtedly inadequate as compared with that realized in other portions of India. The reorganization of normal schools, with a view of remedying the recognised absence of training of teachers in the principles of instruction and school management, was sanctioned, but did not take effect till the current year.

Technical Education.

The only branch of technical education which gives promise of becoming popular and self-supporting is the study of the law, though the standard of quality requires improvement. The Government observed this tendency with approval on the ground that there is room in these Provinces for the increase of educated lawyers both on the Bench and at the Bár. The Medical College at Agra and the Imperial Forest School at Dehra are not under the control of the Educational Department, to which, however, the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee has now been transferred, though financial pressure has hitherto limited its utility to training officials for service in the Public Works Department. The Industrial School, opened by Sir Auckland Colvin in 1892 at Lucknow, has rendered excellent service in the matter of instruction in mechanical handicrafts for children of artizan families.

Female Education.

The promotion of female education is entirely an adjunct of missionary enterprise; and indications of a popular desire for it are not to be expected in view of the smallness of the male population under instruction. In English-teaching schools the attendance increased only from 1,183 to 1,290; but expenditure was enhanced from Rs. 48,033 to no less than Rs. 63,037. The circumstance that grants-in-aid for superior education amounted to Rs. 12,596 and for inferior only to Rs. 2,040 illustrates the tendency to subsidize the more advanced institutions at the expense of primary training in the vernacular. The total cost of each pupil in secondary schools was Rs. 46, and the State contribution for each under primary instruction exceeded Rs. 5. The principle of payment-by-result disclosed such defective teaching in Anglo-vernacular schools that it could not be applied in its entirety. The want of trained teaching and effective supervision was very apparent.

European Education.

In connection with European education, the only points of interest were that the effect of the Grant-in-Aid Code was to encourage superficial instruction in an excessive number of subjects, and that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, the Government was of opinion that all schools should insist on a study of the vernacular including a competent knowledge of the written character.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital Statistics.

The year under report was the most unhealthy, whereas the year preceding had been the most healthy, on record. The number of births

declined from 1,920,831, or 40·95 per mille of the population, to 1,862,035, or 39·70 per mille. No less than 1,993,778 persons died as compared with 1,130,217, and the death-rate increased from 24·10 to 42·51. Infant mortality was especially severe ; for the death-rate, as calculated on the mean of the number of births during the year under report and the year preceding, increased from 190·7 to 270·7, representing an excess of 32·3 over the average of the last decade. The urban death-rate for the whole provinces was 47·67 as compared with 41·8 in rural districts, while the corresponding birth-rates were 40·91 and 39·54. Meteorological conditions were very peculiar, involving more especially excessive heat in May and a portion of June ; whereas the rainfall, which was locally extreme at the commencement of the monsoon, was abnormally heavy in the first weeks of October and November. These conditions were assigned as the main factor in the unhealthiness of the year, though more immediate causes were a scarcity of food-grains and two acute outbreaks of cholera.

Disease.

Registration of vital statistics was fairly accurate except as regards the differentiation of diseases. Fever, which is regarded by the illiterate agency as a convenient heading for deaths not clearly arising from other causes, accounted for 75 per cent. of mortality. Cholera was responsible for 8 per cent.; and the total number of deaths from this disease, which was only twice surpassed since 1881, was no less than 178,079. There were two outbreaks The first had its origin in the enormous concourse of pilgrims collected at Allahabad on the occasion of the Kumbh Mela, as the result of which 1,500,000 persons were estimated to have been gathered on the principal bathing-day at the fair on the banks of the Ganges. Owing to stringent precautions in the matter of sanitation, the site of the fair was almost immune; but the disease broke out with virulence in the lodging-houses of the city, and was carried along the track of the pilgrims over the eastern districts into the Central Provinces and Bengal. The second outbreak started in Cawnpore and spread through Farukhabad and Etáwah into the Lucknow Division. The only subject for congratulation in the statistics of the year was that a death-rate of ·09 from small-pox was the lowest on record.

Sanitary measures.

The most important works completed during the year were the schemes for the provision of a pure water-supply at Cawnpore and Lucknow. A similar scheme for Meerut has since been sanctioned. The Cawnpore works cost nearly 14½ lakhs, with yearly maintenance charges of Rs. 1,50,000. The Lucknow project cost about 15½ lakhs, and the annual charges amount to about Rs. 1,30,000. At Meerut the initial expense will be 8 lakhs, and the annual charges about Rs. 70,000. Sewage schemes were in hand at Benares and Cawnpore. An important feature of the sanitary history of the year was the passing of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Sewerage and Drainage Act, intended to facilitate the execution of drainage projects by municipalities. Part I of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Sanitation Act, 1892, dealing with the water-supply and the conservancy of Act XX towns and villages with a population of over 2,000 inhabitants, was extended, as an experimental measure, to one district in each Division. The Sanitary Board held five meetings, and

was mainly occupied with the framing of rules under the Village Sanitation Act, together with the questions of the disposal of cholera corpses and the improvement of vital statistics.

Vaccination.

Though the Vaccination Act is applicable to municipalities only, voluntary operations are conducted throughout the Provinces, and the steady progress noticed in previous reports continued during the year in question. The number of revaccinations increased from 15,108 to 16,203, and the proportion of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of the population from 25·38 to 26·81. The average cost of each successful operation was further reduced from 2 annas 1 pie to 1 anna 11 pies. The number of vaccinators decreased from 848 to 828; but the staff was undoubtedly inadequate, though, owing to financial pressure, the Government was constrained to rely on local effort to supplement it. The reorganization scheme which was introduced into the Provinces during 1893-94, and under which the Civil Surgeon is the head of the Department for his district, produced a marked increase in the number of cases inspected by the superior agency. In 1892-93 the inferior agency inspected 348,056 cases and the superior only 39,945; whereas in the year under report 408,256 cases were inspected by the inferior agency and no less than 144,460 by the superior. There was little resort to calf lymph; and, owing to the difference of medical opinion on the subject of the expediency of continuing vaccine operations during the hot weather, the Government was compelled to postpone the question of establishing a calf lymph depôt for each circle until the results of practical experience of the system should have been considered. In 1893-94 the Vaccination Act was in force in 84 out of the 103 municipalities in the Provinces. In the year under report it was extended to 18 other municipalities with the result that Bhinga alone was not yet subject to its provisions. The operations performed by municipal vaccinators increased by 48 per cent.; but the Government found occasion to direct attention to the shortsightedness of the policy of some corporations in refusing to allow their vaccinators to operate beyond municipal limits, although, in many instances, the restricted number of cases rendered it difficult to maintain a proper lymph-supply. The best results for municipalities were obtained in Bahraich with a proportion of 55·52 per mille of persons vaccinated against a birth-rate of 34·06, and in Lakhimpur with a proportion of 50·91 against a birth-rate of 33·32.

Lunatic Asylums.

Lunatic Asylums are established at the four centres of—

(1) Bareilly,	(3) Agra,
(2) Benares,	(4) Lucknow,

with accommodation for 1,286 inmates. The year opened with a lunatic population of 1,044. Admissions amounted to 254 and discharges to 171. There were 96 deaths; and the resultant population stood at 1,030 at the close of the year. The average daily strength increased from 1,013 to 1,038, but the maximum population confined in one day (1,098) was in no instance in excess of the available accommodation. The general unhealthiness of the year, combined with a severe outbreak of influenza in the Lucknow Asylum, increased the death-rate per mille of the average daily strength from 52 to 92. The death-rate for the Provinces, it will be

recollected, rose from 24 to 42. The Government again had occasion to comment on the large proportion of lunatics admitted from the districts in which the asylums, with the exception of that at Benares, are situated. Exclusive of Rs. 22,222 expended on construction and repairs, the cost of asylums decreased from Rs. 65,526 to Rs. 64,814, in spite of the rise in the average population. Earnings of lunatics and contribution from paying patients reduced the net cost to Government to Rs. 60,436. A larger measure of uniformity was attained in the net charges per head, which varied from Rs. 59 to Rs. 58 as compared with Rs. 63 and Rs. 52 in 1892. The most satisfactory feature in this connection was a decrease from Rs. 29-10-0 to Rs. 27-2-0 as the result of the system of grain-storage. In addition to performing all menial labour except that of latrines, 427 inmates, representing 41 per cent. on the average daily population as compared with 39 per cent. in 1893, were employed in factories, earning a profit of Rs. 3,590. The Government was specially gratified to observe that the Dairy Farm at the Bareilly Asylum, which not merely provides lunatics with a suitable occupation but confers an immense benefit on the public, proved to be a signal success even from a financial standpoint.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries further increased from 328 to 336. The total number of patients rose by 263,926 from 3,677,835 to 3,941,761, representing an advance of 7·1 per cent. In nine hospitals opened during the year 22,845 patients received relief. The total number of in-door patients rose from 56,650 to 59,366; whereas the average daily attendance fell from 2,415 to 2,378, indicating that there was less unnecessary detention of cases. The increase per cent. of attendance upon the previous year's figures was not maintained for men (5·3 as against 7·4), though an advance might have been anticipated from the extreme unhealthiness of the year, nor for women (4·0 as against 4·7), though this was to be expected inasmuch as the sudden impetus had been largely due to the establishment of female hospitals. In the case of children, however, there was a gratifying increase (13·7 as against 8·5). The daily average of in-patients was 1,612 against 1,654 for men, 573 against 583 for women, and 192 against 177 for children. The accommodation provided was 2,346 beds for males and 1,089 for females; but in eight hospitals it was distinctly inadequate and in seven seriously deficient. The total number of operations increased from 166,008 to 181,329; and of these, major operations amounted to 27,728 as against 25,997 and minor operations 153,601 as against 10,011. Receipts from all sources decreased from Rs. 8,68,549 to Rs. 7,30,232 chiefly owing to a diminution both of special allowances from Government on account of buildings (Rs. 30,850) and of subscriptions from native subscribers (Rs. 99,468). Expenditure declined from Rs. 8,73,027 to Rs. 7,33,515 mainly through savings under the headings of buildings (Rs. 53,412) and investments (Rs. 83,700). The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,97,685.

Agra Medical School.

The Agra Medical School is intended more especially for the training of Hospital Assistants, male and female, for the public service, whether military or civil. Private students are also admitted, and rose from 10 to 15 during the year under report. The number of male students

was increased from 193 to 215, principally to provide 20 vacancies among Hospital Assistants in these Provinces. There was a falling off in the quality of results as apparent from the examinations. The female students, however, exhibited a decided improvement, inasmuch as 65 were examined against 47, and 14 obtained diplomas against 3. Their educational attainments, which hitherto constituted a serious obstacle to their training as Hospital Assistants were decidedly superior to those of former pupils. The buildings were considerably improved by the completion of a new dissecting-room and the remodelling of the lecture-hall. Other additions were in course of construction; but the extension of the boarding accommodation and an ophthalmic hospital, though recognized as deserving attention, were postponed owing to exigencies of provincial finance.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

By the passing of Act V of 1894 (the Oudh Local Rates Act), the former Oudh Local Rates Act (IV of 1878) was repealed. In other respects the laws affecting District Boards remained unaltered. There were, as in the previous year, 44 district boards and 4 district committees in these Provinces, constituted under Act XIV of 1883.

During the year the provisions of Part I of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) were extended to a number of districts with a view to the improvement of the purity of the water-supply in large villages. The experimental introduction of the Act in selected villages in these districts was carefully undertaken. A scheme for giving District Boards a larger measure of control over their finances has been under consideration for some time, but has not yet been brought into operation.

The general results of the year indicate fair progress in the working of all the departments under the control of District Boards. Difficulty in securing the attendance of the members continues to be experienced in many districts; and the reports frequently refer to the apathy and indifference displayed. On the other hand, the names of many members have been brought to notice who took an active interest in the work of local administration, and rendered material assistance. With the extension of the powers and responsibilities of these boards, under the scheme referred to above, it may be expected that there will be a considerable development of local interest and initiative.

MUNICIPAL.

There are 103 municipalities in these Provinces, where Municipal Government was first introduced in 1850 in the hill stations of Naini Tal and Mussooree. The population ranges from 267,910 in Lucknow to 5,802 in Bilsi, a small town in the district of Budaun; in seven municipalities it exceeds 100,000.

Legislation.

In September 1894, an Act (III of 1894) was passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to confer powers and impose duties on municipal authorities for the construction and maintenance of sewerage and drainage works. With this exception,

no fresh legislation affecting municipal bodies was undertaken during the year.

Attendance of members at meetings of the Boards.

The average number of members on each Board was, as in the previous year, 15, but the average number present at each meeting rose from 7·2 to 8·9, and the average attendance throughout the Province was 57·3 per cent. of the total number of members.

Rules and Bye-laws.

With the object of better enabling municipal authorities to check the spread of epidemic diseases, rules for enforcing the giving of prompt notice of the occurrence of cases of cholera or small-pox were suggested by the Government, and were adopted by 52 municipalities during the year under report. The Government also suggested rules for controlling the slaughter of cattle for human consumption and these were adopted by 66 municipalities during 1894-95.

Thirty-nine municipalities framed rules for the voluntary registration of sales of cattle in municipal markets; the object being to check cattle theft, and afford protection to *bonâ fide* purchasers.

Rules under the Lodging-house Act (I of 1892) were framed by the Hardwár Union, Benares, Allahabad, and Muttra municipalities, to which the Act had been extended in 1893-94. No special report on the working of the rules has been received except from Hardwár, where the regulations are reported to be working satisfactorily.

Taxation.

The municipalities of these Provinces rely for their income chiefly on the proceeds of octroi duties. This form of taxation is in force in 83 out of 103 municipalities, and in 22 towns no other taxation is resorted to. In three small towns in the District of Meerut direct taxation in the form of a tax assessed according to the circumstances and property of the inhabitants was substituted during the year for octroi. The 20 municipalities in which it has hitherto been found practicable to dispense with octroi, are, with the exception of Dehra, Mussooree, and Roorkee, places of no great importance, in which a very low rate of taxation has hitherto proved adequate to the requirements of municipal administration. The unpopularity of direct taxation, and the consequent difficulty of raising a substantial income from that source, explain the selection of octroi by the great majority of municipal boards.

Income and expenditure.

The total income of the municipalities (including Rs. 12,94,460, the proceeds of loans and other extraordinary items) was Rs. 55,06,002. The receipts from municipal rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 33,97,726, towards which the octroi duties contributed Rs. 27,73,166. The incidence of taxation was a little over one rupee per head of the population within municipal limits. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,53,119.

Refunds of octroi duty.

To prevent the taxation of through trade strict rules are laid down for the regulation of the grant of refunds on all octroiable articles exported from municipal limits, and a check is exercised on the proceedings of municipal bodies by a comparison of the net quantities of goods taxed with certain definite standards prescribed by the Government. In the year under report there was a very general increase

in the net amount of food-grains on which octroi was paid, owing, it is believed, to the large imports made in many parts of the province to supply deficiencies in the local stocks caused by poor harvests. Refunds were liberally given, but the amount on which duty was realized increased owing to the export of much of the grain in quantities too small to admit of refunds, and to an accumulation of stocks at the end of the year.

Sanitary improvements.

There was in many towns a considerable expenditure in improvements or extensions of the drainage systems which have frequently proved insufficient, and which have been severely tried by the heavy rainfall of recent years. The improvement of the water-supply from wells, by roofing or otherwise protecting those from which water is taken for drinking purposes, has been attended to; the provision of latrines and other sanitary appliances has been increased; and generally it may be said that much attention has been given to the question of more efficient sanitation, and that some advance has been made, though there is still much room for further improvement. The standard of sanitary appliances and establishment laid down for the general guidance of municipalities is rarely if ever reached; the provision of latrines and urinals is generally inadequate, and the establishment of sweepers and of rubbish and sewerage carts frequently requires strengthening. An account of the water-works in the large cities is given in the body of the report. In Agra, Allahabad, and Benares, where the works have been longest in operation, there has been a satisfactory increase in the supply of water, accompanied by a decrease in the incidence of the working charges per 1,000 gallons. At Cawnpore the water-works were opened shortly before the beginning of the year under report; and in July 1894 the works at Lucknow were completed.

Education.

The expenditure incurred by municipalities on account of education was Rs. 1,29,450, as compared with Rs. 1,27,681 in 1893-94. There were 316 educational institutions with 33,642 pupils supported or aided by municipalities, as compared with 338 institutions and 30,029 pupils in the year preceding. The expenditure shown as "educational" does not include the contributions made by municipal bodies to district boards on account of the maintenance of intra-municipal schools and dispensaries managed, not by the municipality, but by the district board. These contributions amount in all to Rs. 1,22,688, a portion of which sum should be added to give the true expenditure on education. The attention of municipal bodies has been called to the necessity of encouraging education more liberally in future.

Vaccination.

The results of the vaccine operations in the past year in most of the municipalities were disappointing. The number of successful vaccinations has fallen off, while the cost is slightly higher than in the previous year. The number of vaccinators employed was 150, and the total number of persons vaccinated was 124,994 against 137,483 in the previous year. The Vaccination Act was in operation in 102 out of 103 municipalities at the end of the year, and has now been extended to the only remaining municipality.

Vital statistics.

The year was exceptionally unhealthy and the death-rate increased nearly 50 per cent., while the birth-rate diminished. In several municipalities, especially in the Lucknow Division, cholera was prevalent during the rains of 1894.

General results.

The working of the Boards has been generally satisfactory, and the year has, on the whole, been one of steady progress and careful administration. The water-works which have been completed in most of the large cities have been more fully utilized than before, and the Boards are now being enjoined to take steps to see that where a supply of pure water is available all sources of contaminated supply are, as far as possible, shut off. The expense attendant on the introduction of the water-supply schemes has necessitated a large increase of taxation in the cities, but, except at Benares, there seems no cause for any apprehension as to the adequacy of municipal income to meet the cost of the works hitherto undertaken. The finances of Benares have been substantially relieved by the temporary extension of the term of repayment of the loans taken by the Board, and the introduction of a tax on visitors to the city will add considerably to the income; but the taxation of this municipality is unusually heavy, and its financial position generally continues to give cause for anxiety. The most important scheme now under consideration is that for the drainage of Cawnpore, which has been under discussion for several years. At Meerut the municipal board have undertaken the construction of a water-works scheme at an estimated cost of eight lakhs of rupees: similar schemes are under consideration in Fyzabad and Bareilly, while smaller projects have been proposed to be laid before the Boards of Farukhabad and Hardwár.

POLICE.

Statistics of crime.

Excluding sanitary offences and offences against special or local acts, the number of cases reported increased from 183,435 to 203,346. The number of cases investigated decreased, however, from 110,651 to 106,587, while that of cases decided by the Courts increased from 64,550 to 65,850. The percentage of cases convicted to those investigated rose from 49 to 52. The increase in cases reported was entirely under the head of house-breaking, and was the natural result of the rule, which was introduced in 1893 and under which it is no longer imperative to investigate burglaries without loss, and less temptation, therefore, exists to suppress the report of the occurrence. Reports of house-breaking increased in one year from 66,397 to 85,483; but, although the same rule affects theft of property valued at less than Rs. 10, the increase was only from 64,703 to 65,948. The subsidence of the excitement in connection with cow-killing in Azamgarh accounted for a decrease from 1,048 to 890 under the head of rioting; while a reduction from 5,591 to 4,265 under cattle-theft was ascribed to defective reporting; and a rise from 4,673 to 5,112 under receipt of stolen property and from 202 to 307 under the Criminal Tribes Act was regarded as evidence of increased vigilance on the part of the police. A decrease from 227 to 197 in dakáiti was due, in some measure, to energy of the police in breaking up the gangs of three notorious offenders, but more especially to the

Heinous crime.

deterrent effect of the sentences which the Courts were beginning to impose. Under these circumstances, it was the more regrettable that the percentage of convictions to reports in dakáiti decreased from 46 to 36, whereas there was a general improvement under all other heads except kidnapping, which stood at 58. In the case of poisoning, the percentage increased from 38 to 64. Proceedings with a view to taking security for good behaviour affected 2,302 persons as against 2,312, and out of these 1,858 persons as against 1,867 were ordered to give security. There was reason to suppose that in some districts the police were unduly inclined to abandon the initiative in such cases to Magistrates. Coincident with the diminution of crimes of violence, proceedings with the object of taking security to keep the peace declined from 3,645 to 2,867, and the persons so bound over from 3,422 to 2,502.

Preventive measures.

Discipline and efficiency of the police force.

A satisfactory feature in the year's progress, as an index to the improvement in the discipline of the police force, was the diminution of punishments since 1891 from 3,041 to 2,222 and of resignations from 991 to 697. In the rural police there was a diminution, during the same period, from 11,827 to 6,710 in punishments. The amount expended in rewards to police officers rose from Rs. 26,660 in 1893 to Rs. 31,743. In connection with resignations, however, the Government observed with regret that, in many instances, want of consideration was still exhibited by District Superintendents in dealing with reasonable requests of police officers and with questions of punishment. Two cases of torture by the police were investigated by the Courts; and, though they terminated in acquittals, it was necessary to resort to departmental punishment. The circumstance that police procedure as distinct from misconduct was the subject of adverse comments on the part of the Courts in one case only, afforded some testimony to the training of subordinate police officers by their Superintendents, though this important duty appeared to have been neglected in some districts. It was necessary once more to direct the attention of Magistrates to the necessity of seconding the efforts of the police by insisting upon the avoidance of excessive adjournments and upon orderly method in fixing dates for hearing. Owing to financial pressure, no further progress was made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Committee and in providing more satisfactory housing for the force, though these subjects were receiving the attention of Government before the year concluded. The working of the rule to permit prosecutors to lay informations by written complaints forwarded by the village watchman to the station disclosed various results in different districts; but the Government was of opinion that the system, though open to abuse, embodied on the whole a sound principle. There was some slackness on the part of Superintendents to inspect stations. There was marked improvement in the efficiency of the Armed Branch, and, to a smaller extent, of the Railway Police, the mileage protected by which was again extended by 92 miles.

Cattle theft.

With reference to the subject of cattle theft, cases of animals disappearing from inhabited areas are now entered at once as thefts and investigated, whereas other cases of strays are no longer the subject of inquiry except under special orders or for exceptional reasons.

The working of this rule, which was introduced in 1893, established distinct deterioration in the west and improvement in the east of these Provinces. The provincial figures disclosed that 4,140 cases of theft were returned as true against 5,135 in 1893; and that convictions increased from 1,471 or 71·93 per cent. to 1,611 or 75·95. The inhuman practice of cattle-flaying was not yet suppressed in the eastern districts. The rules for voluntary registration of cattle-sales, issued in September 1893, were in force in most of the districts, but met with a varying measure of success. The system was rarely effective as an aid to detection of an actual cattle theft; but was valuable rather as a protection to honest purchasers. The striking feature in connection with dakáiti was the decrease from 73 to 49 in attacks by gangs with deadly weapons, accompanied by an increase from 127 to 144 in occurrences of a less dangerous character. Attacks by armed dakáits on villages and houses more especially disclosed a decrease from 65 to 45. The origin is to be sought in the circumstances, that three gangs of the most daring and notorious marauders were completely broken up during the year, and that, at least on two occasions, the villagers themselves have awoken to the necessity of self-help in the matter and attacked the marauders with determination and success. *Pari passu*, robberies with deadly weapons decreased from 15 to 11, whilst other cases increased from 311 to 525, though this is partly attributed to the inclusion of technical offences not hitherto embodied. Forty cases of professional poisoning were reported during the year and resulted in conviction in 16 cases, two of the accused in which had been concerned in nine offences of the description and received substantial sentences.

Dakaiti, robbery, and poisoning.

INFANTICIDE.

On the 1st April 1894 the Act was in force in 608 villages of 21 districts with a total population of 92,135. The population under the age of six amounted to 7,380 boys and 4,902 girls. During the course of the year one village in the Saháranpur district was reproclaimed and 42 villages in various districts were exempted, including all those situated in the Aligarh district. At the close of the year the Act remained in force in 20 districts with a total population of 86,692. The population under the age of six amounted to 7,244 boys and 5,183 girls. In the course of the year 2,148 boys and 2,014 girls were born, while deaths included 497 boys and 488 girls under the age of one year, and 435 boys and 465 girls over the age of one but under the age of six. After allowing for arrivals, removals and transfers, the juvenile population under six years of age stood at 7,244 boys and 5,183 girls. The proportion of boys to 100 girls amongst this population was 139, which, though still in excess of the ratio of 120, accepted as indicating suspicion of the continuance of infanticide, disclosed a distinct improvement upon the figures for 1893-94 (145) and 1892-93 (144). The percentage of deaths of children between the ages of one and six, as compared with the average population of the same age and sex, was 6·14 for boys and 10·02 for girls. The number of inquests increased from 411 to 671 and of *post-mortem* examinations from 38 to 83. As only two cases were

regarded as suspicious, and no persons were placed on their trial, the Government was constrained to accept the conclusion that, while active forms of girl-murder had been suppressed, the practice of infanticide survived in the more insidious shape of neglect of female offspring, demanding above all, personal supervision on the part of Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The tribes under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, were—

I.—The Sanauriahs of Lalitpur.

II.—The Barwárs of Gonda.

III.—The Sansiahs of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, and Muttra.

Sanauriahs. Of 154 Sanauriahs originally on the register, there were 87 at the beginning and 85 at the conclusion of the year. Out of these no less than 34 were absent without passes and six were in prison. The number of registered Sanauriahs engaged in agriculture decreased from 41 to 28 and the area in their cultivation from 203 bighas to 185. Thieving still appeared to be their favourite occupation, and employment in the capacity of road or village watchmen, for which it was believed that they would be suited, proved to be as distasteful to them as any other species of honest labour. The control of a handful of registered Sanauriahs in Lalitpur can never be a success until their numerous tribesmen in the

Barwars. Native States in the neighbourhood are under some control. The Barwárs of Gonda resided at the close of 1893, in 52 villages in charge of a Special Magistrate and in a settlement at headquarters known as the *Barwárkhána*. During the year under report, two villages were abandoned, and the *Barwárkhána* abolished as a total failure. Of a total population of 4,126 persons, 3,238 were present in the villages, 573 were missing, 247 were in jail, 23 were out on passes, and 45 were apprenticed in factories. The most unsatisfactory feature of the year was the absconding of no less than 342 registered persons, mostly, it was believed, across the Nepál frontier where they were permitted by the local authorities to form a settlement on the pretext of being honest cultivators. Since the conclusion of the year under report, steps have been taken to move the Darbár through the Resident to co-operate with this Government in procuring the return of the fugitives. Arrests of absconders increased from 167 to 192 and convictions from 244 to 281. Though 2,621 Barwárs were engaged in cultivation, the difficulty of inducing them to engage in it had not diminished in spite of unremitting efforts. Their traditional occupation is still petty pilfering; and under the law as it at present exists, the boy population, which amounted to 543, cannot ordinarily be compelled to remove from the evil influence of their parents. Since the conclusion of the year under report, a Bill has been drafted by the Imperial Government with a view to the amendment of the Criminal

Sansiahs. Tribes Act in this direction. The Sansiahs are distinguished from other communities proclaimed under the Act by their addiction to the crime of robbery with violence. Out of a total population of 1,551 on the registers, no less than 823 were absent without passes and 71 in prison. Allowing

for 6 absent on passes, only 651 Sansiahs remained under observation at the close of the year. Their distribution followed three principles of reclamation. In the first place, 418 were interned in a settlement in the Sultánpur district established under section 18 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871; and it was a satisfactory feature that, in spite of the general unhealthiness of the Provinces, there was no mortality during the year. It is curious that, in confinement, the Sansiahs have exhibited little disposition to outbreaks of violence, though difficulty has been experienced in exacting an honest tale of labour. In the second place, 73 juveniles, of whom 43 were males and 30 were females, were confined in a special reformatory school at Fatehgarh, which, in discipline and management, compared very favourably with the institution at Bareilly. The most serious problems are, 1*st*, the tendency of the girl population to develop phthisis when they no longer enjoy an open-air and lawless existence; and, 2*nd*, the difficulty of finding suitable employment for the inmates on becoming adult with the object of avoiding their retransfer to the Sultánpur settlement with its population of hardened and incorrigible wrong-doers. The outlet, which is approved by the Government for the inmates of the reformatory on becoming adult, is emigration of married couples to the Colonies, where hitherto they have as a rule, in their new surroundings, settled down to honest labour. In a few cases they have been otherwise provided with employment as warders in prisons. In the 3*rd* place, 44 were "planted out" as cultivators on the estates of landholders in various districts. This experiment in reclamation furnishes a striking example of the difficulty of weaning Sansiahs from their predatory habits without placing them in actual confinement. In 1890 no less than 725 were planted out. Most of these absconded at once; and in the year under report the surviving relic of 80 was further reduced to 44. The Sansiahs on estates in the Dehra Dún district, who were believed to have alone taken kindly to agriculture, effected their escape after the year had ended.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences and convictions.

The number of cases reported in the North-Western Provinces decreased from 157,261 to 154,006 and those returned as true from 122,240 to 121,993, whereas those brought to trial rose from 102,780 to 107,431. In Oudh the number of cases reported fell slightly from 52,573 to 52,205; but those returned as true rose from 38,172 to 38,864 and those brought to trial from 38,854 to 38,971. The number of persons brought to trial in the North-Western Provinces decreased from 184,001 to 180,162, while those convicted increased from 90,038 to 91,916. In Oudh the number of persons under trial decreased from 71,737 to 66,266, whereas those convicted increased from 30,246 to 31,589. So far as these figures indicate that fewer offences were perpetrated and fewer persons subjected either to information or process without sufficient reason, the result was undoubtedly a matter of satisfaction; but there were still indications of the necessity of more careful examination of complainants before the accused was compelled to attend in Court.

Violent crime.

The diminution, which involved a decrease of 560 persons convicted of offences against public tranquillity in the North-Western Provinces,

was partly attributable to the subsidence of religious excitement in connection with the cow-killing disturbances; but, while there was an appreciable reduction of graver offences against property, such as robbery and dakáiti, throughout the Provinces, and even of theft in the North-West, the number of persons convicted of theft in Oudh increased from 6,882 to 7,112, probably as the result of the prevalence of scarcity. A decided advance in the successful prosecution of minor offences against property was evidenced by the increase of the percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial from 67·4 to 77·2 in the North-Western Provinces and from 71 to 75 in Oudh. The provisions of section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, with respect to compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints, were worked with indifferent success. In the North-Western Provinces 787 against 977 persons were ordered to pay Rs. 17,772 against Rs. 19,601, while in Oudh 630 against 622 persons were ordered to pay Rs. 12,853 against Rs. 14,387. The unequal measure of resort to these salutary provisions was everywhere remarked, but was emphasized at Cawnpore, where Rs. 1,270 out of a total of Rs. 1,513 was awarded by three Magistrates only. The Honorary Magistracy of both Provinces aided the administration of criminal justice by stipendiaries to the extent of disposing of cases involving 49,213 against 55,181 persons. Courts of Sessions decided 2,504 against 2,309 cases involving 4,500 against 4,004 persons, with the result that, at the close of the year, 281 against 326 cases, involving 547 against 652 persons, were pending. The total number of persons convicted was 2,843 against 2,486, and, though the percentage of convictions to persons under trial in decided cases rose from 63 to 65 in the North-Western Provinces and from 58 to 65 in Oudh, the average duration declined from 46 days to 42 and from 74 days to 55 respectively, thereby disclosing a decided improvement upon last year's working. The jury system was in force in the North-Western Provinces at Allahabad and Benares, and in Oudh at Lucknow. For the two Provinces, the number of jury trials increased from 145 to 153; and the persons with respect to whom the Judge disapproved of the verdict from 26, out of whom 10 were referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, to 27, all of whom were so referred. The remaining trials before the Courts of Sesssion were conducted by the aid of assessors. The total number of cases decreased from 2,088 to 2,032. With respect to 2,160 persons against 2,232 in the North-Western Provinces the Judge agreed with the opinion of all the assessors; and in the case of 342 against 417 he differed with one or more, while as regards 404 against 464 he differed from all the opinions returned. In Oudh, the Judge agreed with the opinions returned in 369 cases as against 304, but differed from one or more assessors in 42 as against 23 and from all in 64 as against 74. In connection with the question of punishments, the total number of whippings increased from 5,308 to 6,153, representing a rise in the percentage on possible cases from 19·89 to 22·56 for the North-Western Provinces, and from 20·40 to 26·40, representing a rise from 23·19 to 25 26 in Oudh. It was noticed that native Magistrates were still reluctant to pass sentences of whipping with the obvious result that persons, who would suffer no degradation from whipping, become

Compensation.

Unpaid Magistrates.

Courts of Session.

Juries.

Punishments.

contaminated by Jail life, and the additional consequence that prisons are overcrowded to the detriment of the health of inmates and the finances of the administration. The total number of appellants in the North-Western Provinces increased from 19,027 to 19,136, and disposals from 18,052 to 18,458, leaving 678 persons awaiting trial as against 975 and an average duration of 18 days as against 17. In Oudh the number of appellants decreased from 6,308 to 5,739, of which 5,532 as against 6,008 were decided, leaving 207 under trial as against 300 and an average duration of 22 days as against 25. In the North-West the percentage of convictions affirmed was 69·3 as against 67 and in Oudh 73·5 as against 70·0. The circumstance that Appellate Courts should have considered it necessary to interfere with 30·7 and 26·4 per cent. respectively of cases before them was regarded as indicating room for improvement in the working of inferior tribunals. **Appeals.**

JAILS.

The jail population consisted of 25,007 inmates at the commencement and 27,135 at the conclusion of the year. The number of convicts admitted was 42,278 against 41,104 and of those released 38,884 against 40,147. The daily average was 26,039 against 24,622. The origin of these figures is to be sought in the increase of convictions under the leading heads of offences against property as the result of scarcity in the eastern districts and the Bundelkhand Division. The total number for which accommodation is provided is 32,295. In order to prevent overcrowding no less than 9,886 transfers were ordered as against 8,728 in the year preceding. Nevertheless, in 34 out of 54 jails the maximum population on one day was in excess of accommodation. Owing to an alteration of the mark rules, which were extended to convicts under sentence of imprisonment for one year and to certain dangerous criminals, the releases under their operation increased from 4,185 to 7,467. The number of juveniles admitted to jails decreased from 276 to 214. Only 4,200 prisoners out of the total admitted were identified as habituals; but the number of habituals recognised before sentence increased from 3,933 to 4,200. The anthropometric system had not yet materially affected the figures. In spite of the increase of the jail population, offences against prison discipline decreased from 9,787 to 9,602, while the percentage of major punishments to the total was reduced from 21 to 14. This satisfactory result was attributed to the extension of the mark rules and to the inclusion of the night watchmen of each barrack among the category of prisoner officers. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,94,660 or Rs. 39-8-9 per head of average strength as against Rs. 10,90,875 or Rs. 41-8-2 in 1893. No less than Rs. 37,230 was saved by grain-storage. In all 10,447 prisoners were employed on manufactures as compared with 9,850 in the year preceding; and cash earnings were reduced from Rs. 21·3 to Rs. 20. Orders have since been issued with the object of insisting on the use by all Government Departments of jail-made articles, since it has been ascertained that a substantial saving to the public can thereby be effected, while the

Jail Population.

Accommodation.

Habituals.

Discipline.

Expenditure and Earnings.

practice of disposing of jail manufactures in the open market necessitates the employment of prison officials on hawking-tours inconsistent with their proper functions. As the result of the general unhealthiness of the year, the death-rate increased from 17·16 to 32·27, owing, not to remissness in treatment or defective sanitation, but to the admission of prisoners in feeble health, combined with several outbreaks of cholera.

Health of the prisoners.

Important events of the year.

The important measures of the year in connection with the jail administration included, 1*st*, a further concentration of industries in Central Jails; 2*nd*, the revision of the Jail Manual completed shortly after the year ended; and 3*rd*, the issue of the rules for the surveillance of certain classes of convicts released under the mark system, and for regulating the appointment and duties of prisoner officers. A society for rendering aid to discharged prisoners, which is not connected with Government, was inaugurated by Sir John Tyler.

The Bareilly Reformatory.

The reformatory at Bareilly can accommodate 232 boys in the school and 24 in the hospital. The population was 193 at the opening of the year and 204 at its close. The daily average attendance increased from 172·12 to 207·87. The discharge of inmates, however, on completion of their term of confinement has fairly commenced; and it is not probable, therefore, that there will be any further addition to the average number of those confined. Admissions into hospital increased from 187 to 255 owing to an outbreak of influenza. There was, however, no mortality; and the general good health of the inmates is no doubt to be attributed in a large measure to the spacious play-ground and gymnasium, in which they are drilled and exercised on alternate days. In this connection special importance is attached by the Government to open-air labour in the farm and the garden attached to the reformatory even though the lightness of the soil precludes any hope of financial profit. The boys were instructed as before in the trades of shoe-making, tailoring, and cane-work, to which carpet weaving, previously attempted but abandoned, was added during the year under review. An excellent grounding is given in reading and writing both Urdu and Hindi, together with the elements of geography and arithmetic up to compound proportion. It is satisfactory to observe that out of 55 inmates hitherto discharged only four are known to have relapsed into criminal habits. On the other hand, the year's administration was disfigured by a serious want of discipline mainly as the result of frequent changes in the office of Deputy Superintendent and Head Warder and the unsatisfactory character of the incumbents since replaced. Financially the institution has always compared favourably with those of other Provinces; and, in the year under review, extensive economies occasioned a further reduction of the total expenditure from Rs. 9,114-13-11 or Rs. 52-15-0 per head to Rs. 8,826-10-4 or Rs. 42-7-4 per head.

Health.

Industrial and mental training.

Discipline.

Financial results.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits.

Institutions of suits in the North-Western Provinces decreased from 95,056 to 89,180, and the total for disposal from 107,910 to 102,145. Disposals, however, also diminished from 96,649 to 90,156; and the

pending file rose from 11,261 to 11,989. The average duration of contested cases increased from 76 days to 82, and, in the case of Small Cause Courts, from 39 days to 47. In Oudh institutions declined from 60,013 to 55,939 and the total for disposal from 67,921 to 66,255. Disposals decreased from 59,724 to 56,306; and the pending file rose from 9,374 to 9,949. The average duration of contested cases rose from 81 days to 85. In the Courts of Subordinate Judges the increase was from 52 days to 102. During the year measures were taken to equalize the work of Courts by alterations in their jurisdictions both with regard to local area and to the classes of cases triable. The Government was of opinion that the work of Subordinate Judges had been unduly lightened at the expense of Munsifs, and that the experiment was a failure. In Kumaun the institutions decreased from 5,044 to 4,921 and the total for disposal from 5,565 to 5,535. Disposals increased from 4,951 to 5,010 with the result that the pending file sank from 614 to 525, and the average duration in contested suits increased from 45 days to 55.

Appeals from decrees.

The number of appeals from decrees for the disposal of Courts in the North-Western Provinces other than the High Court fell from 16,264 to 16,017, whilst disposals increased from 9,812 to 10,824, leaving a pending file of 5,193 against 6,452 in the year preceding. The average duration of appeals before Subordinate Judges fell from 101 days to 100, whereas, in the Courts of District Judges, it increased from 226 days to 242. In Oudh the number of appeals for disposal before Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner increased from 5,185 to 5,918 and disposals from 2,143 to 3,763, leaving a pending file of 2,155 against 3,041. The average duration increased from 104 days to 148 in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, but was reduced from 428 days to 412 in those of District Judges. In Kumaun, the appeals for disposal before all Courts rose from 326 to 373, but disposals increased from 289 to 330; and, while the pending file was 43 against 37, the average duration disclosed a satisfactory decrease from 35 days to 19.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the Courts in the North-Western Provinces decreased from 100,035 to 89,035; and disposals from 86,299 to 69,240, representing an increase from 13,736 to 19,795 in the pending file. This striking increase is, however, mainly due to an alteration in returns, by which decrees transferred for execution are no longer treated as decided. The percentage of wholly or partially fructuous applications decreased from 49·2 to 46·9; and realizations were reduced by Rs. 5,13,310. In Oudh, the total number of applications for disposal decreased from 50,142 to 48,235; and disposals from 42,614 to 39,674, leaving a pending file of 8,561 against 7,528 of the year preceding. The percentage of wholly or partially fructuous applications decreased from 49 to 47; and realizations were reduced by Rs. 3,30,965. In Kumaun, the total number of applications for disposal decreased from 3,302 to 2,815; and disposals from 2,788 to 2,423, leaving a pending file of 392 against 514. The percentage of wholly or partially infructuous stood at 53; and realizations increased by Rs. 30,854.

Appeals before the High Court and the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh

The institution of first appeals in the High Court decreased from 930 to 844, and disposals from 363 to 358, leaving a pending file of 486 against 567, with an average duration reduced from 654 days to 597. The institution of second appeals decreased from 3,614 to 2,732 and disposals from 2,060 to 1,564, leaving a pending file of 1,168 against 1,554, with an average duration reduced from 963 days to 394. Two first appeals and one second appeal were still pending from 1890. The 5th Puisne Judge, whose appointment was rendered imperative in 1892 by the accumulation of arrears, continued to officiate. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the institution of first appeals increased from 68 to 94, while disposals stood at 54, leaving a pending file of 167 against 127. The average duration was, in civil appeals, 728 days and in rent appeals, 1,206. The institution of second appeals increased from 415 to 632, while disposals fell from 389 to 354, leaving a pending file of 722 against 444. The average duration was, for civil appeals, 361 days and, for rent appeals, 400.

REGISTRATION.

Number of offices.

The number of Registration offices was reduced by 20 and stood at 317. Eight *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars were brought under reduction, while it was found possible to dispense with three departmental Sub-Registrars, whom it has for some years been the policy to substitute as far as possible for *ex-officio* incumbents. A careful scheme for the reorganization of the Registration Department in Oudh by the abolition of 51 unnecessary sub-districts was submitted, and orders giving effect to the proposals were issued at the close of the year. Act No IV of 1894 was passed by the Local Legislative Council to validate irregularities occasioned by the illegal constitution or abolition of certain sub-districts and offices. The total number of documents registered increased from 208,482 to 225,685, mainly in consequence of agricultural depression, which was significantly disclosed by an increase of 32·29 per cent. in mortgages of immoveable property valued at less than Rs. 100. Expenditure increased from Rs. 2,22,930 to Rs. 2,26,731; but receipts advanced from Rs 4,18,405 to Rs. 4,37,448, representing a rise in the surplus from Rs. 1,95,475 to Rs. 2,10,717.

Property affected.

The aggregate value of property affected by documents registered during the year was Rs. 9,01,26,840-2-6 against Rs. 8,68,68,226-2-1, disclosing an increase of Rs. 32,58,614 0-5.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions in connection with registration was 17, mostly relating to the presentation of forged documents supported by perjured evidence. Convictions were obtained in 5 cases, 6 ended in acquittal, 5 were pending at the close of the year, and of one no details were given.

STATE LITIGATION.

Results of State Litigation.

The State was involved in 56 original suits, of which 23 were won, while 4 were lost and 6 compromised or withdrawn. One of the cases compromised involved a refund of Rs. 17,844-14-2 to a mortgagee. Five out of 19 appeals pending before the inferior and appellate Courts

were decided in each case in favour of the Government. The value of one of these appeals was Rs. 1,93,853-6-7, while in two of the appeals left pending the value exceeded one lakh. In 13 of 21 references decided under the Land Acquisition Act the Collector's award was accepted. In 58 per cent. of claims were recovered as against 35 of the year preceding; while out of demands preferred against Government to the extent of Rs. 2,06,134-9-2, only two, valued at Rs. 39, were decreed. The Court of Wards was party to 62 cases decided, and obtained decrees for Rs. 28,557, or 74 per cent. out of a total claim of Rs. 38,350; whereas only Rs. 10,297, or ·5 per cent. out of a total claim of Rs. 17,52,927 was decreed against it. There was no loss of any importance on appeal. With reference to municipalities only such cases as are actually entrusted to the Legal Remembrancer are now embodied in the returns, from which the figures relating to execution of decrees are excluded; but out of a total demand of Rs. 1,88,374-10-2, only Rs. 21,697-14-11 was recovered, or 11·5 per cent as compared with 23·3 in the year preceding. In pauper suits a sum of Rs. 70,860-13-0 was under realization, of which Rs. 10,782-8-0 was recovered, representing 15 per cent. as compared with 11 per cent. in 1893. Rs. 27,984-12-2 was written off as irrecoverable, and the closing balance for realization was Rs. 32,093-8-10.

Court of Wards.

Realizations and pauper suits.

VOLUNTEERS.

The number of corps remained the same as in the previous year; but the total number of active members increased from 3,797 to 3,864. The number of reservists fell from 790 to 735.

Strength.

The percentage of efficients to the total strength is satisfactory in each branch. In the cavalry, the percentage rose from 78·78 to 82·09; in the infantry, from 71·74 to 72·69; and in the reserve force from 83·86 to 90·75.

Efficiency.

At the close of the year the funds of every corps were in a satisfactory condition, and the total balance at credit amounted to Rs. 22,289.

Finance.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 66,658 as compared with Rs. 63,513 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,86,893 against Rs. 3,15,129. The estimated value of the outturn (including work executed by private presses) was Rs. 6,61,684, and the nominal profit was calculated to be Rs. 84,321, or 11·4 per cent. on the capital value of the Press. Many changes and improvements have been made during the past year, which appears to have been one of substantial progress. Steam machinery has now been introduced and new printing, type-casting, and wire-stitching machines of the latest design have been provided. The Press is now much more efficiently equipped than before, and should be able to undertake an increasing share of the work of Government printing without a proportionate increase in expenditure.

The maintenance of the Book Depôt cost Rs. 23,270, and the realizations amounted to Rs. 17,779.

and eastern districts, and gave in the first five days of the month a total average fall over the Allahabad and neighbouring divisions of nearly 20″, or nearly ten times the normal amount for the whole month. At the following four stations the falls during October equalled or exceeded the normal rainfall for the whole year, the falls being from fifteen to twenty times the normal for the month.

District.	Station.	*Rainfall.*			Average annual rainfall.
		Actual, October 1894.	Normal October	Percentage variation.	
Sultánpur ...	Kadipur ...	40·10	2·58	+1454	37·23
Fatehpur ...	Khakrera ...	33·04	1·44	+2194	35·29
Bánda	Kamásin ...	32·73	1·71	+1814	37·22
Fyzabad ...	Tánda ...	31·34	2·06	+1421	35·78

During this burst, falls of 10″ or more in 24 hours were received at a considerable number of stations. The largest was 12·62″ at Karwi in the Bánda district on the 1st. The rainfall of the first week of the month throughout this region was the heaviest on record. November is almost invariably a rainless month in these provinces; but in 1894 a cyclonic storm passed up over the North-Western Provinces from the centre of the Peninsula early in the month, and gave a remarkable and unseasonable burst of rain to the greater part of the reporting area. The very excessive and abnormal falls during the past monsoon period over a large tract, including the Allahabad, Fyzabad and Lucknow Divisions, may be considered as *the* feature of the rains. It seems to have been due to a tendency, which persisted throughout the whole of the rains, for cyclonic storms to drift towards a sink of pressure overlying that area, and either to fill up there after giving heavy rain, or to increase in intensity after giving excessive and torrential rain, and receive a renewed lease of life and activity. The rainfall in November was over twenty-four times the normal amount. The weather of December was of the usual type. Four disturbances passed over North India from the North-West during the month, each giving more or less rain, and each followed by the usual cold wave.

Temperature.—The year was as nearly as possible normal in temperature. A trifling defect of a fraction of a degree appears in the year's average at the greater number of the stations, the others showing a similarly small excess.

In January the stations on the hills were rather colder than usual; but on the plains moderate to considerable excesses were reported. The average for February was everywhere rather higher than usual, chiefly on account of high minimum readings, the result of an excess of cloud. March was very cool for the time of the year. A dry cool wave passed over Northern India about the 12th, and temperatures 7° to 8° below normal were generally reported. Another cool wave appeared about the 26th, and similar readings were obtained. April was on the whole cool. Slight excesses were reported from the hills; but the plains stations were as a rule 1° to 2° below normal. May was everywhere a very hot month. Temperatures became excessive about the middle of the month and contiuued on the average 5° or 6° higher than usual till about the 10th of June. This period, which was the culmination of the hot weather, ended with the advance of the monsoon over these provinces about the 12th of June. The following maximum readings recorded about this time may be noted: 115·5° at Agra on May 27th, 28th, and 29th; 114·8° at Benares on the 28th; 114·7° at Mainpuri on the 30th; 116·4° at Sirsa on the 29th; 116·0° at Agra on June 4th; and 117·4° at Sirsa on the 5th. With the advance of the monsoon the temperature fell rapidly and was continuously below normal during almost the whole of the rains. October was about normal. The first week was cool, but the remainder of the month was rather above normal, the result of excessively high night temperatures. At some

stations during the latter half of the month the minima readings were as much as 8° or 9° above normal. November and December were slightly warmer than usual in the plains and a little colder than usual in the hills.

Pressure.—The average for the year was about normal at the hill stations and in considerable defect in the plains. In the early part of the year the most prominent feature of the pressure distribution was the large deficiency at the hill stations as compared with the neighbouring plains stations. The pressure increased considerably in February, particularly at the hill stations. During the next four months pressure was in defect. An excess appeared in July at all stations: August, September, and October were again low; November showed an excess; and December was about normal.

Rainfall.—The chief features of the rainfall of the year have been already considered. In many districts the year's rainfall was the heaviest on record. Except in March, April, and May, the monthly falls were all considerably over normal. The average fall over the Fyzabad Division was about twice the usual amount. In the Allahabad Division the fall was about 75 per cent. in excess. In the Lucknow and Benares Divisions excesses of about 60 per cent. were obtained; 53 per cent. in Rohilkhand, 50 per cent. in Gorakhpur, 45 per cent. in Kumaun, 35 per cent. in Agra, and about 30 per cent. in Meerut.

Statement of rainfall, temperature, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1894.

Number.	Places of observation.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature.									Prevailing winds.		
						May.			July.			December.					
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
		"	"	"	"	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			
1	Chakráta	25·99	78·81	11·73	116·53	59·7	78·0	68·9	60·3	68·9	64·6	36·5	49·0	42·8	N.-E.	N.-E	N.-E.
2	Mussoorie	19·56	101·71	10·46	131·73	61·6	79·9	70·8	60·6	69·1	64·9	38·0	47·3	42·6	N.-E.	N.-E.	N.-E.
3	Ránikhet	11·75	57·37	12·18	81·30	64·2	83·0	73·6	62·7	73·2	68·0	41·1	52·7	46·9	S.-W.	S.-W.	N.-E.
4	Dehra Dún	9·93	103·38	9·32	122·63	71·6	99·1	85·4	72·9	83·4	72·2	46·7	64·8	55·8	N.-W.	S.-E.	Calm.
5	Roorkee	6·87	47·32	6·72	60·91	74·9	105·5	90·3	77·2	90·0	83·9	48·3	67·1	57·7	S.-E. & N.-W.	S.-E.	S.-E.
6	Meerut	5·20	29·02	6·31	40·53	75·7	105·7	90·7	78·0	91·2	84·6	49·0	68·7	58·9	N.-W.	S.-E.	W.
7	Bareilly	2·75	39.85	5·07	47·67	77·0	106·4	92·0	78·7	92·1	84·9	49·2	69·1	59·2	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-E. & S.-E.
8	Agra	2·45	29·54	3·77	35·76	82·3	110·2	96·3	79·4	92·0	85.7	50·6	71·8	61·2	N.-W.	S.-W.	N.-W.
9	Mainpuri	1·38	30·88	9·80	42·06	79·5	109·6	94·6	79·2	91·7	85·5	49·5	71·2	60·4	N.-W.	N.-E. E.	N.-W.
10	Cawnpore	2·01	43·70	17·43	63·14	79·9	106·6	93·3	78·0	90·8	84·8	50·3	73·1	61·7	N.-W.	S.-E. & S.-W. S.-E.	S.-W.
11	Bahraich	2·20	52·04	11·45	65·69	77·8	106·5	92·2	78·5	91·5	85·0	50·9	72·7	61·8	N.-W.	S. E.	N.-W.
12	Lucknow	1·79	49·02	11·00	61·81	79·5	108·2	93·9	78·6	91.7	85·1	49·4	72·8	61·1	W. & E.	S.-E.	S.-W. W. & N.-W.
13	Allahabad	3·38	46·89	25·93	76·20	81·6	109·3	95·5	78·6	90·2	84·4	52·1	74·9	63·5	N.-W.	N.-E.	N.-W.
14	Benares	1·73	47·85	13·04	62·62	80·3	108·4	94·4	78·3	89·7	84·0	51·8	74·5	63·2	S.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.
15	Gorakhpur	1·85	38·00	21·23	61·08	79·1	104·6	91·9	78·6	91·0	84·8	52·6	71·5	62·1	N.-W.	N.-E. & S.-E.	S.-W.
16	Gházipur	2·28	48·39	12·10	62·77	82·3	107·4	94·9	...	...	...	54·4	74·7	64·6	S.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.
17	Jhánsi	3·57	51·00	4·32	58·89	85·6	110·2	97·9	77·1	88·7	82·9	54·4	75·7	65·1	N.-W.	S.-W.	S.-W.
	General Mean ...	2·88	42·58	11·40	56·86	79·7	107·6	93·7	78·4	90·9	81·6	51·0	72·1	61·6			

N.B.—In striking out the general mean stations numbering 1 to 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlement.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 5—48 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—Survey and Settlement.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

It was mentioned in last year's report that Government had decided to adopt the system of assessing on the existing village papers in the five districts of Hardoi, Sultánpur, Bara Banki, Sitapur, and Fyzabad, a system which had already been sanctioned in Lucknow. Accordingly the notifications bringing these five districts under settlement were modified, on the 8th March 1894, by cancelling so much of them as directed that a settlement record should be prepared. Those villages in which map correction had been commenced prior to the issue of the amended notifications were exempted from the modification. The Board of Revenue accordingly instructed the Settlement Officers concerned not to commence map correction in any fresh villages, and to confine the completion of the settlement records to those villages where map correction had been already wholly or partially carried out. They were also desired to concentrate their establishment on the work in the last-mentioned villages and to reduce such temporary establishments as were no longer required under the altered procedure. Fresh estimates of expenditure were also obtained from them, and a revised and largely reduced settlement budget was submitted to and sanctioned by Government. The above instructions were further supplemented by a note framed by the Lieutenant-Governor in consultation with the Board prescribing the procedure to be followed in those parts of Oudh in which a revised settlement record was not to be prepared at or before the time of settlement.

A further change has been introduced by the appointment of a Settlement Commissioner for Oudh, who relieves the Commissioners of Lucknow and Fyzabad of all work and correspondence connected with settlement and is charged with the immediate supervision of Oudh settlement operations and with the examination of the detailed assessments. Important alterations have also been introduced in the procedure in sanctioning and confirming settlement proposals and in the assessment of the land revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Government of India, instead of sanctioning all the assessment rules as at present, will merely approve the general principles to be observed. The issue of detailed rules and instructions in accordance with the principles so approved will be left to the Local Government. Each pargana or tahsíl assessment report will be submitted to Government for approval of the orders which the Board propose to pass on it. No confirmation by the Government of India will be required in the case of settlements made under the procedure above described.

There were during the year 12 districts under settlement, three of them in the North-Western Provinces and nine in Oudh. The ensuing paragraphs give a brief account of the progress of work in each.

Garhwál.—The Survey Department have completed the cadastral survey of that portion of the district which was to be surveyed by professional agency and have made over the maps and rough records to the Settlement Department. The area surveyed during the year was 260·9 square miles. Since the close of the year the Garhwál survey party has been broken up. The only work remaining to be done was the correction of maps and area statements, from time to time, in accordance with additions or alterations made by the Settlement Department after the verification of records and the disposal of all boundary disputes. For this work a small establishment was retained under the supervision of Mr. Freeman, whose services have been transferred to

this Government and who is now in charge of survey operations in Meerut. The Settlement Department corrected and attested the records of 1,385 villages, *i.e.* the remaining one-third of pargana Talla Salan, the whole of pargana Dewalgarh and Ganga Salan, and about one-fourth of pargana Chándpur.

The work of fairing records, except the copy for patwáris, was finished in Chaundkot and Malla Salan. In Talla Salan the records of 25 out of 684 villages, and in Ganga Salan of 138 out of 568, remained to be faired. The area inspected during the year was not quite 137 square miles, *i.e.* the remaining portion of pargana Chaundkot and the whole of pargana Malla Salan. The former pargana was also assessed during the year, as also the greater portion of Malla Salan. The assessment reports of parganas Barah Syun and Chaundkot were received during the year. The increase of revenue in Barah Syun is nearly Rs. 10,800, or 61 per cent. In Chaundkot the revised assessments have been sanctioned since the close of the year, giving an increase of nearly Rs. 4,000, or 53 per cent.

The draft rules for the survey and assessment of the parganas and pattis which have not been cadastrally surveyed were submitted to Government for sanction in August 1894 after being practically tested. The Government decided that it was not necessary to survey even the new cultivation of this portion of the district, that as the increase of revenue for the entire district is limited to 50 per cent., the assessment to be imposed on the less accessible tracts could be estimated after the assessment of the cadastrally-surveyed portion had been completed, and that it could then be fixed roughly for each patti and be distributed by the málguzárs themselves over the villages. The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 91,217. The total cost of cadastral survey is Rs. 2,53,854, or Rs. 266-14-11 per square mile, and that of settlement Rs. 1,17,934, or Rs. 124 per square mile.

Settlement work was not prosecuted as vigorously as it should have been in this district. Various causes have operated to retard the work; but after making every allowance for the difficulties which the Settlement Officer had to contend with, it appears that the importance of pushing on with the settlement was not sufficiently appreciated.

Unao.—The work of revising the maps and records was completed for the entire district including pargana Mohan Auras in which work was started during the year. The fairing of records was also finished, except in Mohan Auras and for a few villages in Bangarmau. The parganas inspected during the year were Safipur, Bhagwantnagar, Daundia Khera, Fatehpur Chaurasi, and Bangarmau, comprising an area of 451 square miles. This compares favourably with the area inspected in 1893-94. The Settlement Officer explained that the papers of some parganas were not ready in time to permit of more inspection being done in the cold weather of 1892-93. The only pargana which remained to be inspected was Mohan Auras. Nine parganas were assessed during the year, *viz.* Asiwan, Rasulabad, Safipur, Patan, Panhan, Behar, Magrayar, Ghátampur, Bhagwantnagar, and Daundia Khera. A small portion of Fatehpur Chaurási was also assessed. The total area assessed was 288,513 acres, or nearly 451 square miles. Only two whole parganas, Bangarmau and Mohan Auras and the greater portion of Fatehpur Chaurási, remained to be assessed. The revised assessments of two parganas, Asiwan, Rasulabad, and Safipur (the latter after the close of the year), have been sanctioned, giving an increase of Rs. 58,802, or 31 per cent. on the old demand. The total cost to the end of the year was Rs. 2,95,086, or Rs. 178-13-5 per square mile. The expenditure is very high. The Officiating Settlement Officer says: "in this district the village records were of little use, and field work had to be carried out in all parganas by the Settlement Department." This explanation cannot be accepted, as it would apply equally to Partábgarh, where the cost is Rs. 34 lower, and to Rae Bareli, where it is Rs. 74 only.

Partábgarh.—The work of fairing the records was completed in parganas Partábgarh, Dhingwas, and Mánikpur and, practically, in parganas Behar, Rámpur, and Ateha. Only a few khewats and khewat registers remained to be faired in the last three

parganas. The Settlement Officer completed the inspection of the remaining parganas of the district, *viz.* Behar, Mánikpur, Rámpur, and Ateha, comprising an area of nearly 526 square miles. The assessment of these parganas, as well as of pargana Dhingwas, which was inspected last year, was also completed during the year. The area assessed was 622 square miles. The inspection and assessment of the entire district has thus been finished. The Settlement Officer submitted the assessment reports of parganas Partábgarh and Dhingwas during the year. In pargana Patti the revised revenue originally sanctioned and declared amounted to Rs. 4,58,580. This was subsequently revised and a reduction of Rs. 12,619 made. The revised jama, as it finally stood, was Rs. 4,45,961 showing an increase over the old jama of 45·50 per cent. In pargana Partábgarh the Settlement Officer's proposed jama was Rs. 3,93,300, or an increase of 48·46 per cent. on the old jama. The Settlement Commissioner for Oudh considered the assessment to be somewhat high and directed its revision, with the result that the revised demand has been reduced to Rs. 3,57,370, giving an increase of 34·89 per cent. over the old revenue. The revised assessments had not been sanctioned at the close of the year. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 57,610, bringing the total cost up to Rs. 2,07,862, or Rs. 144 per square mile.

Rae Bareli.—The correction of maps and khasras was completed for the entire district. Besides Rae Bareli, in which verification was practically finished in 1893-94, the records of two entire parganas, Dálmau and Parshádipur, nearly two-thirds of pargana Rokha and about half of pargana Salon, were attested during the year. The fairing of records was finished for four complete parganas, *viz.* Inhauna, Mohanganj, Sareni, and Khiron. In Rae Bareli also it was approaching completion. The Settlement Officer's inspection of villages, for assessment purposes, was completed for parganas Khiron and Rae Bareli (excepting 31 villages), and the remaining portion of pargana Sareni. The area inspected was over 516 square miles as compared with 239 square miles done last year. No assessment work was done during the year, but the assessment statements for parganas Inhauna, Mohanganj, Sareni, and Khiron and for nearly half of pargana Dálmau, were prepared. The cost during the year was Rs. 68,116, and from commencement of operations Rs. 1,29,869, or Rs. 74 per square mile.

Budaun.—During the year the correction of maps and records has been completed in tahsíls Gunnaur, Sahaswan, and Bisauli. Attestation was also finished for the whole of the Gunnaur tahsíl, the whole of pargana Islámnagar, and for portions of parganas Bisauli, Satási, Sahaswan, and Kot. The work of fairing records has been completed for nearly half the Gunnaur tahsíl.

The whole of the Gunnaur tahsíl was inspected during the year, but the Settlement Officer was not able to assess more than 320 out of 465 maháls of one pargana, Asadpur, covering an area of 135 square miles. Mr. Meston explains that the work of assessment was hampered by his having to act as Collector of Budaun for three months in the rains. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 69,460, and that in 1892-93 was Rs. 19,311, giving a total of Rs. 88,771, or Rs. 78-7-10 per square mile.

Bara Banki.—Under Notification No. $\frac{1068}{\text{I—30B}}$, dated 30th April 1894, the revision of records is restricted to the following nine parganas, *viz.* Nawábganj, Partábganj, Satrikh, Siddhaur, Fatehpur, Rámnagar, Muhammadpur, Bado Sarai, and Daryabad. The records of all nine parganas were corrected and attested with the exception of four villages in pargana Muhammadpur, the jamabandis of which were verified after the close of the year. The work of fairing records in parganas Nawábganj, Partábganj, and Satrikh, which were taken in hand first, was practically finished, while in pargana Siddhaur it was well advanced. The Settlement Officer inspected the parganas of Nawábganj, Partábganj, Satrikh, Siddhaur, and Fatehpur, an area of 476 square miles. The first four parganas, with an area of 322 square miles were also assessed, but were not reported during the year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 63,211 and from the commencement of operations to Rs. 84,464, giving a cost of Rs. 73-4-1 per square mile.

Hardoi.—In the Sandíla tahsíl, the only one in which, under Notification No. $\frac{1062}{I-814}$, dated 30th April 1894, the records were to be revised, all that remained to be done was the fairing of some of the records. The remaining tahsíls are being dealt with under the new settlement procedure. The Board found it necessary to issue instructions regarding the system of soil classification to be adopted in the Sandíla tahsíl and in the tahsíls of the district for which revised maps and records were not to be prepared by the Settlement Department. A proposal was made during the year by the Settlement Commissioner for the appointment of an Assistant Settlement Officer during the cold weather of 1894-95 and 1895-96, in order that the assessment of the district might be completed within two years instead of in three. It was supported by the Board and sanctioned by Government. The appointment of the Settlement Officer as Deputy Commissioner for three months during the year has to some extent retarded the progress of settlement work. The four parganas of the Sandíla tahsíl, with an area of 557 square miles, were inspected and assessed. The Hardoi tahsíl and half of the Bilgrám tahsíl were to be inspected and assessed during 1894-95, leaving the remaining portion of the district to be dealt with in 1895-96. The cost of settlement work during the year was Rs. 61,866, and the total net charges amounted to Rs. 98,809, or Rs. 83-9-6 per square mile.

Sultánpur.—In this district the Settlement Officer pointed out, with reference to the orders of Government of March 1894 stopping the further correction of maps and records, that there were only 208 villages, out of a total of 2,526, in which map correction had not been commenced and to which the orders of Government applied. The Board considered it very desirable that the records of these villages should also be revised if this could be done by the patwáris without extra expense. Inquiry was accordingly made from the Settlement Officer and, on his undertaking to carry out the work on the above conditions, Government was addressed and sanction obtained to the revision of the records of the remaining 208 villages without the employment of any special agency.

Besides the three parganas finished last year, all the maps and khasras of parganas Isauli trans-Gumti, Isauli cis-Gumti, Chanda, Asal, and Amethi were corrected during the year. In the remaining parganas also this work was nearly completed, only 11 villages in Miranpur and 53 in Baraunsa remaining to be finished. The records of four out of the five parganas above mentioned were attested. In Amethi the records of only 81 mahál out of 368 remained to be verified. The Settlement Officer inspected the parganas of Jagdispur, Gaura Jamun, and Aldemau, an area of 557 square miles. He also finished the assessment of the first two parganas and after the close of the year, submitted assessment reports for them. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 75,787. Including that of 1892-93 the total cost comes to Rs. 1,04,254, which falls at the rate of Rs. 60-14-4 per square mile.

Sitapur.—The district was brought under settlement by Notification No. $\frac{3191}{I-158B}$, dated 10th November 1893, and Mr. S. H. Butler was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer. On receipt of Government orders, early in March 1894, stopping the revision of records, map correction had been completed, or nearly so, in 324 villages, but very little progress had been made in the revision of the records of these villages. It was therefore decided to stop the preparation of all new records and to make over the corrected maps to the patwáris who were to compile from them their annual papers in ordinary course. A revised Notification No. $\frac{1065}{I-158B}$, dated 30th April 1894, stopping the revision of records for the entire district, was also issued. Since then settlement operations have been confined to the preparation of the necessary statistics for the revision of the assessment. The statements for one tahsíl (Sidhauli) have been compiled. The total cost of operations during the year has been Rs. 22,204-10-11, or Rs. 82-13-8 per square mile. This rate is calculated on the area for which the maps were corrected and is high because the salaries of gazetted officers and the cost of general establishment are distributed over a very small area.

Bijnor.—The district was brought under settlement by Notification No. $\frac{3179}{\text{I—151B}}$, dated the 9th November 1893. Pandit Rama Shankar Misra was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer and, soon after, the work of map and khasra correction was started. According to the programme prepared by the Board, the Settlement Department had to complete the correction of the maps and records of five parganas, Daranagar, Bijnor, Mandawar, Akbarabad, and Kiratpur. This work was finished by the end of February 1894 in the first three parganas, and by the 1st May 1894 in the remaining two parganas. The attestation of the records was then taken in hand and was completed by the close of the year. Satisfactory progress was also made in the fairing of records. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 34,153, or Rs. 74-14-4 per square mile.

It was decided to survey by professional agency the forest villages in the northern parganas of the district. The total area of these villages is about 400 square miles. The work is being carried on under the general control of Mr. Freeman, Deputy Collector in charge of survey operations in Meerut. That officer expected to do it at the rate of Rs. 20 per square mile.

Fyzabad.—The district was brought under settlement by Notification No. $\frac{2750}{\text{I—34B}}$, dated 26th September 1893, and Mr. H. F. House was appointed Settlement Officer. The records of four parganas, Tánda, Surharpur, Birhar, and Majhaura are being revised, as the correction of the maps of all four parganas had been started before the orders of Government stopping further revision of records were received. All the records for these parganas were corrected and attested and a few fair copies were also finished.

The Settlement Officer took up four parganas during the year, instead of three as laid down in the Board's programme, and this will, he says, probably enable him to finish the settlement of the district a year sooner than it would otherwise have been completed. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 41,265, giving a rate of Rs. 67 per square mile.

Lucknow.—In this district, which was brought under settlement by Notification No. $\frac{3186}{\text{I—155B}}$, dated 9th November 1893, the assessments are being revised on the basis of the existing maps and records. The revision of the records will be carried out hereafter by the Land Records Department. The Deputy Commissioner is in charge of settlement operations. Mr. E. A. Molony was attached to the Settlement for the cold weather as Assistant Settlement Officer. The inspection and assessment of pargana Lucknow, containing 286 mahâls with an area of 153 square miles, was completed during the year and the assessment report was submitted shortly after its close. It was expected that the assessment of the remaining six parganas, comprising an area of 814 square miles, would, with the help of the Assistant Settlement Officer, be completed during the year 1894-95. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 21,813 or Rs. 22-8-11 per square mile. The low rate is partly due to no Settlement Deputy Collector having been appointed.

The Codes of Settlement Rules for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were sanctioned and issued as Book Circulars.

The resettlement of the Lalitpur sub-division of the Jhánsi district was sanctioned at the beginning of the year. Proposals for the survey of and preparation of the record of rights for the Gursarai and Kakarbai ubári estates in the Jhánsi district were also sanctioned, and this work will be carried out along with the revision of records in Lalitpur. Sanction has further been accorded to the revision of the settlement of the districts of Meerut and Bahraich. These districts, with Lalitpur, are the first in which the scheme of revising the record of rights by the Land Records Department in anticipation of settlement has been introduced from the commencement. It has been decided to undertake the cadastral survey of Lalitpur, and the traverse and cadastral surveys of Meerut and Bahraich, on the general lines of the system

described in a valuable note on village maps drawn up by Mr. H. Z. Darrah, with some modifications introduced from the practice obtaining in the Central Provinces, where a similar system is in force. Since the close of the year a party under Mr. J. S. Pemberton has started the traverse surveys of Meerut and Bahraich. For the cadastral survey and record operations the services of Messrs. Freeman, Bedford, and Skilling have been obtained from the Survey of India. The entire work of survey and revision of records in Meerut, Bahraich, and Lalitpur is under the immediate supervision of Mr. G. B. Scott, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, who has been appointed to the newly-created post of Superintendent of Land Records Surveys.

An abstract of the work done during the year is appended, as also a statement showing the cost of settlement operations per square mile.

Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		Preparation or revision of maps and records.				Survey and assessment work.					Case work during 1893-94.			Expenditure.
						Area in acres.						Appeals.		
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned by the Board.	Original cases.	To Settlement Officer.	To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bijnor	Total required	2,568	1,712	3,140	4,710	...	291,825	291 825	291,825	291,825	7,011	27	1	34,153
	Done during the year ...	1,680	241	252	252	...	...	...	...	..	5,648	23	1	
	Remaining	888	1,471	2,888	4,458	...	291,825	291,825	291,825	291,825	1,363	4	...	
Budaun	Total required	3,558	2.372	4,608	6,912	...	723,660	723,660	723,660	723,660	7,202	111	18	69,460
	Done during the year ...	893	252	368	334	...	231,956	86 412	...	...	5,215	67	18	
	Remaining	2,387	2.120	4,240	6,578	...	491,704	637,248	723,660	723,660	1,987	44	...	
Garhwál	Total required	8,776	9,572	8,776	2 911	608,584	208,166	101,715	101,715	101,715	8,231	75	27	91 217*
	Done during the year ...	3,476	1,204	1,319	1,171	166,976	87,507	43,863	72,489	50,819	8,044	68	23	
	Remaining	...	5 873	5,873	1,003	...	15,474	7,033	29,226	50,896	187	7	4	
Lucknow	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	618,838	618,838	618,838	618,838	...	...	...	21,813
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	97,824	97,824	...	...	...	...	...	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	521,014	521,014	618,838	618,838	...	...	...	
Unao	Total required	4,947	3,298	5,598	8,397	...	1,055 947	1,055,947	1,055,947	1,055,947	6,797	254	86	69,494
	Done during the year ...	1 491	1,044	2,050	3,137	...	288,691	288,513	147,090	63,262	6,033	223	69	
	Remaining	...	348	621	924	...	124 949	258,250	399,673	483,501	764	31	17	
Rae Bareli ...	Total required	5,301	3,534	4 172	6,258	...	1,120 428	1,120,428	1,120,428	1,120,428	3,725	147	28	68,116
	Done during the year ...	1,812	939	1,196	1,685	...	330,765	...	...	...	3,541	120	13	
	Remaining	1,628	2,253	2,522	4,023	...	636,907	1 120,428	1,120,428	1,120,428	184	27	15	
Sitapur	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	22,205
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hardoi	Total required	1,248	832	968	1,452	...	356,704	356,704	356,704	356,704	4,904	55	14	61,866
	Done during the year ...	1 046	600	705	1,002	...	356,704	356,704	...	...	4,892	47	12	
	Remaining	...	210	241	450	...	...	...	356,704	356,704	12	8	2	
Fyzabad	Total required	3,957	2,638	6,302	9,453	...	394,240	394,240	394 240	394 240	4,311	115	17	41,265
	Done during the year ...	2,385	202	626	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	4,262	114	...	
	Remaining	1,572	2,436	5,676	8,320	...	394,240	394,240	394,240	394,240	49	1	17	
Sultánpur ...	Total required	7,578	5,052	7,350	11,025	...	1,095,402	1,095,402	1,095,402	1,095 402	20,048	284	19	75,787
	Done during the year ...	1,321	11	...	...	...	356,881	158 654	...	...	19,228	229	4	
	Remaining	5,830	5,041	7,350	11,025	...	738,521	936 748	1,095,402	1,095,402	820	55	15	
Partábgarh ...	Total required	6,642	4,428	5,710	8,565	...	923,542	923,542	923,542	923,542	6,190	262	360	57,610
	Done during the year ...	...	1,727	2,214	3,419	...	336,504	398,087	288 536	...	5,649	232	293	
	Remaining	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	336,504	620 040	541	30	67	
Bara Banki ...	Total required	3,591	2,394	3,454	5,181	...	576,010	576,010	576,010	576,010	6,834	159	17	63,211
	Done during the year ...	2,466	921	1,415	1,870	...	304,478	205,979	...	...	5,540	125	2	
	Remaining	537	1,446	1,971	3,277	...	271,532	370,031	576,010	576,010	1,294	34	15	

NOTE.—The figures against Bijnor are for five parganas, against Budaun for seven parganas, against Garhwál for nine parganas as regards the survey and less than nine as regards the assessment; against Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, and Partábgarh for the entire district; against Hardoi and Fyzabad for four parganas and against Bara Banki for nine parganas.

* Includes Rs. 45,863 on account of traverse and cadastral surveys.

Statement showing the cost of operations per square mile in the districts under settlement.

District.	Total area.	Area to which settlement operations have extended.	Balance of total area.	Total expenditure.	Cost per square mile on area in column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bijnor ...	1,870	456	1,414	34 153 6 4	74 14 4	
Budaun ...	2,001	1,131	870	88,771 8 10	78 7 10	
Garhwál ...	5,629	951	4,678	1,17,934 1 5	124 0 2	Besides this the following expenditure was incurred on traverse and cadastral surveys:—
Lucknow ...	967	967	...	21,812 14 2	22 8 11	
Unao ...	1,650	1,650	...	2,95,086 0 4	178 13 5	
Rae Bareli ...	1,751	1,751	...	1,29,868 15 9	74 2 8	
Sitapur ...	2,255	268	1,987	22,204 10 11	82 13 8	
Hardoi ...	2,323	1,182	1,141	98,809 5 9	83 9 6	
Fyzabad ...	1,707	616	1,091	41,264 15 11	66 15 10	
Sultánpur ...	1,712	1,712	...	1,04,254 4 7	60 14 4	
Partábgarh ...	1,443	1,443	...	2,07,862 4 5	144 0 9	
Bara Banki ...	1,740	1,153	587	84,463 15 2	73 4 1	

	Rs. a. p.	Rate per square mile. Rs a. p.
Traverse ...	60,841 6 11	35 4 11
Cadastral (including preparation of records) ...	2,53,353 12 11	266 14 11

MAPPING.

Village Field Maps.

The Survey Office, Calcutta, continue to reproduce the village field maps of districts cadastrally surveyed in the North-Western Provinces. During the year under report sheets of the Jhánsi and Garhwál districts only were taken in hand, and up to June last the remaining 67 sheets of the former were printed, thus completing the 1,661 sheets representing the 699 villages professionally surveyed in that district. The sheets of the Garhwál district 2,092 in number representing 1,112 villages are still in hand and will be printed in due course.

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(2) AND (3).—STATE PROPERTIES AND WASTE LANDS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

At the commencement of the year there were 385 State properties in the provinces with a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,33,499. During the year 18 estates, with an assessed revenue of Rs. 1,408, were acquired, and three, carrying a revenue of Rs. 1,110, were removed from the accounts, leaving 400 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 1,33,797 in the possession of Government at the close of 1893-94. These figures do not include extra-municipal nazúl lands capable of assessment to land revenue, as it has been decided by Government that the accounts of such properties are to be separately dealt with.

The total current rental amounted to Rs. 7,74,498 against Rs. 7,90,080 in the previous year. The falling off occurred chiefly in the Tarái estates in the Naini Tal district, owing to the unfavourable character of both the spring and autumn harvests, and the ravages of disease among plough-cattle. The total demand, including arrears, was Rs. 7,78,455, of which Rs. 7,68,992 were collected. Of the balance (Rs. 9,463) Rs. 4,088 are in fact nominal or irrecoverable, though not so accounted for in the

returns. After payment of land revenue and rates the income to Government was Rs. 5,88,734, out of which Rs. 3,49,586 were spent on charges of establishment, contingencies, and improvements, leaving a net profit of Rs. 2,39,148. The Bánda district is responsible for the largest arrears (Rs. 3,972). The collections during the year were Rs. 30,764, against a total demand of Rs. 34,736. The outstandings consisted chiefly of the nominal rents of areas covered with *kâns* or lying fallow. These nominal rents (Rs. 2,700) together with the amounts (Rs. 130) actually irrecoverable, have been remitted. Of the remaining balance, Rs. 646 were recoverable and Rs. 496 doubtful. In past years unfavourable comments have been passed on the management of the Government estates in Bánda. A marked improvement has been observed during the past year and with a favourable rabi harvest the results were expected to be still better at the close of 1894-95. The kharíf of 1894-95 was greatly damaged, but fortunately it is the less important crop in these villages. The Collector devoted much time and attention to the affairs of these properties, adjusted their rent-rates in a satisfactory manner, and otherwise gave practical effect, as far as possible, to carefully-considered proposals for improving the condition of the tenantry and encouraging the extension of cultivation. The Tahsíldárs now understand what is expected of them as managers, but constant attention and supervision on the part of the Collector will continue to be required. The proposal to appoint a special manager for the Government and Court of Wards estates in Bánda has been dropped for the present. The management of the Holagarh and Khargapur estates in the Allahabad district continued to be satisfactory. In the former the demand was realized in full while in the latter a balance of Rs. 796 was mainly due from impoverished tenants, and a part of it was written off the accounts. More than half the work connected with the Ramgarh *Jhíl* drainage scheme was completed during the year. But for this, the damage from the heavy rainfall to property and crops would have been very serious. The work was expected to be completed in 1894-95. The Collector's endeavours to induce cultivators to take up *úsar* lands, even free of rent, having proved unsuccessful, the Board of Revenue, on the Commissioner's recommendation, approved of a proposal to cultivate direct a small piece of *úsar*. The result will be reported in 1896.

Outstanding balances were also comparatively large in Jhánsi (Rs. 994), Garhwál (Rs. 1,323), Lucknow (Rs. 1,046), and Gonda (Rs. 834). In Jhánsi all except Rs. 93 is recoverable: the balance in Garhwál was collected after the close of the year with the exception of Rs. 73: most of the arrears in Lucknow were due to the destruction of the kharíf crop in villages bordering on the Gumti: in Gonda the balance was on account of arrears due from Barwárs; of this Rs. 705 were subsequently remitted as irrecoverable.

The expenditure was as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment	79,681
Contingencies	70,313
Improvements	1,99,592
Total ...	3,49,586

Most of this is accounted for by the Tarái and Kumaun-Bhábar estates in the Naini Tal district.

Rupees 8,376 of the expenditure in the Gonda district represent rents paid to landlords on account of lands leased by Government for the purpose of providing Barwárs with cultivation. The expenditure on improvements showed an increase of Rs. 31,056 as compared with the previous year. This was due entirely to larger sums spent in the Naini Tal estates. In Bánda the question of improvements is receiving attention by the Collector who has made a special note of useful works and issued the necessary directions. In Allahabad a larger amount was spent on the construction of wells and the Ramgarh *Jhíl* drainage projects already referred to. Measures were taken to

improve the sanitary condition of the Government villages in the Allahabad district, but the management are obliged to proceed in this matter with some degree of caution.

The demand for the price of waste lands sold during the year was Rs. 50,000. This sum represents the value of timber on 5,799 acres of waste land in the Kheri district granted to Mr. L. D. Hearsey, talúqdár of Mamri. The amount will be realized in ten equal yearly instalments of Rs. 5,000. The first instalment was paid during the year of report.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The number of estates (148) under the management of the Court of Wards was the same at the close of the year as at the commencement. The account of those which were released showed satisfactory management on the whole. Among these may be mentioned especially the large Khairigarh estate in the Kheri district. During the eight years of management the rent-roll rose from Rs. 1,43,120 to Rs. 1,60,435; the encumbrances, aggregating Rs. 2,24,246, with Rs. 35,897 on account of interest, were cleared off, and Rs. 72,550 were spent in improvements; while a sum of Rs. 60,000 invested in promissory notes and Rs. 50,083 in cash were handed over to the Rání on the release of the estate.

The management of nine estates was assumed by the Court of Wards during the year. Five of these were in the North-Western Provinces and four in Oudh. One of the most important was Chaube Sadhari Lal's estate in the Cawnpore district, consisting of 15 villages and 23 shares, besides five villages in Jubbulpore. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,81,197, and the greater part of this sum was paid off by means of a loan granted from the Balrámpur estate, also under the Court of Wards, at 6 per cent. The surplus funds of the extremely wealthy Balrámpur estate, for which it is difficult to find suitable investments, could hardly be better employed. Another important estate was that of Bhaya Jang Bahádur Singh, in the Gonda district. The property is closely connected with the Balrámpur estate, and is included in the same scheme of management.

The total area under the management of the Court of Wards was over 2¼ millions of acres, of which nearly 1½ million acres were cultivated. The gross rental demand was over 52 lakhs of rupees, and the revenue payable to Government, including cesses and rates, amounted to over 22 lakhs. The Balrámpur and Jang Bahádur estates alone include a cultivated area of over 564,000 acres, the rental demand on which is over 16½ lakhs of rupees, and the revenue, with cesses, nearly 6¼ lakhs.

The rental demand showed considerable increase in seven estates, and a somewhat large decrease in five. In one estate, that of Saháranpur in the Bijnor district, the rise was accounted for by the ill-advised action of the Collector in forcing the letting price of leases up too high. Instructions have been issued that the leasing of villages should be discouraged as much as possible.

The total rental demand, current and arrear, in all estates amounted to Rs. 54,60,214. Of this sum Rs. 49,95,289, or 91·48 per cent., was collected. The best percentage (99) of the current demand was attained in the Balrámpur and Jang Bahádur estates. Only 90 per cent. was collected in the Lucknow Division, 91 per cent. in Rohilkhand, and 87 per cent. in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions. It is to be regretted that the management of the estates in Bijnor and Budaun has been so lax, and to be hoped that in future years there will not be reason to complain of the inactivity of the Collectors of those districts. The management in Sháhjahánpur and Pilibhít has been indifferent in the past, but there is now hope of considerable improvement. The Collector of Bánda bestowed greater attention on the estates in his charge but the Board of Revenue were not satisfied with the condition of affairs in Mirzapur

and Gorakhpur. The collections in the Lucknow Division fell below the average standard, owing principally to bad seasons, and also in a large measure to the release of the Khairigarh estate in the Kheri district on the day when an instalment of rent fell due.

There were 14 estates in which the revenue bore an abnormally high proportion to the rental receipts. Two of these estates were being reported on separately, in three the high rate was only apparent and not real, while in three others the revenue has been reduced. The cases of the other six estates were being examined by the Board, and the Government will in due course be informed of the result of their inquiries.

The cost of management for all estates amounted to Rs. 4,95,925. The percentage on the income was 8·7 per cent., or 2 per cent. more than in the preceding year. The rise was mainly due to the rates levied to cover the cost of superior supervision. The cost of management was 16 per cent. or more in nine estates. In some the high rate was due to temporary causes which do not affect the general incidence of the cost; in others more economical management was not possible. In three districts only where the estates were supervised by a special manager did the percentage of cost of management on the total normal income exceed 7 per cent., namely, in Allahabad, Ghâzipur and Kheri. The highest percentage (9·3) occurred in the last-named district.

The expenditure on improvements showed an increase of Rs. 95,626, of which, however, the Balrâmpur estate was responsible for Rs. 86,675. No doubt more could be done than has been done in many districts, and the Board have taken proper notice of failures on the part of local authorities. Sanitation was reported to have received a fair share of attention, and sanitary improvements were carried out with great activity in the Balrâmpur estate, the protection of the water-supply being naturally one of the principal objects. The cleanliness of the village sites was another important matter which received attention. The improvement of breeds of cattle and the keeping of stallions for mule and pony breeding were commended to the larger estates as affording suitable employment for surplus funds.

There were several estates which had been taken over by the Court of Wards on the application of the proprietors, the only reason for retaining which was their encumbered condition. The liquidation of the debts of the Khairigarh estate was, as has already been mentioned, brought to a satisfactory conclusion during the year. The Chirgaon property was similarly released. Those in which the heaviest tasks remained to the management were the Dadon estate in Aligarh, the Chaube Sadhari Lal estate in Cawnpore, the Bara estate in Allahabad, and the Mallanpur estate in Kheri. The debts remaining to be cleared off amounted to Rs. 3,32,300, Rs. 1,86,016, Rs. 1,97,588, and Rs. 5,17,463 respectively. The Board postponed action towards the sale of outlying portions of the Dadon property, as there is good ground for believing that agricultural conditions are rapidly improving in the Etah district, where some of this property is situated. The Chaube Sadhari Lal estate should be cleared of debt in a few years. Measures have been taken to improve the management of the Bara estate, while action in regard to the Mallanpur estate has been postponed pending the revision of settlement in ths Sitapur district.

The surplus funds of the more prosperous estates were invested to the extent of Rs. 1,02,100 in Government securities, Rs. 1,83,487 in the purchase of land and houses, and Rs. 3,74,604 were advanced in loans.

The number of notices of ejectment issued was 312, or 132 less than in 1892-93. The area affected, however, was 9,701 acres as against 4,150 acres in the preceding year. Only 12 of these notices were contested with complete success, greater care having been exercised by the authorities in instituting proceedings.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

The Legislative Council met four times, as follows:—

At Lucknow on 23rd July 1894.

At Naini Tal on 17th September 1894.

At Allahabad on 21st January 1895.

At Lucknow on 18th March 1895.

2.—Course of Legislation.

Five Bills were dealt with during the year, *viz.*—

1.—The Honorary Munsifs Bill.

2.—A Bill for the validation of the registration and authentication of certain documents.

3.—A Bill to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in Oudh.

4.—The Municipalities Acts Amendment Bill.

5.—The Water-Works Act Amendment Bill.

Of these the last two were new Bills introduced during the year. The Honorary Munsifs Bill is still under consideration; the other four were passed before the year closed and are respectively Acts IV and V of 1894 and Acts I and II of 1895.

Act IV of 1894 (an Act for the validation of the registration and authentication of certain documents in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh) provides that no registration or authentication of any document before the commencement of the Act shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of certain irregularities which had occurred and which are specified.

Act V of 1894 (an Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in Oudh) repeals the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, and re-enacts it with certain additions. The chief object of the additions is to put certain "settlement cases" and the "rural police rate" on a legal footing, and to authorize their imposition, and to provide for their recovery as if they were arrears of land revenue. The matter had hitherto been left to the settlement engagements. The Oudh settlements being about to expire, it was considered advisable to disconnect these cesses from the settlement engagements and to impose them on the land by law.

Act I of 1895 (an Act to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Acts, 1873 and 1883) provides a procedure for appeals from municipal taxation (following the lines of the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1891) for the giving of notice before a suit can be instituted against a municipal authority, and for the credit to the municipal fund of fines imposed under certain Acts.

Act II of 1895 (an Act to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act, 1891) makes provision for cases where no water-rate has been imposed (the Act of 1891 having assumed that a water-rate would always be levied when water-works had been constructed) and for appeals against the water-rate; and it defines more clearly the matters regarding which the Local Government and municipal boards have power to make rules. It also authorizes a municipal board for special reasons and with the previous sanction of Government to impose a water-rate on a part only of a municipality.

3.—Police.

In the following table are given the statistics of cognizable crime for the last five years. The statement includes sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws. The number of this class of case reported is given separately in brackets in the second column. Nearly the whole number reported end in conviction.

Year.	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Percentage of cases investigated to reported.	Cases decided.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases convicted to decided.	Percentage of cases convicted to investigated.
1890	216,542 (23,605)	142,137	65	78,259	61,965	84	43
1891	213,880 (15,979)	145,260	68	71,159	59,842	84	41
1892	183,102 (16,998)	123,970	67	61,886	51,833	84	41
1893	183,435 (20,259)	110,651	60	64,550	54,187	84	49
1894	303,346 (20,112)	106,587	52	65,850	55,622	84	52

The number of sanitary cases remained much the same in the last two years, and the large increase in cases reported was entirely due to an increased number of burglaries, which were in 1894 returned at 85,483 as compared with 66,397 in 1893. This increase was ascribed to scarcity during the latter part of the year and to improved reporting of burglaries without loss, which, under rules introduced in the early part of 1893, it had become unnecessary to investigate. These rules apply also to thefts in which the value of property stolen does not amount to Rs. 10; but under this head there was no such increase. The effect of the rules is shown in the following figures:—

Year.	Cases of burglary.				Cases of theft.			
	Reported.	Investigated.	Decided.	Convicted.	Reported.	Investigated.	Decided.	Convicted.
1892 ...	68,124	42,368	6,596	5,218	63,287	31,736	18,536	15,475
1893 ...	66,397	27,739	6,517	5,204	64,703	32,735	18,559	15,429
1894 ...	85,483	26,141	7,981	6,480	65,948	30,689	17,508	14,769

It is remarkable that in 1893 the rules did not affect the reporting of burglaries, whereas in 1894 there was a rise of about 28 per cent. in the number of cases entered in the returns. The figures in some districts, such as Allahabad (5,638 as compared with 3,430), Gorakhpur (3,738 as compared with 2,718), suggested the suspicion that cases of burglary were manufactured by the police to inflate the returns of crime. The increases in the Oudh districts were probably due to the distress which prevailed in the latter part of the year. There can, however, be little doubt that in the majority of districts far too large a proportion of burglaries were reported without loss. Such figures as 2,143 cases of attempts at burglary and burglaries without loss out of 2,934 in Hardoi, 1,017 out of 1,443 at Cawnpore, 2,755 out of 3,441 in Fyzabad were regarded by Government as suspicious.

The most noticeable variations in the reports of crime are detailed in the margin. In 1893 the number of riots was swollen by the religious disturbances in Azamgarh, when 87 riots occurred. By 1894 the ill-feeling had cooled down. The decrease under the head of cattle-theft was probably due to defective reporting, and not to any improvement in the work of the police. An increase under the heads of receiving stolen property and the Criminal Tribes Act was considered a subject

	1893.	1894.
Rioting	1,048	890
Grievous hurt	2,413	2,160
Dakáiti	227	197
Cattle-theft	5,591	4,265
Using criminal force ...	1,503	1,373
Serious mischief ...	1,138	998
Murder (ordinary) ...	432	489
Receiving stolen property ..	4,673	5,112
Under the Criminal Tribes Act.	202	307

for congratulation, as showing increased vigilance on the part of the police. Robberies, the increase in which was noted last year, remained much the same in number. They were most numerous in the Rohilkhand Division. There was a remarkable increase in the number of murders returned from Basti and Sitapur. The marked decrease in the number of dakáitis committed by armed men from 73 in 1893 to 49 in 1894 is gratifying, and may be attributed not only to good work on the part of the police, but to the more deterrent sentences which have been in many districts inflicted in recent years. The more honest the work of the police, and the more they proceed against whole gangs, instead of, as has sometimes been the practice, selecting as victims subordinate members possibly with the connivance of their leaders, and the more deterrent the punishments inflicted, the less is this class of dakáiti likely to flourish and extend. The action of the subordinate police requires the constant supervision of the District Superintendent and of the Magistrate, who are also bound, when sentences fail to be deterrent, to do their utmost to secure enhancement. It is necessary to repress by all reasonable severity a form of crime which is not only a serious offence against the law, but is the cause of the violent death of many innocent persons, and of misery and distress to many more. There is this strong argument against the lenient treatment of this crime that it not only encourages the hardened criminals who organize dakáitis, but has the effect of tempting thoughtless young men to enter upon a career which may at any moment render them responsible for murder. The police were to be congratulated on their success in breaking up many notorious gangs, including those of Bijai Singh, Fatch Jogi, and Rustam Khan; but, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, much remained to be done, and the cause of the frequent recrudescence of armed dakáiti in the central Sub-Himálayan districts had still to be ascertained. The connection of influential persons, and especially of landholders, with dakáiti was directed to form the subject of special inquiry, and, where such connection could be ascertained, the Inspector-General of Police was informed that no trouble should be spared to secure the punishment of criminals who are as cowardly as they are mischievous.

The revised rules as to investigation, to which allusion has already been made, were in force throughout the year, whereas in 1893 they were only introduced from April. Owing to these rules there was a still further decline in the number of cases investigated by the police, which stood at 106,587 as compared with 123,970 in 1892, when the total return of crime was 20,000 cases below that of the year under report. There can be no doubt that the effect of these rules is beneficial, although it was stated that it some cases advantage was taken of them by the police, in collusion with the injured persons, to shirk the investigation of cases. The police do not wish to investigate cases not likely to end in a successful result, and complainants are not unwilling to be spared the trouble of a police investigation. The time set free by relief from some 17,000 investigations into the case of burglaries which would probably have ended in no result was clearly turned to account by the police, who were able to secure a decision on the merits in about 1,400 more cases of this class and 1,200 more convictions. In other respects there was little noticeable variation in the figures. Owing to the increased success in Court during 1894 in dealing with burglaries, the number of cases decided rose to 65,850 from 64,550, while convictions were obtained in 55,622 cases as compared with 54,187. This was an improvement, although the percentage of cases which ended in conviction remained at 84. Ninety-six thousand nine hundred and eleven persons appeared before the Courts, of whom 73,270 were convicted, or 75 per cent. as against 74 in 1893. It was especially a matter for congratulation that the percentages both as to cases and persons improved under most of the serious heads of crime. Excluding sanitary offences, the percentage of cases convicted to disposed of improved by 1·45, and of persons convicted to persons whose cases were tried out by 2·06.

On the whole there was an improvement in dealing with heinous crime, as shown in the following statistics:—

	Murder.			Homicide.			Dakáiti.			Robbery.			Kidnapping.			Rape.			Poisoning.			Total.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
Total for six years ending 1888.	2,433	1,084	44	1,612	957	59	528	163	31	2,498	922	37	952	523	55	1 529	426	28	195	70	36	9,747	4,145	42
Total for six years ending 1894.	3,011	1,309	43	1,631	845	52	1,023	364	35	3,323	1,368	41	1,170	701	60	1,115	385	34	248	112	45	11,521	5,084	44
1892 ...	472	210	44	289	146	50	166	43	26	475	175	37	206	129	63	190	67	35	33	12	36	1,831	782	43
1893 ...	487	202	41	249	136	55	184	84	46	605	227	37	213	124	58	200	79	39	63	24	38	2,001	876	44
1894 ...	542	228	42	271	151	56	167	60	36	576	235	41	232	134	58	167	70	42	39	25	64	1,994	903	45

As compared with 1893 there was an improvement under all heads, except those of dakáiti and kidnapping. As regards dakáiti, an encouraging feature was that the villagers began to show a spirit of self-help. In the Aligarh district a band of dakáits was attacked, and in Muttra a professional gang was broken up owing to the courageous attitude of the villagers in attacking it. Good work in dealing with this crime was noticed in Aligarh, Muttra, Etáwah, and Lalitpur. In Bareilly the police were believed to have been in league with dakáits, and a case where this was suspected occurred in Aligarh. The advance during the last six years is striking. Under all heads except rape, which is frequently made the basis of false charges, there is a substantial increase of reports, combined with a marked improvement in the percentage of convictions, except in the case of murder and homicide. The falling off is, however, trifling in the case of murders, while there has been a considerable advance in the number of cases reported and convicted. There is, however, much room for further efforts, as is shown by the fact that less than half the cases of all kinds of serious crime—which do not include cases struck off the register as false—ended in conviction. It was noticed last year that there seemed too great a tendency to strike off cases as false. There was an improvement in this respect, as during 1894 only 476 cases were thus disposed of as against 592 in 1893, while the number returned as true remained almost the same. The districts which showed the best results in dealing with the more serious crime were Bánda, Jaunpur, Partábgarh, Etáwah, and Agra, while there was more or less complete failure in Sitapur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Saháranpur, and Bulandshahr.

Under the new rules as to the investigation of burglaries it is incumbent on a police officer to investigate burglaries, although without loss, if they are believed to be the work of habitual criminals, or if for special reasons it is desirable to investigate them. It is clear that burglaries which are reasonably suspected to be the work of professional criminals fall under one or other of these classes, so that investigation should ordinarily follow on a report of the commission of a burglary which is suspected to be the work of professional criminals. From the statistics given by the Inspector-General of Police it would appear that the new rules were used as an excuse to shirk investigation into cases of this kind in which stone walls were cut through. In cases where property worth more than Rs. 500 is lost or it is known that notorious bad characters are concerned, there is no excuse to refuse investigation, and under these heads there was an improvement. In the first class of cases, however, a slack officer might refuse investigation on the ground that no property was lost. In 1892,

before the rules came into force, out of 1,497 such cases 1,321 were investigated, while in 1894 the corresponding figures were 1,470 and 889. The number of cases decided and convictions obtained was, however, much the same.

There were somewhat striking variations in the return of non-cognizable crime as compared with the figures for the last two years, which are tabulated in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Number of persons who actually appeared.	Number of persons convicted.
1892...	103,275	139,781	137,151	44,700
1893	106,890	142,121	138,450	44,583
1894...	111,681	133,840	130,016	45,135

To judge from the number of convictions, the law was enforced as efficiently as in former years, but with much less trouble to the public, as shown by the decrease in the number of persons against whom process was issued, and the number who actually appeared in court. The advance in the total number of cases instituted was accounted for by the fact that cases under the Municipal and Vaccination Acts increased by about 3,000 and 4,000 respectively. The Vaccination Act had hitherto remained practically unenforced, but in 1894 the number of cases rose from 183 to 4,192. The institution of a case would appear to have been sufficient in most cases, as process issued in the case of only 309 persons. Cases of causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation fell from 870 to 76. It was satisfactory to see that only 3,763 non-cognizable cases were referred to the police for inquiry as compared with 4,343 in 1893 and 8,031 in 1892. In 11 districts, however, cases were referred by Subordinate Magistrates to the police without the sanction of the District Magistrate—a practice contrary to the repeated orders of Government. The attention of the District Officers was called to the standing orders.

Statistics showing the use made of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour are given below. A few cases under the European Vagrancy Act are included in the figures. The only point to be remarked is that much less use was made in 1894 of the provisions regarding security to keep the peace. This was coincident with a diminution of violent crime.

Year.	Security for good behaviour.						Security to keep the peace.			
	Cases dealt with.		Cases investigated by the Police.		Ordered to give security.		Cases.			Persons ordered to give security.
	Reports.	Persons.	*Suo motu.*	By order.	Cases.	Persons.	Instituted by complaint.	By Magistrate *suo motu.*	Total.	
1892 ...	2,060	2,090	1,566	375	1,515	1,584	2,954	210	3,164	2,704
1893 ...	2,300	2,312	1,896	326	1,835	1,867	3,422	223	3,645	3,422
1894 ...	2,335	2,302	1,797	450	1,844	1,858	2,719	148	2,867	2,502

With respect to security for good behaviour the police should not leave the initiative to be taken by Magistrates. In Mirzapur 97 out of 109, and in Muzaffarnagar 79 out of 86 cases were instituted by Magistrates. In Jaunpur, on the other hand, the police seem to have sulked for nine months out of the twelve, because security was taken from somewhat less than half of the men sent up. This is a matter regarding

which the advice of a Magistrate should be taken by the District Superintendent of Police.

The supervision of time-expired convicts and bad characters is an important branch of the work of the police and one which is often neglected. The Inspector-General of Police ascribed this defect to the practice of uselessly retaining on the registers a number of persons who cannot be watched effectively. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner was entirely in accord with his views on this point, and trusted that he would take steps to impress them on District Superintendents of Police. Such results as that obtained at Muttra, where of 28 persons required to give security for bad livelihood, only 3 were on the register of bad characters, were not creditable. Thirteen per cent. of persons convicted of offences of which a record is kept with a view of punishing habitual offenders were identified as having been previously punished. In only 11 cases out of 4,824 did the police fail to place the previous conviction on record. It is to be hoped that the introduction of the anthropometrical system of identification will increase the percentage of persons identified. Sixteen districts were noticed as having on their registers a large number of absconded offenders. No effort has been spared to arrest these persons, who furnish the worst criminals with whom the police have to deal. Good work was done in Aligarh, Budaun, Etah, and Azamgarh.

Little change was noticeable in the statistics dealing with the discipline of the force, which are given below:—

	Fine and suspension.		Degradation.		Dismissal.		Judicially punished.		Resigned.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Officers ...	312	260	416	404	60	53	30	24	723	697
Men ...	774	729	150	166	444	418	154	168		
Total ...	1,086	989	566	570	504	471	184	192	...	...

Since 1891, however, there has been a marked diminution in the number of punishments awarded from 3,041 to 2,222, and of resignations from 991 to 697. In the case of the rural police, whose discipline is perhaps even more important than that of the ordinary force, inasmuch as on them depends the correct reporting of crime in the first instance, the improvement as judged by the diminution of the number of punishments awarded is even more striking. In 1891, 11,827 men were punished. This total fell to 7,951 in 1893 and 6,710 in 1894. Rewards were more liberally granted to the regular police than in 1893, the amount expended having risen from Rs. 26,660 to Rs. 31,743; but it is unsatisfactory to notice that, notwithstanding the apparent improvement in discipline, less money was spent in rewarding chaukidárs than in the previous year. This point was neglected in Muzaffarnagar, Dehra Dún, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Gházipur, Ballia, and Bahraich. The number rewarded by judicial officers varied greatly. In Cawnpore 464 were thus rewarded, and none in 23 districts. District Superintendents of Police should not neglect this method of encouraging the police. It is in their power to bring good work to the notice of courts. It is satisfactory to note that only two charges of torture were preferred against the police during the year. Both ended in acquittal in the Courts; but it was found necessary to resort to departmental punishment. One of the cases was not at all serious and was grossly exaggerated by the complainant. In one case alone was the *procedure*, as distinct from the misconduct, of the police adversely commented upon by the Courts. Much importance is attached by Government to the training of the officers of the force by District Superintendents of Police, who, under standing orders, are required to test periodically the

knowledge of their subordinates in law and procedure. This duty was neglected in some districts. Thus at Cawnpore, where the District Superintendent of Police was noticed as having introduced a system of examination and certificates, 44 officers were examined out of 71. In Allahabad not one of the 111 officers was subjected to a test, and no attention seemed to have been paid to this part of their duties by the District Superintendents of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Jalaun, Ballia, Basti, Unao, Hardoi or Bahraich.

One great factor in promoting that discipline in the force which is so necessary to its efficiency is consideration on the part of the superior officers towards their subordinates. In several cases which had recently come before him, Mr. Cadell regretted that he had noticed a great want of consideration on the part of District Superintendents for the men under their orders, both in refusing reasonable requests and thus compelling men to resign, and in failing to consider with care and patience the cases of men whose punishment was in question. The Commissioner of Agra observed in this connection: "One of the chief causes of the unpopularity of the police is the uncertainty of continuous employment, and the fear that dismissal will follow a petty fault," and there can be little doubt that the subordinate officers of the police, who have specially difficult duties to perform, are ordinarily treated with less consideration than most other classes of Government servants, and that the excessive punishments inflicted in recent years by inexperienced officers working under insufficient supervision and control have had a bad effect on the force. It is right to punish dishonest and corrupt practices with unflinching severity, but errors of judgment and the more trivial offences should be dealt with temperately and with discretion. The Inspector-General of Police was requested to lose no opportunity of insisting upon care and moderation in punishments, and in this way to endeavour to raise the value of appointments in the police in the public estimation. With regard to chaukidárs, he was informed no effort must be spared to stamp out the practice of officers in charge of stations using them as menial servants, to which he had alluded in connection with the Bareilly district. The authorities of the Benares district reported that the men received from the Police Training School were failures. The question whether there had been ground for complaint in this connection in any other district was the subject of inquiry during the present year.

Many complaints were made by the Inspector-General of Police of the failure of the Subordinate Magistrates to second the efforts of the police. It was represented that inquiries with a view to commitment or trials were conducted in a perfunctory manner or insufficient sentences were imposed. Again, lengthy postponements are a stumbling-block to the police. In Unão mention was made of remands extending to 42, 69, and 91 days, and at Sitapur of the large number of postponements and want of method in fixing dates. These are failings which it is in the power of the District Magistrates to remedy, and Government looks to them to remove such faults. Their responsibility in this direction has been frequently insisted upon, and the Government took the opportunity of again drawing attention to their duty of supervising the Magistrates subordinate to them. It was added that they must not forget their position as head of the police; for they are in no sense mere critics of their work. An instance of the beneficial influence which a Magistrate may exercise on the work of the police was to be found at Sultánpur, where the satisfactory results obtained were described "as chiefly owing to the District Magistrate's co-operation and careful supervision." What is possible to an officer burdened with the work of a settlement in addition to that of the district should be more easy in the case of Magistrates who can devote the whole of their time to the current administration of their districts.

Turning to the statistics of crime by which the work of the police is estimated, it may be gathered from the following figures that there was an advance on the whole.

The number of reports, investigations, and convictions both in cases and of persons increased, while the percentages under all heads show an improvement:—

	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.		Total (including railway cases).	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Number of cognizable crimes reported ...	32,854	32,730	13,162	15,508	47 577	49,926
Number of cases per 10,000 of the population ...	9	10	10	12	10	11
Number of cases investigated	30,935	30,675	12,280	15 021	44,694	47,257
Number of cases disposed of	14,953	15,757	5,318	6,392	20,952	22,988
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of ...	27,189	26,495	9,564	10,532	37,635	38,132
Number of cases in which convictions were obtained	11,594	12,548	4,202	5,065	16,365	18,320
Number of persons convicted	18,437	18,946	6,605	7,448	25,749	27,286
Percentage of cases convicted to reported ...	35·3	38·3	31 9	32	34·4	36·6
Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.	67·8	71·5	69·0	70·7	68·4	71·5
Percentage of cases convicted to disposed of ...	77·5	79·6	79·0	79·2	78·1	79 6

The apparently anomalous result that in the North-Western Provinces the number of cases reported diminished while the incidence on population increased is explained by the omission of that part of the population of the Kumaun Division, which is not included in the jurisdiction of the regular police. The statistics deal with the more serious crime reported, and may be accepted *on the whole* as a reliable test of police work. In applying them to districts caution is necessary, as allowance has to be made for extraordinary circumstances. Taking as a figure of merit for each district the result obtained by calculating the average of the total given by adding the numbers representing its place on the provincial list according to the two percentages dealing with case and crime incidence, it is found that in only eight cases allowance had to be made, while two more were doubtful. In applying the test to the work of individual police-stations, very great caution is necessary. There was much reason to believe that the effect of the tests had been to cause investigating officers to shirk investigations in cases which appeared hopeless, either by recording them as attempts or concealing the amount of loss. In this they were aided by the public. Nevertheless the tendency does not alter the fact that on the figures of cases actually investigated there was a distinct improvement.

But whatever tests are applied to the work of districts, most of those in the Meerut Division showed more or less badly, and at least three of the six districts comprised in it were found near the bottom of every list, and, unlike the Oudh districts which occupied a similar place, those of Meerut were districts of low report of crime. Throughout the division there was a failure to secure convictions in serious cases, and the good results in Aligarh with respect to dakáitis were balanced by the bad results, rivalled only by those of Saháranpur, in ordinary murder cases. A systematic inspection of these districts was directed to be made in the cold weather by an officer marching through them, with a view to discover the cause of the general failure of the police, and to instruct the District Superintendents. The general immunity of murderers was most remarkable, less than one-third of the total number of cases having been worked out. In Saháranpur and Aligarh the percentage fell to 10. If these results were, as seemed to be indicated, in some measure due to the sympathy of the general population with crime and criminals, it was a matter for consideration whether measures should not be taken to repress this feeling.

Owing to financial difficulties, little could be done during the year towards the introduction of reforms proposed by the Police Committee and sanctioned by the Government of India. Improvements which necessitated no expenditure had been already inaugurated before the beginning of the year. Considerable prominence was given in the district notices to the working of the rules which allow complainants to send written complaints to the thána by means of chaukidárs instead of attending in person. In all cases relating to property the station officer is required to explain the absence of such reports and of written lists of stolen property. There can be no doubt that if these rules are properly carried out they will promote the convenience of the public; but the results obtained varied much in different districts. In Bánda,

Hamírpur, Jalaun, Benares, and Hardoi they were stated not to have been a success. No attempt to carry them out appeared to have been made in Agra, Etáwah, Pilibhít, Gházipur, and Gonda. In districts where statistics of the number of written reports were given, they varied from Gházipur (74), Etah (100), Bulandshahr (120), to Fyzabad (2,445), Allahabad (2,325), and Bara Banki (2,200). Abuses of the system were noticed in Meerut and Aligarh, where reports were said to have been written by hangers-on at the thánas, and in Muttra, where complainants were stated to have been unnecessarily dragged to the police-stations. The system is no doubt open to abuse; but it is good in itself, and Government expects District Superintendents to see that it is properly carried out. Hardly any mention was made of the influence of village headmen, who were recently appointed with a view of affording assistance to the police. In Aligarh increased reporting was attributed to them, but the Commissioner is sceptical of the correctness of this opinion.

Frequent mention was made in the report of the unsatisfactory condition of police buildings. This is undoubtedly the case, and, though Government is fully alive to the necessity of improving them, as having an important effect on the discipline of the force, its hands are tied owing to financial difficulties. The question is under consideration; but it is obviously impossible to furnish money at once for necessary projects estimated to cost Rs. 7,30,739. Efforts, however, are being made to furnish funds as far as possible.

The neglect on the part of District Superintendents to inspect police-stations can seldom be excusable, and after the orders on the report for the year 1893 there should not have been any necessity to revert to the subject again. For many years past there has been too much slackness in this respect, and the Inspector-General of Police was informed that the orders issued must be stringently enforced.

The mileage of railway under the jurisdiction of the Railway Police continued to increase, 92 miles being added during the year. The working seemed, on the whole, to show an improvement. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner noticed the commendation bestowed by the Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on the work of the Superintendent of the Northern section who, however, was one of the officers who failed to inspect his stations. The Armed Police were reported to be in an efficient condition, and there can be no doubt that in this branch of the force the improvement has been most marked.

The year was unquestionably one of improvement and steady progress, and the cordial thanks of Government for the efficient administration of the department were conveyed to the Inspector-General of Police and the superior officers to whom was entrusted the important duty of inspection and supervision.

SPECIAL CRIME.—Below are given the figures for 1894 contrasted with those of the previous year:—

		By men armed with deadly weapons.				By men not so armed.			
		Attacks on villages and houses.	Attacks on patrolled roads.	Other attacks.	Total.	Attacks on villages and houses	Attacks on patrolled roads.	Other attacks.	Total.
Dakáitis,	1894,	45	2	2	49	28	54	62	144
	1893,	65	...	8	73	26	44	57	127
Robberies,	1894,	8	...	3	11	186	66	273	525
	1893,	8	2	5	15	85	3	193	311

The decrease of serious dakáitis was gratifying. Good work was done in breaking up the notorious gang of Bijai, Pohpi, and Dhara, which harassed the districts of Fatehgarh, Mainpuri, Etah, and Budaun. Out of 25 members 13 were sentenced to death and 1 was killed, while of the rest all but 2, whose cases were pending at the end of the year, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The band of

ruffians headed by Fateh Jogi and Pirbhu was also accounted for during the year, owing to the bravery of the villagers of Kazimabad. It comprised 24 members, of whom 6 were hanged or killed, and 14 sentenced to transportation or imprisonment. A third collection of dakáits which was dispersed after the end of the year was that headed by Rustam Mewati, which worked in the districts of Bareilly, Pilibhit, and Naini Tal. It was stated that the provinces were thereby freed from notorious dakáit leaders; but there has since been a serious recrudescence of dakáiti in Rohilkhand. The work in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Moradabad, and Sitapur was bad. In Muzaffarnagar the breakdown was complete; not a single person having been convicted out of 103 concerned. Good results were obtained in Etáwah, where, however, the crime during the year was light, and in Etah, Sháhjahánpur, Pilibhit, and Jhánsi. The Inspector-General of Police was informed that no effort should be spared in obtaining capital sentences in the case of hardened offenders guilty of dakáiti accompanied with murder. In the Pilibhít, Basti, and Gonda districts, convictions were had in cases of dakáiti with murder in which no person was hanged; and in the Sháhjahánpur, Pilibhít, Jhánsi, and Hardoi districts dakáits were leniently punished with 10 years' imprisonment, who should, as far as could be judged from the accounts of the cases, have been sentenced to transportation for life.

The increase in the number of cases of robbery was due to the inclusion in the returns of a number of technical cases which were excluded in 1893, although the orders of Government are that all cases shall be shown. Several districts showed good work, of which Fatehgarh, Benares, Cawnpore, and Unao showed specially creditable results, while in Bulandshahr, Moradabad, and Kheri the work was poor. An instance of the inadequate sentences which are occasionally given in cases of robbery was to be found in Fatehgarh and Sháhjahánpur, where the robbery of children, a class of crime which should always be punished with the utmost severity, was rewarded with whipping only. In Etah and Pilibhít robbery which resulted in the death of the victims was punished with transportation for life only. The case at Pilibhít was stated to have amounted to culpable homicide only.

In the subjoined table are given the figures bearing on the result of the work of the police as tested by the Courts:—

		Cases.				Percentage of cases.		Persons.				Percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of.
		Returned as true.	Number in which arrests were made.	Disposed of.	Convicted.	Convicted to disposed of.	Convicted to number returned as true *minus* pending.	Said to have been concerned.	Arrested.	Whose cases were disposed of.	Convicted.	
Dakáitis—												
Occurring during the year.	1894 ...	193	121	88	48	54	29	2,361	738	530	229	43
	1893 ...	200	141	114	68	59	38	12,036	1,016	756	328	43
Pending from or committed in previous years.	1894 ...	...	5	26	17	65	...	...	351	283	149	52
	1893 ...	...	7	31	17	55	...	...	247	210	89	42
Total ...	1894 ...	193	126	114	65	57	39	2,361	1,089	713	378	46
	1893 ...	200	148	145	85	58	48	12,036	1,263	966	417	42
Robberies—												
Occurring during the year.	1894 ...	536	338	284	208	73	41	1,324	620	498	344	69
	1893 ...	326	214	193	146	75	46	865	441	374	250	66
Pending from or committed in previous years.	1894 ...	...	2	12	6	50	...	...	40	34	13	38
	1893 ..	...	5	20	12	60	...	...	48	43	28	65
Total ...	1894 ...	536	340	296	214	72	42	1,324	660	532	357	67
	1893 ...	326	219	213	158	74	51	865	489	417	278	67

The diminution of the number of persons concerned in dakáiti cases from 12,036 to 2,361 was due to the fact that in 1893 the returns were swollen by the religious riots in Azamgarh and Gorakhpur, which were, technically speaking, dakáitis and which accounted for over 9,000 persons. The success in dakáiti cases, on the whole, was slightly better than in the preceding year, a larger proportion of persons whose cases were disposed of having been convicted; but the work in robberies showed a falling off, due probably to the inclusion for the first time of petty cases which are difficult of detection.

Forty cases of professional poisoning were reported during the year, of which 6 had occurred in 1893. In 16 cases the police obtained a conviction. Two persons were arrested who had been concerned in nine cases, and were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Cattle-theft.—It was possible this year to form some estimate of the effect of the changes in the rules sanctioned in 1890 and 1893. Up to the year 1891 all cases of cattle reported at police-stations as strayed were entered in the returns as cases of stray, but were at once investigated. After 15 days those cases in which the cattle were not recovered, or in which investigation showed that a theft had been committed, were transferred to reports of thefts. From the beginning of 1891, in order to save the police the trouble of investigating cases which might very probably turn out not to be cases of theft, it was laid down that investigation should be made immediately on a report of a case of stray only if the animal had strayed from an inhabited site. In other cases investigation was to commence on the expiry of 15 days. No change was made in the system of recording reports. In 1893 the rule was introduced that cases in which an animal had strayed from an inhabited site were at once to be entered as thefts and investigated. Other cases of stray were no longer to be transferred to reports of theft on the expiry of 15 days, and were only to be investigated on receipt of special orders from the District Superintendent of Police or Magistrate or for special reasons. This rule came into effect about the month of June 1893. Cases of loss of cattle originally reported as thefts were of course untouched by these changes. The results to be expected, supposing the standard of efficiency in dealing with the crime to be maintained, are as follows. As compared with 1890 there would be in 1894 an increase in the number of cases primarily recorded as theft, the total number of cases ultimately treated as theft would decline, and the number of convictions obtained should remain about the same—a tendency to decline owing to the undertaking of fewer investigations being balanced by the tendency to rise owing to the time of the police being no longer taken up by fruitless investigation, so that they can thoroughly investigate cases actually taken up. Finally the number of cattle reported as lost (strayed or stolen) would remain about the same. Other results might no doubt be indicated, but the three above detailed are those on which the statistics now available throw light.

These statistics are summarized in the subjoined table:—

	Thefts primarily recorded as such.		Total number of cases dealt with as thefts.		Cattle lost.			Cattle lost.			Cases convicted.	
					By thefts recorded as such and strays ultimately recorded as thefts.	By strays.	Total.	By thefts.	By strays.	Total.		
	1890.	1894.	1890.	1894.	1890.			1894.			1890.	1894.
Three western cattle-theft divisions.	3,382	2,998	6,370	2,998	8,629	9,347	17,976	3,655	8,061	11716	1,332	971
Two eastern cattle theft divisions.	942	1,541	2,183	1,541	2,512	3,933	6,445	1,535	2,901	4,436	521	640
Total ...	4,324	4,539	8,553	4,539	11,141	13,280	24,421	5,190	10,962	16,15	1,853	1,611

The detailed figures for each district are as follows:—

	Thefts primarily recorded as such.		Total number of cases dealt with as thefts.		Cattle lost.			Cattle lost.			Cases convicted.	
					By thefts recorded as such, and strays ultimately recorded as thefts.	By strays.	Total.	By thefts.	By strays.	Total.		
	1890.	1894.	1890.	1894.	1890.			1894.			1890.	1894.
Saháranpur ...	159	195	365	195	567	259	826	224	529	753	88	65
Muzaffarnagar ...	242	182	395	182	604	282	886	266	604	870	56	37
Meerut ...	288	178	385	178	491	140	631	252	315	567	104	40
Bulandshahr ...	336	273	494	273	750	273	1,023	367	104	471	70	62
Aligarh ...	132	158	311	158	474	1,157	1,631	180	704	884	49	50
Total ...	1,157	986	1,950	986	2,886	2,111	4,997	1,289	2,256	3,545	367	254
Bareilly ...	81	91	230	91	279	507	786	118	308	426	54	12
Bijnor ...	86	89	174	89	280	263	543	177	322	499	32	37
Moradabad ...	230	155	376	155	416	447	863	205	563	768	111	51
Budaun ...	300	124	544	124	669	427	1,096	134	477	611	136	50
Pilibhít ...	66	35	106	35	115	136	251	27	120	147	25	23
Sháhjahánpur ..	75	123	154	123	203	892	1,095	134	377	511	38	28
Sitapur ...	79	116	93	116	109	206	315	127	209	336	40	26
Hardoi ...	94	133	256	133	253	376	629	119	396	515	72	43
Kheri ...	146	90	212	90	375	528	903	111	152	263	64	29
Total ...	1,157	956	2,145	956	2,699	3,782	6,481	1,152	2,924	4,076	578	299
Agra ...	257	249	494	249	551	744	1,295	261	776	1,037	73	91
Muttra ...	178	194	334	194	464	958	1,422	267	612	879	50	36
Etah ...	204	165	439	165	539	570	1,109	205	380	585	64	74
Etáwah ..	141	159	346	159	519	238	757	123	406	529	69	94
Mainpuri ..	179	198	434	198	657	466	1,123	285	343	628	58	65
Fatehgarh ...	109	91	228	91	314	478	792	73	364	437	73	58
Total ...	1,068	1,056	2,275	1,056	3,044	3,454	6,498	1,214	2,881	4,095	387	418
Mirzapur ...	112	110	174	110	243	577	820	161	253	414	69	50
Benares ...	60	78	118	78	140	149	289	60	130	190	24	34
Gházipur ...	87	177	220	177	222	194	416	188	76	264	49	62
Azamgarh ...	143	294	284	294	210	335	545	276	435	711	77	108
Gorakhpur ...	167	313	483	313	598	762	1,360	260	695	955	104	119
Ballia ...	115	106	353	106	399	200	599	93	252	345	37	45
Basti ...	48	130	166	130	171	650	821	119	368	487	47	63
Jaunpur ...	41	71	76	71	68	109	177	65	181	246	21	19
Partábgarh ...	28	55	47	55	60	179	239	53	101	154	23	23
Total ...	801	1,334	1,921	1,334	2,111	3,155	5,266	1,275	2,491	3,766	451	523
Bahraich ...	62	84	124	84	224	256	480	118	248	366	37	38
Gonda ...	79	123	138	123	177	522	699	142	162	304	33	79
Total ...	141	207	262	207	401	778	1,179	260	410	670	70	117
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,324	4,539	8,553	4,539	11,141	13,280	24,421	5,190	10,962	16,152	1,853	1,611

It seems evident from these figures that work on cattle theft in the west of the provinces distinctly deteriorated, while in the eastern districts it as distinctly improved. The Agra Division, which has been grouped with the western districts, holds a position midway between the failure of the two western divisions and the success attained in the eastern. At Agra the number of thefts primarily recorded as such and the number of convictions increased, but the returns were marred by too great a falling off in the total number of cases dealt with as thefts—a fact which indicates concealment of the crime. There can be little doubt that extensive concealment was practised in the western portion of the provinces, and possibly that the police manipulated their returns to save themselves trouble. Still there were exceptions, such as Saháranpur, Bijnor, Agra, Etáwah, and Mainpuri, which showed that fair results could be obtained. The results in Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Budaun, and Kheri were the worst. Except in a few districts, such as Muzaffarnagar and Sitapur, there was a considerable falling off in the number of cattle reported as lost, which would seem to indicate a reluctance to apply to the police. It is possible, however, that all strays entered in the diaries were not incorporated in the return, as they should have been. An instance of this was mentioned in the case of Gházipur, where only 83 strays are shown in the returns, while 760 are mentioned in the report as having occurred. Two misconceptions with reference to the effect of the rules were observed in the district returns. In the first place, there should be no strays recorded from inhabited sites as these cases should be at once entered as thefts. In the second place, when a case is once reported as a stray, it is only transferred to thefts under special circumstances. Variations in the proportion of strays so treated are not therefore remarkable; but variations in the proportion of thefts recorded to strays recorded may afford ground for suspicion.

Turning to the results of the work in the year under report, 4,140 cases of theft were returned (exclusive of 389 cases struck off as false) as compared with 5,135 in 1893. The number of convictions, however, rose from 1,471 to 1,611; and the percentage of cases disposed of which ended in conviction improved, having been 75·95 as compared with 71·93. Too little discrimination was exercised in many districts, such as Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Sháhjahánpur, in sending persons up for trial; but there was an improvement from 64·83 to 70·06 in the provincial percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of. The number of cases struck off as false at Bareilly (41 out of 91) was excessive. Rewards to village chaukidárs were not distributed as liberally as they should be in many districts. They were especially necessary in such districts as Muzaffarnagar and Muttra, where cattle-theft was rampant. The Inspector-General of Police was directed to spare no efforts to put down the inhuman practice of cattle flaying, which appeared to have arisen in the eastern districts.

The efforts of the police to suppress the crime of cattle-theft were generally well seconded by the Courts. Due severity in the sentences awarded appeared to have been the rule in the districts of Bulandshahr, Budaun, Agra, Benares, Bahraich, and Aligarh. The only district unfavourably mentioned in this respect was Kheri, the Deputy Commissioner of which should have noticed earlier the inadequacy of the sentences passed.

The rules for the voluntary registration of sales of cattle, issued under cover of G. O. No. 1100, dated 22nd September 1893, were put into force in the majority of districts during the year, but with varying results. Thus in Bareilly and Budaun 28,418 and 37,417 sales were registered, while in Gházipur and Hardoi the number only amounted to 287 and 137 respectively. Not many instances were forthcoming of cases in which the system was of use in detecting cattle-theft, although such cases were noted in the reports of Agra, Etáwah, Jhánsi, Gházipur, Ballia, and Sitapur. Its advantage would seem rather to lie in the protection afforded to honest purchasers, in the presumption raised that a sale which has not been registered is suspicious, and in the indication of the prevalence of dishonest transactions furnished by non-resort to its use in localities

where it has been introduced. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner desired that the subject should continue to receive the close attention of District Officers. It was not creditable to the authorities of the districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Sháhjahánpur, and Hamírpur, who were responsible for introducing the system, that it should not have come into full working order until a date late in 1894, even though there may have been delay on the part of the Government Press in furnishing forms. In Basti it was not introduced at all. At Fatehgarh and Allahabad, owing to oversight, no police officers were appointed as registrars of cattle sales.

It is difficult to compare in a wholly satisfactory manner statistics compiled on different systems, but it is believed that considerable advantage to the people has already resulted from the systematic treatment of this crime. Careful inquiry regarding thangdárs, systematic measures against them when discovered, and the deterrent punishment of habitual cattle thieves and dealers in stolen cattle are necessary for the restriction of cattle-theft, and if persevered in cannot fail to have an important effect upon this class of crime, which, always harmful and vexatious, is often ruinous to the respectable agriculturists of the country.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.—The tribes under the operation of the Act were—

I—The Sanauriahs of Lalitpur.

II—The Barwárs of Gonda.

III—The Sansiahs of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, and Muttra.

The Doms of Gorakhpur though not proclaimed, come within the scope of this report; and it is proposed this year to notice the Haburah settlement in the Moradabad district.

Sanauriahs.—Of the 154 Sanauriahs originally on the register, there remained but 87 at the beginning of the year under report. There were three deaths and the names of two persons were expunged from the register during the year, while three new names were added. The resultant population at the close of the year was therefore 85. Of these, no less than 34 were absent without passes and 6 were in jail. A list, with descriptive-rolls, of all registered persons absent without passes was sent to the Thagi and Dakáiti Department, with a request that assistance might be rendered in arresting them. The Joint Magistrate in charge of the sub-division remarked that the conduct of the persons who remained under supervision might be looked upon as satisfactory, inasmuch as 15 of them, who were granted passes, voluntarily returned to their homes. The number of persons who absconded during the year was six, two of whom were formerly engaged in agriculture. Five Sanauriahs were apprehended during the year. Of these, two were sentenced to one year's and two to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Tribes' Act, and one was rigorously imprisoned for five months under section 454 of the Indian Penal Code. This last man was convicted in the Tikamgarh State, and it is reported that seven previous convictions were proved against him. Both the Sanauriahs who were sentenced to one year had been previously convicted. The number of registered Sanauriahs engaged in cultivation was 28, or 13 less than at the close of the previous year. The amount of land cultivated by them was 185 bighas 5 bíswas, a decrease of 18 bíghas 2 biswas. In explanation of this decrease the Joint Magistrate stated that one man abandoned his large holding for a smaller one; that the agricultural conditions were very unfavourable during the year; and that in several villages in the Sub-division the area of land cultivated was very much below the average. The Assistant Superintendent of Police observed that agriculture was by no means popular among the Sanauriahs, entailing as it does hard work and yielding but little profit compared with their favourite occupation of thieving. Efforts were made to induce the Sanauriahs to accept employment as village and road chaukidárs, but this form of earning a living did not appear to be to their taste. One man applied to be enlisted in the regular police, but he was told that he could only be appointed as a chaukidár, and this post he declined. The Assistant Superintendent of Police then tried to utilize the man's services in

apprehending absconded Sanauriahs, and promised him a reward of Rs. 5 for every one arrested through his instrumentality; but this offer was also not accepted. In December 1893 an interesting report was drawn up by Mr. A. C. Hankin, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakáiti Department, regarding Sanauriahs, numbers of whom, under the name of "Chandrbehdis," are settled in the Native States of Gwalior and Datia and in the Alampur pargana of Indore. It was stated that great numbers of them were then absent on predatory expeditions and that they probably intended visiting all the large fairs in India, including the Mágh Mela at Allahabad. They were expected to return to their homes just before the setting in of the rains, and it was suggested that some Sauauriah informers might be advantageously employed to assist the police on the Indian Midland Railway in apprehending these professional thieves, who would probably bring much plunder with them. The experiment was tried, and Sanauriah informers were posted at the stations at which the returning Chandrbehdis were expected to alight; but no captures were made. The number of registered Sanauriahs in Lalitpur is after all insignificant, compared with the swarms of them who inhabit the neighbouring Native States; and even these few do not commit offences near their homes, where they seemed to live as blameless lives as the majority of their neighbours. It is satisfactory to note that the agency of the Thagi and Dakáiti Department has been set in motion to control the members of this tribe, who reside beyond British territory.

Barwárs.—The charge of the Barwárs was transferred in December 1894 to Munshi Karam Ahmad. At the close of last year there were, in addition to the Barwárkhána at the Sadr 52 villages inhabited by Barwárs. The Barwárkhána proved to be a total failure and was abolished during the year under report; its inmates being sent back to the villages from which they were taken. Two villages were abandoned by Barwárs who migrated with their families to other villages inhabited by members of the tribe, so that the number of villages in which Barwárs now reside is reduced to 50. At the beginning of the year under report the proclaimed population of Barwárs consisted of 4,145 persons. There were 156 deaths and 137 births during the year, so that the resultant population at the close of the year was 4,126, accounted for as follows:—

Present in villages	3,238
Absconded	573
In jail	247
On pass	23
Apprenticed at Cawnpore	45

The following table shows how the population stood at the end of each of the two preceding years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Present	3,363	3,339
On pass	75	105
At large	465	442
In jail	218	259
Total	4,121	4,145

The percentages are as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Present out of total population	81·1	80·5	78·5
On pass	1·8	2·5	0·5
At large	11·2	10·6	13·9
In jail	5·2	6·2	5 9

The most unsatisfactory feature in the history of the year was the great increase in the number of Barwárs who absconded. Last year it was noted with satisfaction that there had been a considerable decrease in the number of absconders. During the

year under report the number rose to 342 (326 men, 9 women and 7 boys). The following are the figures for the last five years :—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
266	190	231	171	342

The percentages of persons who absconded to the total population were as follows for the last three years :—

1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
5·6	4·1	8·3

There was reason to suppose that the fugitives had absconded in large numbers over the Nepál frontier, and to permit them to form a settlement on the pretext of being honest cultivators.

The following table shows more plainly than ever that it is the incorrigible offenders who abscond over and over again :—

Absconded for the fifth time	8
Ditto fourth do.	30
Ditto third do.	122
Ditto second do.	105
Ditto first do.	61

The annexed table shows the exemptions under paragraph 2 of Rule XIX, and the exempted persons who have again been brought on the register :—

	Number of Barwárs exempted.					Again brought on the Register.				
	Men.	Women.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
30th May 1891 ...	155	156	62	63	436	13	11	5	7	36
24th „ 1892 ...	108	132	44	56	340	3	...	...	...	3
24th „ 1893 ...	12	26	6	6	50	8	9	5	2	24
24th „ 1894 ...	15	28	9	8	60	41	40	20	27	128
Total ...	290	342	121	133	886	65	60	30	36	191

With regard to exemptions, it appeared that the privilege of exemption had been greatly abused, and that persons exempted were in the habit of visiting other districts without giving any information of their intention of doing so. Two of the exempted Barwárs, one of them a well-to-do man, were caught in the act of stealing, and several others were convicted under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code in different districts in Bengal. Under these circumstances, the special officer has been extremely cautious in recommending exemptions during the current year.

The number of exempted persons again brought on the register was comparatively large. It was explained that of the 128 persons again registered, only 18 were actual offenders, and that their infringement of the law resulted in the whole of their families being deprived of the privilege of exemption. Three Barwárs, who had absconded, surrendered during the year and were punished. The total number arrested by the police was 192, against 185 in 1892-93 and 167 in 1893-94. Of these 192 persons, 83 were arrested by the district police and 109 by the special Barwár police. Police were deputed to attend the fairs at Sonepur, Ballia, Unao, Allahabad, Bulandshahr and Bahraich, with the result that three Barwárs were arrested. Altogether 281 Barwárs were convicted during the year under report, against 244 in 1893-94 and 259 in 1892-93. The following is a detail of the convictions within and without the Gonda district :—

Within the district	6	Under the Indian Penal Code.
In other districts	74	
Within the district	186	Under the Criminal Tribes' Act.
For breach of rules	15	

Two thousand six hundred and twenty-one Barwârs were engaged in cultivation during the year, the amount of land allotted to them being 3,308-16 bíghas. At the close of the previous year the land under cultivation by members of the tribe consisted of 3,339-5 bíghas. One hundred and twenty bíghas were abandoned and 89-11 were added during the year. Of the abandoned land, 60 bíghas belonged to the sadr Barwár-khána which has lately been abolished. The practice of sub-letting decreased, and the number of sub-tenants was smaller than in any of the past five years.

The difficulty of inducing Barwârs to engage in cultivation has not diminished, though the Deputy Commissioner testified to the unremitting efforts which have been made to persuade them to take up land. The total amount to be recovered from the Barwârs for the fasli year was Rs. 9,858-3-1. The total collections for the kharíf amounted to Rs. 5,302-14-4.

The number of boys now apprenticed at factories was as follows :—

Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	28
Muir Mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fatehgarh Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	4
				Total	...	45

The boy population numbered 543, and it is greatly to be regretted that the law, as it stands, does not permit of the removal of a greater number from the evil influences under which they are living.

Sansiahs.—The number of Sansiahs remaining on the register at the end of the year 1893-94 was 1,586. There were 11 deaths and 23 births during the year under report. One hundred and five names were expunged, and 58 persons were newly registered; so that the resultant population was 1,551 at the close of the year. Only three persons were absent on pass at the beginning of the year; and passes were granted to three others, making a total of six, none of whom returned to their districts. The number absent without passes at the beginning of the year was 760, and 71 more absconded during the year. Of these, one voluntarily returned to the Allahabad district, six were captured in Jaunpur and sent back to Fyzabad, and one was arrested in the Ulwar State. The last was one of the 381 Sansiahs who were at large at the time of proclamation. The number absent without pass at the end of the year was therefore 823. There were 72 Sansiahs in jail when the year opened, and one man was imprisoned during the year in the Fyzabad district. Two persons who were confined in the Fatehgarh Central Prison were released and transferred from Cawnpore to the Settlement at Sultánpur. There remained therefore 71 Sansiahs in jail at the close of the year. Altogether there were 900 absentees on the 31st March 1895, *viz.* 823 absent without and 6 with passes and 71 in jail. At the close of the previous year there were 846 absentees. The number of Sansiahs stood at only 651, distributed as follows :—

In districts	...	...	...	...	...	160
In the Sultánpur Settlement	...	...	...	...		418
In the Fatehgarh Reformatory	...	...	...	...		73

Of the 160 Sansiahs settled in districts, only 44 are engaged in cultivation, against 80 in the previous year. That an agricultural life, or indeed a career of labour of any kind is distasteful to these people is evidenced by the great increase in the number of persons who have absconded. The only districts in which any considerable number of Sansiahs now remains are Jaunpur, Bahraich,, and Benares. The Dehra Dún Sansiahs all absconded at the beginning of the current year, and those of them who were recaptured were transferred to the Sultánpur Settlement.

Of the 116 Sansiahs not engaged in cultivation, 61 were employed as sweepers; *viz.* 37 in municipalities, 14 in the asylums at Bareilly and Benares, 9 in jails and lock-ups, and one in the Fatehpur bazár in the Ghâzipur district. Two were given places as herdsmen, three were patients in the Benares Lunatic Asylum, one worked as a grass-cutter and the rest either had no occupation and lived on the earnings of the heads of their families or out as labourers on daily wages.

At the beginning of the year there were 468 Sansiahs on the register of the Sultánpur Settlement, *viz.* 464 present and 4 absent (these last have not returned). The year seems to have been a singularly healthy one, for there were no deaths among the Sansiahs, against 29 in the previous year. Fourteen children were born in the establishment, and there were 15 admissions during the year. Twenty-one settlers were sent out to work as sweepers in Municipalities; one child was transferred to the Fatehgarh Reformatory, and 53 young girls were allowed to leave the Settlement on their marriage. The resultant population at the close of the year therefore consisted of 422 persons.

There were 49 Sansiah boys and 39 girls on the books of the Fatehgarh Reformatory at the beginning of the year under report. There were three deaths. One boy was received by transfer from the Sultánpur Settlement. Two boys and two girls were married and sent out to work as warders in district jails, one couple to Lalitpur and the other to Jaunpur. Four boys and four girls were made over to their parents or guardians, who were employed in the Jaunpur Municipality, and one boy was sent to his mother, who is a resident of the Aligarh tahsíl in the Farukhabad district. The resultant population at the close of the year was 73, consisting of 43 boys and 30 girls.

Doms.—The following is a comparative table showing the number of settlements and the population of Doms for the last four years:—

Year.	Number of settlements.				Population.				Land occupied (bíghas).	Number of cattle.
	Cultivating.	Working otherwise.	Begging	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1891-92 ...	65	30	42	137	362	447	543	1,352	489	66
1892-93 ...	66	24	57	147	373	450	568	1,391	478	66
1893-94 ...	73	20	63	156	331	409	544	1,284	482	61
1894-95 ...	73	26	58	157	337	446	608	1,391	518	56

The number of cultivating settlements remained the same as in 1893-94, those in which the settlers were engaged in work other than cultivation increased by six, and the begging settlements decreased by five. The population increased by 107, which is the exact number by which it diminished in the previous year.

The land held by Doms increased by 36 bíghas, or 7 per cent. This was a satisfactory feature in the history of the year, as it showed that the land owners of the villages in which the Doms are settled took an interest in the reform of the tribe.

There was a decrease of 65 in the total number of animals other than cattle reared by the Doms, as compared with the year 1893-94. These animals were chiefly pigs and poultry. The decrease was attributed to the large number slaughtered for food and in sacrifice. The number of cattle showed a slight decrease, due to mortality among the old stock. The number of tools and implements remained practically unchanged.

Three new settlements were established during the year in the Sadar tahsíl. The Magistrate remarked that it was satisfactory to note that all the eight "begging" settlements had taken to work in fields or in the city as scavengers. The city Doms were employed by the municipality and by the towns-people or in the lock-up, their principal occupation being that of sweepers. The women and children were usually engaged in making mats. The Government Settlement at Tilkonia, which is within three miles of the city and can thus be easily supervised from headquarters, showed bad results. Excluding children, the population fell from 15 in 1893-94 to seven in 1894-95. The system of sub-letting noticed last year still prevailed in the Ruddarpur Settlement and in the Bánsgáon tahsíl. Of the total allotment of Rs. 2,300 sanctioned by Government, a sum of Rs. 2,180-7-10 was expended. In the previous year the expenditure was only Rs. 1,219-1-1. The increase was due to the cost of repairing the Doms' sheds in Jatashankar and Gadruhibágh.

It is not encouraging to find that the number of persons convicted during the year was 170, against 130 in 1893-94, 113 in 1892-93, and 99 in 1891-92. Of the Doms who were convicted, 77 were residents, 79 were persons who had absconded from the Settlements, and 14 had never settled at all.

Haburahs.—There were 190 Haburahs in the Settlement at Nawada in the Moradabad district at the beginning of the year. There were 8 deaths and 14 births among the settlers, so that the resultant population at the close of the year was 196. As in the previous year, 38 men were engaged in the cultivation of 770 bíghas and 8 biswas of land. The conduct of the Haburahs was good. Only one man was convicted, and his sentence being a short one, he was released during the year. The mortality among the cattle in the Settlement caused great distress. At the beginning of the year the Haburahs showed symptoms of a desire to abscond, but with tact and management all were kept together.

Eunuchs.—Six hundred and sixty-nine names remained on the registers at the commencement of 1894. Fifty deaths occurred. There were five removals to Native States. The names of two persons were expunged from the registers as not being eunuchs, and of one as being infirm. Three fresh names were added to the register. The number under surveillance at the end of the year was consequently 614. The eunuchs were reported to have led a harmless life, and it was satisfactory to note that no minors were in their possession. Only three prosecutions were undertaken, all of which ended in conviction, for dancing and singing and appearing in female attire. The value of escheats to Government on the death of eunuchs was Rs. 247-10-0, while property to the extent of Rs. 1,193-7-1 was made over to other eunuchs. Owing to carelessness in the preparation of district returns these figures are not exhaustive. Insufficient attention to the subject was paid in Gonda, Rae Bareli and Kheri, and, at the close of the year, inspections had not been completed in several districts. The Inspector-General of Police adhered to his repeatedly expressed opinion that it was expedient to deprive eunuchs of musical instruments. In the opinion of Government, however, a warning that playing in public or in private houses for hire is punishable would probably be sufficient. The Inspector-General of Police further suggested, 1*st*, that no register should be maintained of eunuchs not falling within the provisions of the Act; and, 2*nd*, that it was necessary to alter the law to render imperative a medical examination before a person can be registered as a eunuch. The Government agreed with the first suggestion, but dissented from the second. In the absence of a medical examination a person can only be registered if he admits himself to be a eunuch. It is unlikely that if the consequences of such an admission are properly explained the person in question will subject himself to the restrictions of the law without good reason.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

I.—Returns of Crime.

The returns were for 20 Sessions Divisions, the Bijnor-Budaun Division having been abolished during the year. The distribution of districts at the end of the year was as follows:—

Sessions Division.	Districts.
Saháranpur ...	Dehra Dún.
	Saháranpur.
	Muzaffarnagar.
Meerut	Meerut.
	Bulandshahr.
Aligarh	Aligarh.
Agra	Agra.
	Muttra.
Mainpuri	Mainpuri.
	Etáwah.
Farukhabad ...	Farukhabad.
	Etah.
Kumaun	Naini Tal.
	Almora.
	Garhwál.
Moradabad ...	Bijnor.
	Moradabad.
	Budaun.
Bareilly	Bareilly.
	Pilibhit.
Sháhjahánpur ...	Sháhjahánpur.
Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore.
	Fatehpur.
Jhánsi	Jhánsi.
	Jalaun.
Bánda	Bánda.
	Hamírpur.
Allahabad	Allahabad.
Mirzapur	Mirzapur.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur.
Benares	Benares.
Gházipur	Gházipur.
	Ballia.
Azamgarh	Azamgarh.
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur.
	Basti.

In Moradabad Sessions Division there was a permanent Additional Sessions Judge. In Meerut, Farukhabad, and Bareilly there were Additional Sessions Judges for a short period at the end of the year. In Saháranpur there was an Additional Sessions Judge for 17 days at the beginning of the year. The Etah Sessions of the Farukhabad Division were held by the Aligarh Judge on two out of five occasions. The Fatehpur Sessions were held by the Judge of Bánda, and the Basti Sessions by the Judge of Jaunpur, as Joint Sessions Judges of the divisions. Towards the end of the year, however, the Gorakhpur Judge held a special Session at Basti for one heavy trial. The Mirzapur Judge presided at all the assessor trials at Benares during the year up to September. The distribution of criminal appeals does not follow the arrangements for Sessions. The appeals from Bijnor and Budaun districts were heard by the Additional Sessions Judge of Moradabad.

The provincial figures for four years are as follows :—

	Offences reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1891 ...	162,323	128,214	113,665
1892 ...	155,614	123,624	106,292
1893 ...	157,261	122,240	102,780
1894 ...	154,006	121,993	107,431

As the number of cases returned as true is affected by the number struck off as false, and, as the number brought to trial seems to be diversely returned in different districts and in different years, no correct inferences can be induced.

There was no general indication of improvement in the matter of careful examination of complainants before issue of process. Any such improvement would have appeared in an increase in the number of dismissals, and a decrease in the number of cases returned as true and in the number of persons acquitted on withdrawal. But withdrawals continued numerous; and in many courts they were excessive. In one instance, the percentage of withdrawals in the Court of a 3rd class Magistrate was 93, while the percentage of all convictions was three only. It must be recollected, however, that 3rd class Magistrates have no power to examine anyone except the complainant before sending for the accused. Withdrawals were most numerous in charges of offences against the human body and of offences falling under Chapters XVIII to XXII of the Indian Penal Cole. In the Bulandshahr district the percentage of withdrawals in cases of offences against the human body was no less than 65.

The variations between 1893 and 1894 in the numbers of cases brought to trial were divided among the different classes of offences as follows :—

Increase.	Cases.	Decrease.	Cases.
Coin	9	State	1
Public health	191	Army and Navy	3
Affecting life	65	Public tranquillity ...	30
Hurt	1,699	Ditto servants	26
Wrongful restraint, &c. ...	60	Contempts	247
Assault	87	Public justice	99
Kidnapping	35	Weights and measures ...	10
Unnatural offence	5	Religion	3
Receiving stolen property ...	75	Miscarriage	15
Mischief	450	Rape	11
Criminal trespass	937	Theft	1,042
Ditto breach of contract of service	11	Extortion	12
		Robbery and dakáiti ...	14
Under the Code of Criminal Procedure and under special and local laws	2,851	Criminal misappropriation ...	31
		Ditto breach of trust ...	27
		Cheating	64
		Property marks, &c. ...	8
		Marriage	29
		Defamation	27
		Intimidation	35

The considerable rise under cases of offences other than those under the Penal Code was mainly due, in spite of greatly reduced figures at Benares and Farukhabad, to greater municipal activity at Allahabad, Agra, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Meerut, Saháranpur,

Muttra, and Muzaffarnagar, and to more stringent application of the Arms Act in Hamírpur and of the excise laws in Fatehpur.

The numbers of persons brought to trial and of those convicted during each of the last four years are as follows :—

	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Convicted under the Penal Code.
1891	195,092	99,542	56,803
1892	185,725	91,738	49,140
1893	184,001	90,038	49,357
1894	180,162	91,916	48,995

Prosecutions for theft and hurt concerned 58,563 out of the 180,162 persons brought to trial in 1894 representing a proportion below that of 1893. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried for each of these offences was as follows :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Theft	72·5	68·2	67·4	77·2
Hurt	18·6	18·9	19·0	20·1

The great increase of 1,028 convictions for offences against the public tranquillity which occurred in 1893, was followed by a decrease of 560 in 1894.

The following table gives a comparison by classes of the numbers of persons concerned in proceedings and convicted, or subjected to an order, under special and local laws or the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1893-94.

	1893.		1894.	
	Concerned.	Convicted.	Concerned	Convicted.
(*a*) under the Police Act, No. V of 1861 ...	15,678	14,251	15,507	14,234
(*b*) under Municipal Acts	11,270	9,377	13,280	11,206
(*c*) under the Canals, Drainage and Embankments Act	3,854	3,020	4,144	3,008
(*d*) under other special and local laws ...	12,626	8,141	13,787	8,845
(*e*) under the Code of Criminal Procedure—				
(i) frivolous and vexatious complaints, section 560	1,019	977	855	787
(ii) witnesses, Chapter VI and section 485	88	45	64	26
(iii) bail, Chapter XLII	270	200	265	172
(iv) jurors and assessors, section 332 ...	95	50	103	58
(v) breach of the peace, Chapter VIII	4,180	2,222	3,756	1,949
(vi) good behaviour, Chapter VIII ...	2,071	1,563	2,097	1,537
(vii) public nuisances, Chapter X ...	949	437	1,029	530
(viii) possession, Chapter XII and section 522.	521	210	582	363
(ix) maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	645	188	738	206
	53,266	40,681	56,207	42,921

Proceedings under section 560 were less frequent and less successful than in 1893. Many proceedings were apparently unwise in Aligarh, as only 24 persons out of 46 were subjected to an order. In Cawnpore 71 persons were concerned, and all but one were ordered to pay compensation.

Fifty-three per cent. of persons called upon to show cause against being bound over to keep the peace and 73 per cent. of those called upon to show cause against being bound over to be of good behaviour, were ordered to give security. The Registrar of the High Court in reviewing the returns for cases of public nuisances and possession, pointed out that the returns were not reliable.

Business coming before the Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

II.—COURTS OF MAGISTRATES.

The number of cases disposed of by the several classes of Magistrates' courts during the years 1892-94 was as follows :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Benches of Magistrates	21,098	19,821	20,432
Special Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	8,978	7,870	3,007
Stipendiary Magistrates	80,863	80,661	86,581

In 1893 Canal Magistrates were classed as Special Magistrates. In the returns for 1894 they were shown as Stipendiary Magistrates. The number of summary convictions rose in all courts but those of District Magistrates :—

Year.	Special Magistrates.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Benches.
1893	1,866	6,673	731	4,846
1894	...	7,416	547	7,782

The results of trials as affecting persons are shown in the following comparison :—

Year.	Number tried.	Number convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of convictions.
1892	186 824	94,110	2,514	50·4
1893	178,410	87,828	2 412	49·7
1894	174,013	89,672	2,454	51·9

In the above calculation for 1893 and 1894 persons referred for higher or different punishment are shown once only, and persons committed to the sessions or left under trial are not included. The average duration of cases, which had been four days in 1892 and 5·97 days in 1893, fell to 5·43 days in 1894.

Particulars regarding witnesses in Magistrates' courts are as follow :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number attending ...	372,549	392,816	386,494
Ditto examined ...	343,624	352,295	344,707
Ditto paid ...	91,138	85,549	83,203
Amount do. ...	Rs. 39,009	Rs. 41,762	Rs. 37,879

Thus 21·5 per cent. of witnesses had their expenses paid, as against 21·8 and 24·4 in the two years preceding. The average payment was annas 7-3 against annas 7-8 and annas 6-10 in previous years.

Of the witnesses attending court 89·2 per cent. were said to have been examined against nearly 90 in the preceding year. There were sufficient reasons however, for inferring that not all witnesses attending the courts are registered.

III.—Courts of Session.

Cases tried by Sessions Judges were as follow :—

	Cases for trial.	Cases disposed of.	Cases left pending.	Average duration.
1892 ...	1,950	1,711	239	43 days.
1893 ...	2,229	1,983	246	46 do.
1894 ...	2,209	1,974	218	42 do.

In the calculation for 1894 cases in which the trial abated, *e.g.* on the death of the prisoner, and cases that were transferred to another province, have been included in the number of cases for trial but have not been shown as disposed of.

The details as to persons concerned are as follow :—

	Persons under trial.	Persons convicted.	Persons left under trial.	Percentage of persons convicted on persons whose cases were disposed of.
1892 ...	3,539	1,836	424	62
1893 ...	4,003	2,205	484	63
1894 ...	3,863	2,162	410	65

There were a large number of persons under trial at the close of the year in the following districts : Bánda 36, Bareilly 41, Azamgarh 32, Allahabad 32, Basti 24, Cawnpore 21, Benares 22. In Bánda and Benares there were special personal reasons for the large number remaining; in Bareilly there were large arrears due to the absence of a Judge for two months of the year ; in Azamgarh there was a great increase in the work ; in Basti the time available for the last Sessions of the year (in October) was too short for the cases to be tried.

In 1893 there had been 99 jury trials. In 1894 there were 122 affecting 183 persons; as regards 172 the Judge agreed with the verdict; in the case of 11 a reference was made to the High Court. There were 1,557 trials with assessors against 1,687 in 1893. In these 2,914 persons were on their trial; as regards 2,160, the Judge

agreed with all the assessors; as regards 342, he differed from one or more; and as regards 404, he differed from all of the assessors. Eight persons were acquitted under section 289 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Particulars of the witnesses in Courts of Session are as follow :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number attending	20,223	21,832	21,697
Ditto examined	14,357	15,619	14,890
Ditto paid	14,509	15,418	14,139
Amount do.	Rs. 13,803	Rs. 18,104	Rs. 14,377

Of the total number 65·2 per cent. received their expenses against 70·6 per cent. in 1893. The variation between the several divisions was from 41 and 50 per cent. in Agra and Moradabad to 91 and 100 per cent. in Mirzapur and Kumaun. In the Bijnor and Agra districts the percentages were 37 and 38 only. The average sum paid each witness was Rs. 1-0-3 against over Rs. 1-2-9 in the previous year. In the Cawnpore district each witness dieted received 15 annas and 5 pies; in Fatehpur the average was 7 annas and 6 pies. In Azamgarh in 1893 the average payment was Rs. 1-13-11; in 1894 it fell to 13 annas and 10 pies. In all 67·1 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the first day of their attendance, the percentages of 1893 and 1892 being 66·4 and 62 respectively.

The number of witnesses examined bore the percentage of 68·6 to the number attending. In 1893 the percentage was 71·5.

IV.—High Court.

Six cases were disposed of in 1894 against four in 1893 and six in 1892. Six persons were concerned; two were acquitted, three were convicted of offences affecting the human body and one of an offence against property. The average duration of each trial was 20 days against 43 days in 1893.

Of the 60 witnesses attending 35 were examined and 42 received their expenses. The average amount paid to each was Rs. 36-11-8 against Rs. 88-15-0 in 1893.

V.—All Courts.

Particulars of the trials of European British subjects are as follows :—

	Brought to trial.		Persons convicted.	Pending at the close.	
	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
1893	123	148	80	2	2
1894	112	121	62	...	...

The total numbers of original cases decided by all courts compare thus :—

	Regular cases.	Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
1892	107,989	4,667
1893	105,072	5,267
1894	106,547	5,453

The results as affecting persons were these :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Acquitted or discharged	89,877	89,993	84,241
Convicted	91,738	90,038	91,916
Percentage of convictions	50·5	50·0	52·1

VI.—Punishments.

The following is a comparison of the numbers of the several punishments in the past two years :—

	1893.	1894.
Persons sentenced to death	102	130
Ditto ditto transportation	334	278
Ditto ditto penal servitude	1	...
Ditto ditto imprisonment	28,061	28,066
Ditto ditto fine	57,049	58,469
Ditto ditto whipping	5,308	6,153
Ditto ordered to give security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour	4,130	3,798
Ditto imprisoned in default of giving security	801	1,086
Juveniles sent to a reformatory	44	53

The tendency, noticed last year, towards a more lengthened term of imprisonment continued. The following are the figures for the last two years:—

		Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.
Courts of Magistrates.	1893 ...	5,670	13,359	7,206	20	2
	1894 ...	4,606	13,390	8,318	21	4
Courts of Session.	1893 ...	26	97	409	1,083	185
	1894 ...	10	97	369	972	275

References by Subordinate Magistrates to District and Sub-divisional Magistrates for an order of committal or a sentence beyond the powers of the referring court rose from 1,285 to 1,779. These references were most numerous in Cawnpore (158), Jhánsi (154), Allahabad (120), Bánda (119), Azamgarh (108), Basti and Pilibhít (99), Hamírpur (88), Bareilly (85), and Gorakhpur (79). On the other hand there were only two cases in Jaunpur and five in Bijnor.

In Magistrates' courts 1,121 sentences of simple imprisonment were passed in 1894 against 1,328 in 1893. The number fell at 4·2 per cent. on the total number of sentences of imprisonment in such courts.

The sentences of whipping may be thus classified:—

	1893.	1894.
In lieu of other punishment	4,748	5,534
In addition to ditto	463	498
On juveniles for offences not ordinarily punishable with whipping ...	97	121
On first conviction	4,642	5,554
Percentage	87·45	90·3
On subsequent conviction	666	599
Percentage	12·55	9·7
For theft	3,887	4,609
For receiving stolen property	507	603
For house-trespass and house breaking	792	781

Whipping was inflicted in 22·56 per cent. of possible cases against 19·89 per cent. in 1893.

Details of punishments of fine are as follow:—

	Persons fined.	Percentage on convictions.	Amount. Rs.	Realized. Rs.	Percentage realized.
1892 ...	59,493	64·8	2,73,285	2,30,752	84·4
1893 ...	57,049	63·4	3,14,457	2,52,645	83·4
1894 ...	58,469	63·6	3,02,708	2,53,890	83·8

In Sessions Courts only Rs. 4,305 were realized, or less than 45 per cent. of the amount (Rs. 9,984) imposed. The districts in which the largest amounts remained unrealized by the Courts of Session were: Etah, Rs. 2,580; Allahabad, Rs. 1,332; Aligarh, Rs. 1,049; and Budaun, Rs. 970. The only large amounts of compensation paid by Sessions Courts were Rs. 350 in Basti and Rs. 167 in Bareilly. In Etah Rs. 2,000 was awarded, but the fine was not realized.

In Magistrates' courts the percentage of realization was 85·2 against 84·8 in 1893. The percentage was over 92 in Agra, 97 in Hamírpur, 93 in Pilibhít, 99 in Meerut, 94 in Bulandshahr and Fatehpur, and over 100 in Muzaffarnagar and Budaun. Low figures were in Etah 73, Bijnor 66, Bareilly 72 (due to heavy fines at the end of the year), and Jhánsi 70 (due in part to large remissions on appeal). In Mirzapur the percentage fell from 99 in 1893 to only 78 in 1894; in Basti it rose from 60 to 76. The amount granted in compensation under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, represented 6·8 per cent. of the fines realized against 7·3 per cent. in 1893.

Appeal, reference, and revision.

VII.—Courts of Magistrates.

The figures for appeals during three years are these :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Appeals preferred	3,581	3,773	3,346
Disposed of	3,493	3,629	3,244
Pending	88	144	120
Average duration	11 days.	10 days	11 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants ...	12	11	10
Ditto unsuccessful appellants	65·4	66·7	63·0

Appeals were numerous in Aligarh (204), Bareilly (167), Sháhjahánpur and Budaun (149), Meerut (145), Moradabad (138), and Muttra (134).

The figures for revisions during three years are these :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Applications made	1,297	1,227	1,245
Disposed of	1,253	1,186	1,216
Pending	44	41	41
Average duration	11 days.	10 days.	10 days.
Persons (*a*) concerned	3,102	2,935	2,816
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	2,996	2,850	2,724
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected	1,079	1,221	1,059
(*d*) in respect of whom orders were confirmed ...	1,261	1,035	1,071
Percentage of (*c*) and (*d*) on (*b*)	78	79	78

VIII.—Courts of Session.

The figures for appeals during three years are these :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Appeals preferred	8,592	8,388	9,017
Disposed of	8,313	7,923	9,077
Pending	279	465	237
Average duration	19 days.	17 days.	17 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants ...	57·4	55·7	56·6
Ditto unsuccessful appellants	70·0	70·8	68·6

The divisions having the heaviest files of appeals for disposal were: Farukhabad 656, Gházipur 719, Mainpuri 548, Moradabad 610, Azamgarh 772, Bareilly 635, Gorakhpur 664, and Cawnpore 572. The following divisions show the most considerable changes between 1893-94: Azamgarh from 355 to 772, Gházipur from 352 to 719, Mirzapur from 226 to 389, Moradabad from 713 to 610, Bánda from 536 to 354 and Meerut from 604 to 478. The cases pending at the end of the year were over 20 in the following divisions only: Gházipur (32), Mainpuri (30), Farukhabad (28), Azamgarh and Cawnpore (23).

The figures for revisions during three years are these :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Applications made	1,695	1,898	1,603
Disposed of	1,604	1,777	1,612
Pending	91	121	86
Average duration	24 days.	20 days.	20 days.
Persons (*a*) concerned	3,825	4,139	3,769
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	3,584	3,873	3,575
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected	1,670	2,056	1,892
(*d*) in respect of whom orders were confirmed ...	1,156	1,151	996
Percentage of (*c*) and (*d*) on (*b*)	78·8	83·0	80·7

IX.—High Court.

The figures for appeals during three years are these :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
For hearing	1,076	1,264	1,225
Disposed of	945	1,138	1,105
Pending	131	126	120
Average duration	6 days.	40 days.	41 days.

Details as to persons are these:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Appellants whose appeals were disposed of	1,416	1 597	1,657
Dittô ditto rejected	137	266	187
Ditto whose sentences were affirmed	1,036	1,051	1,136
Ditto wholly unsuccessful, per cent.	83	83	80

The particulars for revisions during three years are these:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Cases for hearing	804	817	814
Disposed of	754	805	752
Pending	50	42	62
Average duration	25 days.	27 days.	31 days.

Details as to persons are these:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Persons concerned in cases decided	1,262	1,308	1,306
Ditto in whose cases revision was refused ...	432	459	240
Ditto against whom the order was affirmed ...	440	511	652
Percentage of unsuccessful revisions (persons) ...	69	74	68

Of the 772 revision cases instituted in 1894 five were referred under section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; 243 were referred under section 438, 59 of them by Magistrates and 184 by Session Judges; and 524 were dealt with by the Court under section 439, 463 of these being Magistrates' cases and 61 Sessions Court cases.

References for confirmation of sentences of death were as follows:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
For disposal	113	112	132
Disposed of	95	96	122
Pending	18	16	10

Sentence of death was confirmed in 1894 in 78 cases in respect of 98 persons.

One hundred and twenty-three miscellaneous cases were disposed of against 189 in 1893. Two cases were left pending at the close of the year.

X.—All Courts.

The amount of appellate and revisional work done by all courts was as follows:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Appeals disposed of	12,751	12,690	13,426
Revisions ditto	3,611	3,768	3,580

The total criminal work done by the High Court during the last three years is as follows:—

Cases.	1892.	1893.	1894.
For disposal	2,266	2,418	2,302
Disposed of	2,050	2 232	2,108
Pending	216	186	194

(*b*).—*Oudh.*

There were 197 criminal tribunals, including 16 Benches of Honorary Magistrates in Oudh on the last day of December 1894, composed of the following classes of officers:—

Europeans and Statutory Civilians ...	Covenanted Officers ...	25
	Military Officers ...	8
	Uncovenanted officers ...	12
Natives		209

The alterations in number of officers according to grades were as follows:—

	1893.	1894.
Assistant Commissioners	15	14
Deputy Magistrates	64	56
Honory Ditto (Benches)	77	73
Ditto (Sitting singly)	48	45

and the decrease in the number of tribunals, 197 as against 209 in 1893, was, owing to there being one Assistant Commissioner, 8 Deputy Magistrates, and 3 Honorary Magistrates, less in 1894.

During 1894 the number of "offences reported," 52,205, was slightly below the figures for 1893 which stood at 52, 573, the difference being less than one per cent.

The following classes of crime showed the most noticeable increase during the year under report, namely: "Offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure and against special and local laws" (2,104), "Receiving stolen property" (270), "Theft" and "Criminal Trespass" (each 230), "Affecting life" (50), "Contempt of lawful authority" (48), "Criminal intimidation and insult" (47). There was a falling off in offences under the headings "Hurt" (2,012), "Criminal force and assault" (500), "Relating to marriage" (346), "Mischief" (172), "Against public tranquillity" (110), "Robbery and dakáiti" (81), "Defamation" (66).

The following headings showed an increase in crime during 1894: "Theft" in eight districts, the greatest being 193 in Bahraich; "Criminal trespass" in eight districts; "Receiving stolen property" in eleven districts; and "murder, &c.," in seven districts. There were 12 more murders in 1894 than in 1893, and 29 more attempts at suicide; but such offences were fewer by 21 in Rae Bareli. The districts of Bara Banki and Sultánpur showed a noticeable decrease in the crime of "Robbery and dakáiti."

As compared with the figures for 1893, the number of offences struck off and complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, fell by 2 per cent. in 1894, when it was 26 per cent.

Year.	Struck off.	Dismissed.	Total.
1893 ...	2,597	11,804	14,401
1894 ...	2,101	11,240	13,341
Decrease ...	496	564	1,060

The percentage of cases struck off to cases reported was nearly 4 per cent. in 1894 as against 4·9 per cent. in 1893.

As compared with the figures for 1893, fewer persons were compensated in Magistrates' Courts under the provisions of section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, 813 persons only having received Rs. 12,853 as compensation, while 930 persons received Rs. 14,389 in the preceding year. The decrease was most marked in the districts of Hardoi and Bara Banki, where 172 and 68 fewer persons, respectively, received compensation.

Inclusive of those before Sessions Judges, 38,971 cases were brought to trial during the year under report as against 38,201 in the preceding year. Cases brought to trial in the Courts of Magistrates during 1894 numbered 37,774, being 29 more than in 1893.

The number of persons brought to trial in the Courts of Magistrates during the year 1894 was 66,266, or 5,471 less than in 1893. The results of trials in both years are given below:—

	1893.		1894.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Acquitted or discharged ...	41,173	57·89	34,288	51·74
Convicted	30,246	42·16	31,589	47·58
Died, escaped, &c.	318	·44	389	·58

The percentage of convictions and the number of persons under trial were nearly the same as in 1891, when they were 47·61 and 66,561 respectively.

The result of trials in the Courts of Magistrates showed a marked improvement in the year under report, the percentage of persons convicted having risen to 47·67 from 42·16 in the preceding year, or by nearly 6 per cent.

The following table gives the general results for the years 1893 and 1894 :—

	1893.	1894.
Cases reported	52,573	52,205
Do. struck off or dismissed	14,401	13,341
Do. returned as true	38,172	38,864
Percentage returned as true	72·60	74·44
Persons under trial	71,737	66,266
Do convicted	30,246	31,589
Percentage of convictions	42·16	47·67
Cases brought to trial	38,854	38,971
Do. disposed of	38,436	38,304
Pending at close of the year	418	667

The improvement was due in some measure to a considerable decrease in the number of offences reported under each of the headings "Hurt," "Criminal force and assault," "Offences relating to marriage." The heading "Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code, and against special and local laws" shows an increase of 2,104, as compared with the figures for 1893, of which 1,875 fall under "Municipal bye-laws." Of the 5,117 offences against Municipal bye-laws reported during 1894, no less than 2,777 were in the Lucknow City as against 970 in 1893. The trial of 6,252 persons in the whole Province resulted in the conviction of 5,292, or nearly 85 per cent. as against 87 per cent. in 1893. There was an increase of 270 cases of receiving stolen property during 1894, eleven districts showing more offences reported under this heading.

During 1894 the reported cases of theft rose to 7,112 from 6,882 in 1893. Convictions were obtained against 5,656 persons, including 59 before Sessions Judges, or 75 per cent. of those brought to trial, being 4 per cent. more than 1893, when 5,083 persons were convicted. As compared with the figures for 1893, there was an increase of 230 cases reported under criminal trespass, namely, 5,085 as against 4,855 in 1893. Including 154 before Sessions Judges, 5,644 persons were tried, of whom 3,129, or nearly 56 were convicted. Of 5,495 persons tried in 1893, 2,662 or nearly 49 per cent. were convicted. The 664 offences affecting life reported during 1894 comprised murder and attempts 157, culpable homicide 84, causing death by rash or negligent act 14, and attempts at and abetment of suicide 409. A comparative statement of the figures for both years is here given :—

Offence.	Year.	Offences reported.	Persons—		Percentage.
			Tried.	Convicted.	
Murder	1893 ...	145	252	104	41
	1894 ...	157	257	119	46
Culpable homicide	1893 ...	68	137	87	61
	1894 ...	84	170	103	63
Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	1893 ...	21	33	13	36
	1894 ...	14	15	7	47
Attempted suicide and abetment ...	1893 ...	380	343	269	78
	1894 ...	409	395	294	75

With the exception of the last-named class of offence the percentages of convictions for 1894 compared favourably with those for 1893. There was an increase of 48 in the number of offences reported under the heading of contempt of lawful authority in 1894, and the number of persons tried rose to 662 from 596 in 1893. The

percentage of convictions rose from 58 to 63. During 1894 the number of offences reported under "Hurt with aggravating circumstances" was 50 less than in 1893, and the percentage of convictions obtained fell to 64 from 67 in 1893. Offences under "Other cases of hurt" fell to 11,298 from 13,260 in 1893; and although no less than 4,247 were struck off or dismissed, 85 per cent. of the persons tried were acquitted or discharged.

The number of offences against the public tranquillity reported during 1894 fell to 547 from 657 in 1893, and after deducting the number struck off or dismissed 383 cases remained for disposal, or 13 less than in the preceding year. Out of 1,702 persons tried, 1,052 or 62 per cent. were convicted, being an increase of 5 per cent. The same number of affrays were reported in both years, but the percentage of convictions to persons tried rose from 59 to 67 in 1894. In consequence of there being 50 riots less in 1894 than in 1893, the number of persons tried in the year under report fell off by 493, but the percentage of convictions rose to 57 from 54. The decrease in the number of riots reported was spread over eight districts, Bara Banki showing 34 less and Bahraich only 9 as against 29 in 1893.

The statistics of the serious offences of robbery and dakáiti showed a great improvement on those for 1893, in which year 170 offences were returned as true out of 338 reported. One hundred and thirty were returned as true out of 207 reported in 1894. The decrease was spread over eight districts, of which Sultánpur had 15 complaints as against 44 in 1893, and Bara Banki only two as against 30. Taking the offences separately, reports of robbery were 210 and of dakáiti 47 in 1894 as against 268 and 70 respectively in 1893. The percentage of convictions to persons tried for robbery was over 61, and of those tried for dakáiti 50 per cent. in 1894, as against 59 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively in 1893.

The number of cases of cattle-trespass reported in 1894 was 2,624 as against 2,713 in 1893. No less than 4,070 persons were discharged or acquitted out of 4,824 tried, and 749, or 16 per cent. as in 1893, were convicted. Only 435 persons were discharged as against 3,635 acquitted, the majority on account of complaints being withdrawn, or cases being settled out of Court.

In 1894 the proceedings taken to prevent a breach of the peace fell to 658 from 816 in 1893, and similarly the number of persons decreased by 660, or one-fourth. The number of persons ordered to fine security to keep the peace was 1,094, or 59 per cent. of those proceeded against, the percentage being 56 in 1893. High percentages were obtained in Bahraich (89), Partábgarh (77), Sultánpur (67), and Bara Banki (61). The percentages in the other districts range from 57 in Hardoi down to 45 in Rae Bareli, 27 in Unao, and 10 in Kheri. The districts in which the greatest number of persons were proceeded against are Bara Banki (288), Hardoi (277), Bahraich (274), and Gonda (205). There was an increase in 1894 of 136 in the number of persons called upon to show cause why they should not furnish security to be of good behaviour, as compared with the figures for 1893, in which year security was actually demanded from 403 persons against 443 in 1894. The increase in the figures for seven districts and the decrease in the remaining six were not extraordinary. Security was demanded from 81 persons out of 86 proceeded against in Sultánpur, and from 21 persons out of 23 in Bahraich. The number of cases of disputed possession fell to 57 from 92 in the preceding year, and orders were passed in nine districts against 107 out of 167 persons concerned. The districts which show the largest numbers are Hardoi 44 out of 40, Gonda 14 out of 20, and Bara Banki 11 out of 19 persons. The number of persons called upon to pay compensation to accused persons under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, during 1894 was 630, being 8 more than in 1893. The highest numbers were 117 in Fyzabad, 115 in Partábgarh, and 88 in Rae Bareli, the lowest being 14 in Unao and 4 in Lucknow City.

There were 68,508 persons under trial during 1894, or 5,213 fewer than in 1893, in which year there were 5,196 more persons under trial than in 1892. The comparative table given below shows the mode of disposal during the years 1893 and 1894:—

	1893.	1894.
Died, escaped or transferred	318	389
Discharged or acquitted	41,173	34,288
Convicted on regular trial	26,233	25,885
Ditto summary trial	3,973	5,704
Committed or referred	833	1,012
Remaining under trial	1,191	1,230
Average duration of each case (days)	7·58	6·84

The percentage of persons convicted, committed and whose cases were referred to the number of persons tried, was 47·58 as against 42·79 in 1893.

In the Courts of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, percentages of convictions ranged from 62·16 in Bahraich and 58·6 in Gonda down to 17·25 in Rae Bareli. Benches of Honorary Magistrates, except at Kheri, where the percentage was 29·90 showed high percentages, the most noticeable being Fyzabad 70·15, Lucknow City 66·79, Hardoi 65·75, and Gonda 62·78. The percentages in the Courts of Native Assistants ranged from 63·2 in Gonda, 62·26 in Bahraich, 57·55 in Hardoi, and 52·98 in Fyzabad, down to 40·71 in Kheri. In Lucknow City the percentage was 83·08. The Courts of European Assistants also showed high percentages, as in Lucknow City 83·90, in Partábgarh 80·58, in Kheri 78·26, in Sitapur 67·83, and in Sultánpur 64·67. The lowest percentage was 24·95 in Rae Bareli. The average duration of trials fell from 7·58 days in 1893 to 6·84 days in 1894. As compared with the figures for 1893, the Courts of European Assistants showed a marked improvement of over three days, and in the Courts of Benches of Honorary Magistrates, Native Assistants and District Magistrates, the duration was less by half a day. The Courts of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly showed an increase of 1·63 days, and District Magistrates under these enhanced powers an increase of 2·16 days.

The following comparative table shows the amount of work done by the different classes of Courts during the years 1893 and 1894:—

Classes of Courts.	1893.		1894.	
	Number of persons disposed of.	Percentage on total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons disposed of.	Percentage on total number of persons disposed of.
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	5,095	7·0	4,435	6·14
Benches of Magistrates	8,865	12·2	12,373	18·39
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	21,726	29·9	16,556	24·60
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. Native	27,502	37·9	23,871	35 48
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. Europeans ...	7,519	10·3	7,784	11·57
Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,362	10·8	1,972	2·93
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882.	461	·63	287	0·42

Benches of Magistrates disposed of 6 per cent. more work than in the preceding year, and Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates disposed of 5 per cent. less work. Native Assistants did 2 per cent. less work, and European Assistants and Magistrates did 1 per cent. more work. Deputy Commissioners under their enhanced powers dealt with 174 persons less than in 1893. The Honorary Magistrates, 45 in number, who sat singly, disposed of 2,247 cases, involving 4,435 persons in 1894 as against 2,553 cases and 5,095 persons in 1893.

Deputy Commissioners under their ordinary powers disposed of 50 more cases than in 1893, and 8 more cases under their summary powers. There was a falling off of 106 in the number of cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

There were 601 cases pending at the close of 1894 as against 543 pending at the commencement of it.

The percentages of convictions and committals to the number of persons tried by the several classes of Courts in 1893 and 1894 were as under :—

Classes of Court.	1893.	1894.	Difference.
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	34·30	37·72	+3·42
Benches of Magistrates	62·28	63·49	+1·21
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	27·84	29·74	+1·90
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction ... ... { Native ...	47·36	51·31	+3·95
{ European ...	45·64	52·67	+7·03
Chief Magistrates of districts	75·18	80·38	+5·20
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code	73·31	74·21	+·190

Nearly one-fourth of the total number of persons tried during the year were tried by Unpaid Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates, and there was an increase in the percentage of convictions by Magistrates of all classes. The percentage of convictions by full-power Native Magistrates exceeded 1·72 that for European full-power Magistrates in 1893, but this year falls below it by 1·36. The only class of offences in which the percentage of convictions fell below that for 1893 was "Hurt," where the decrease was 3 per cent.

During the year under report 5,177 summary trials were held, being 1,536 more than in the preceding year. The appealable sentences numbered 2,881, out of which 5 were appealed and 3 of them were confirmed. The Lucknow Bench of Honorary Magistrates passed 3,416 sentences, of which 2,819 were appealable; four sentences were appealed, resulting in the confirmation of two.

There were 994 references to Deputy Commissioners for enhanced punishments during 1894 as against 478 in 1893.

Out of 40 sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners under their enhanced powers and referred to Sessions Judges for confirmation, two were modified and two were reversed, the remainder being confirmed.

During the year under report 34,017 persons were punished, being 1,605 more than in the previous year. The following figures show the punishments awarded in 1893 and 1894 :—

	Number of persons punished.		Percentage on total number of punishments.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Transportation	4	...	0·01	...
Rigorous imprisonment ...	8,880	9,629	27·39	28·57
Simple	401	386	1·23	1·14
Fine	19,276	19,551	5·947	58·02
Whipping	2,040	2,640	6·23	7·83
Persons ordered to give security...	1,811	1,490	5·58	4·42

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that in 1894 sentences of rigorous imprisonment rose by 749, sentences of whipping rose by 600, and sentences of fine by 275; but sentences of simple imprisonment decreased by 15, as compared with the figures for 1893. The number of persons ordered to furnish security was 321 less than in 1893.

Eight juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory School at Bareilly instead of being imprisoned.

The sentences of whipping passed in 1894 numbered 2,640, being 600 more than in 1893. Of juveniles whipped for offences which would have entailed other punishments had they been adults the number was 28 as in 1893. The percentage of whippings

calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping rose from 23·19 in 1893 to 25·26 in 1894.

During the year under report 19,551 persons were fined, being 275 more than in 1893. The number fined "Rs. 10 and under" increased by 695, but "Rs. 50 and under" showed a decrease of 374 persons, "Rs. 100 and under" a decrease of 41 persons, and "Rs. 500 and under" a decrease of five persons as compared with the figures for 1893. The amount of fines imposed in 1894, namely Rs. 89,589, was Rs. 19,280 below that imposed in 1893. The percentage of realizations was 81·16, being 2·24 below than for 1893. Outstanding fines aggregated Rs. 12,114 at the close of 1894, being Rs. 169 more than in 1893. The heaviest balances were Rs. 5,564 in Lucknow City and Rs. 846 in Bara Banki. Out of Rs. 72,711 the amount of fines realized during 1894, Rs. 12,853, or nearly 18 per cent., were paid as compensation to injured persons under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 1893 the sum of Rs. 14,387, or 13 per cent. of Rs. 90,889 realized in fines, was paid away as compensation.

There was an increase of 79 in the number of habitual offenders brought to trial in 1894 as compared with the figures for 1893, when 1,091 such offenders were tried. Out of 1,170 habitual offenders tried during the year under report 766, or 65 per cent., had been convicted once before, and 404 persons, or 35 per cent., had been convicted oftener.

The appellate work of Deputy Commissioners in 1894, when 1,485 appellants came before them, corresponded closely with that in 1893, when 1,469 persons appealed. During the year under report appeals were rejected or sentences were confirmed as regards 1,001 persons, or 67 per cent. as against 62 per cent. in 1893. Proceedings were quashed in the cases of three persons; new trial or further inquiries were ordered in the cases of 20 persons; one person died, and the appeals of 38 persony remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of each appeal was 10·09 days, almost the same as in 1893; and appeals were filed against 6 per cent. of appealable orders as against 7 per cent. in 1893. Applications for revision made to Deputy Commissioners numbered 393 in 1894, being 34 less than in 1893. Applications were rejected or sentences were confirmed in the cases of 637 persons, or 78 per cent. of 812 persons concerned. Sentences were reversed or proceedings were quashed as regards 7 persons; new trial or further inquiry was ordered in the cases of 137 persons; references were made to the Judicial Commissioner with regard to 29 persons and the applications of 6 persons remained pending. The average duration was 13 days as in 1893. During 1894, Deputy Commissioners called up and inspected 2,199 cases involving 3,823 persons, as against 1,376 cases involving 2,563 persons in 1893; but notwithstanding an increase of 1,260 in the number of persons concerned, the cases of only 69 persons were referred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or 7 more than in 1893. This points to an improvement in the work of the magistracy.

The number of witnesses who attended Magistrates' Courts in 1894, namely, 107,201, was more by 2,302 than in 1893, and the number examined likewise increased by 2,277. Out of the 107,201 who were present in the Courts, 102,664, or 95·76 per cent. were one day in attendance, 3,765, or 3·51 per cent., attended for two days, and only 772 (of whom 61 were at Gonda), being less than one per cent., were detained over two days. Although a larger number of witnesses were examined in 1894 than in 1893, the number of persons who were paid diet-money and travelling expenses fell off by 1,336 as compared with the figures for the last named year, in which the percentage of witnesses dieted was 44·6 as against 42·4 in 1894. The average cost per witness, excluding Government servants, was six annas nine pies—

	Number of witnesses dieted.	Total cost.	Average cost per witness.
		Rs.	A. p.
1893	... 46,832	20,467	6 11
1894	... 45,496	19,385	6 9

The work of weeding, re-arranging and destroying criminal records has been completed down to 1894 in Lucknow, Bara Banki, and Bahraich; down to 1893 in Partabgarh and Kheri; down to 1892 in Sitapur, Hardoi, and Unao; and down to 1891 in Fyzabad, Sultánpur, Gonda and Rae Bareli.

There was a considerable increase in the number of Sessions trials during the year under report, the Judges having disposed of 530 cases, involving 1,047 persons, as against 456 cases, 834 persons in the preceding year. Pending cases numbered 63 as against 80 in 1893. The average duration of each case, which was 74·53 in 1893, was only 55·16 days in 1894. The actual time occupied in trials was on an average only 7·66 days. The percentage of convictions rose from 58 in 1893 to 65 in 1894. Monthly abstracts of cases tried by Sessions Judges were scrutinised by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioner, who called up for inspection the records of 125 cases concerning 262 persons. The sentences on 33 persons were enhanced, reversed as regards 12 persons, and reduced in respect of 9 persons. The punishments awarded by Sessions Judges during the years 1893 and 1894 are shewn below:—

	1893.	1894.
Death	40	44
Transportation	75	93
Rigorous Imprisonment	400	534
Simple	8	2
Fine	16	47
Whipping	9	...

Out of Rs. 3,806 imposed as fines, the sum of Rs. 2,659-8-11, or 70 per cent., was realised, and Rs. 330 were paid away as compensation.

During the year under report 31 cases were tried by jury at Lucknow. In 27 cases the Judge approved the verdict of the jury, and in three cases out of four, in which the Judge took action under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Judicial Commissioner convicted the accused. In 475 cases tried with the aid of assessors the Judges differed from them with regard to 106 cases or 22·5 per cent. In 1893, 46 cases were tried by jury and 401 cases with the aid of assessors.

In 1894 the number of witnesses who attended Sessions Courts rose to 6,338 from 5,642 in 1893, and 5,088 were examined at a cost of Rs. 5,346-1-9. The average rate per witness was Rs. 1-0-9 as against Re. 0-10-1 in 1893, and nearly 65 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the day they attended, as against 54 per cent. in 1893. Out of 624 witnesses detained over the third day, 307 were at Gonda and 163 at Lucknow.

There was a decrease of 745 in the number of persons whose appeals were before Sessions Judges during 1894 as compared with the figures for 1893. Sentences were confirmed or appeals were rejected in the cases of 2,607 persons, or nearly 75 per cent. of 3,604 persons whose appeals were before the Courts in 1894, as against 3,135, or 72 per cent. in 1893. Sentences passed on 366 persons were reduced, and were reversed as regards 453 persons. Proceedings were quashed or new trial was ordered with regard to 61 persons, and one sentence was referred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Appeals of only 114 persons remained pending at the close of the year as against 260 in 1893.

The average duration of each appeal fell from 29·76 days in 1893 to 23·35 during the year under report. The lowest average, 5·38 days was in Hardoi, and the highest, 52·56 was in Sitapur.

Only 15 per cent. of appealable sentences were appealed from instead of 19 per cent. in 1893, and 73·5 per cent. of the persons who appealed were unsuccessful as against 74 per cent. in 1893.

As compared with the figures for 1893, when 831 persons filed applications concerning 1,118 persons, applications for revision made to Sessions Judges during

the year under report decreased by more than half, as only 532 persons filed applications affecting 733 persons. Applications were rejected or sentences were confirmed as regards 581 persons, or 79 per cent. as against 81 per cent. in 1893. Three sentences were reduced and two were reversed, and proceedings against five persons were quashed. New trial or further inquiry was ordered in the cases of 51 persons and the cases of 65 persons were referred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Only 26 applications, as against 56 in 1893, remained pending at the close of the year, and the average duration was 27 days as against 43 days in 1893.

As compared with the figures for the preceding year, the number of persons dealt with in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was larger by 271 during the year under report:—

	1894.	1893.
Reports for confirmation of capital sentence	42	43
Appeals	595	463
Applications for revision by parties	219	275
References by Sessions Judges and Deputy Commissioners ...	143	144
Cases called for *suo motu* by the Judicial Commissioners ...	250	53
Total ...	1,249	978

The two Judicial Commissioners sitting together as a Bench confirmed sentence of death passed upon 29 persons concerned in 27 cases. The sentences passed upon five persons were changed to imprisonment for life, and eight persons were acquitted.

The number of appeals disposed of rose from 463 in 1893 to 595 in 1894, being an increase of 132, and the average duration of each was 40 days. In the cases of 14 persons concerned in six appeals preferred by Government under section 417, Criminal Procedure Code, the order of the Lower Court was confirmed as regards six, and reversed as regards four persons. Appeals relating to four persons remained pending.

The percentage of appeals affirmed to appeals disposed of was 77.

Applications for revision were fewer than in 1893, the number disposed of falling from 275 to 219. The average duration was 34 days, and the percentage of unsuccessful applicants was 84.

Cases referred by Sessions Judges and Deputy Commissioners were almost the same in number in both years, namely 143 as against 144.

5.—JAILS.

The following table compares the prison population for the last three years:—

		1894.	1893.	1892.
Convicts ...	Remaining at the beginning of the year ...	25,007	24,685	26,886
	Admitted	42,278	41,104	40,733
	Released	38,884	40,147	42,189
	Otherwise disposed of	1,006	560	843
	Remaining at the end of the year ...	27,135	25,007	24 685
	Daily average number	26,039·35	24,622·00	25,692·50
Under-trial prisoners.	Remaining at the beginning of the year ...	1,697	1,734	1,615
	Received	45,102	45,496	44,310
	Convicted	24,397	25,097	24,245
	Otherwise disposed of	20,427	20,436	19,946
	Remaining at the end of the year ...	1,975	1,697	1,734
	Daily average number	1,801·45	1,877·50	1,750·52
Civil prisoners,	Remaining at the beginning of the year ...	105	102	122
	Admitted	1,214	1,351	1,223
	Discharged	1,208	1,348	1,243
	Remaining at the end of the year ...	111	105	102
	Daily average number	106·44	120·06	111·98

From the figures for convicts the effect of transfers has been excluded. The increase in admissions (1,174) was nearly equal to the increase of convictions (1,213) under the

principal heads of offences against property, and was probably due to the scarcity in the eastern and Bundelkhand districts, which commenced to make itself felt towards the close of the year. A tendency on the part of Courts to award more severe sentences, shown by the fact that the percentage of sentences of under one month to the total inflicted declined to 27·5 from 30·9, was partly responsible for the increase in the daily average number of convicts. The number of persons sentenced to transportation or death was the highest for 15 years. It is satisfactory to observe, as showing that Courts disposed of cases with more promptitude, that the daily average number of under-trial prisoners declined, although the total number admitted remained about the same.

On the whole, the accommodation provided in jails was sufficient. Deducting the daily average number of sick prisoners, it will be seen that there was a daily average number of 26,738·23 to be provided for. The number which can be accommodated is 32,295. Every precaution was taken against overcrowding, and no less than 9,886 transfers to undergo sentence were ordered as compared with 8,728 in 1893. Nevertheless some cases of overcrowding occurred. Those in which, after allowing for admissions to hospital, the daily average number confined exceeded the accommodation available are noted in the margin. In the cases of Gonda and Gorakhpur it is possible that a too rigid enforcement of the rule against transferring infirm prisoners was responsible for part of the excess. In 34 out of the 54 jails the maximum population on any one day was in excess of the number for which there was accommodation.

Jail.	Number which can be accommodated.	Daily average number (allowing for sick prisoners).
Gházipur Jail ...	528	531·54
Gonda ,, ...	574	595·66
Gorakhpur ,, ...	1,118	1,167·05
Sháhjahánpur ,, ...	332	349·41
Saháranpur ,, ...	351	381·43
Jhánsi ,, ...	214	223·46
Muzaffarnagar ,, ...	156	156·22
Sultánpur Subsidiary Jail ...	74	84·90
Ballia ,, ...	19	20·16

Alterations in the rules for awarding marks, which came into effect from 1st January 1893 and which extended the benefits of the system to convicts under sentence of imprisonment for one year and to certain dangerous criminals, led to a large increase in the number of prisoners discharged under their operation. In 1892, 3,472 were so discharged; in 1893, 4,185; and in 1894, 7,467. These concessions have been effectual in promoting discipline, and they are highly valued by the prisoners. Variations in the average remission gained occurred chiefly in jails where the numbers are too small to afford a reliable criterion as to uniformity of working. A very well-behaved convict would gain about 43 days' remission a year, and a moderately well-behaved one 27. These limits, in the case of long-term prisoners are liable to alteration, owing to the higher scale of marks given to convict officers.

There was a further reduction in the number of juveniles admitted to jails from 276 to 214; and of these, only 20 had been previously convicted, which is the lowest on record. Quarterly returns of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment instead of whipping are submitted to Government, which takes the necessary steps to remedy indiscretions on the part of Magistrates. The physical and literary training of juveniles at Central Prisons continued to receive attention. It was observed, however, that at Lucknow no arithmetic, and at Allahabad only mental arithmetic, was taught to juvenile prisoners. Instruction in this subject in the ordinary method was directed to be introduced into both these jails. At Agra carpet-weaving and at Allahabad press-work fit out the juvenile offender on discharge with the means of easily obtaining honest employment.

The percentage of habitual prisoners recognised to the total number admitted remained much the same as in previous years. Only 4,200 out of 42,278 were recognised, representing a proportion of 10 per cent. There was a considerable

improvement, however, in the proportion of habituals recognised before sentence, as the following figures disclose:—

1	2	3	4
	Number of habituals recognised as such before conviction.	Number identified after sentence.	Percentage of column 3 to total of columns 2 and 3.
1892	3,904	198	4·8
1893	3 933	182	4·4
1894	4,200	119	2·7

The anthropometric system was not yet in full working order, and it is doubtful whether it has had much effect. Its results, it is to be hoped, will show themselves in a rise of the percentage of prisoners identified to the total number admitted. At Agra and Bulandshahr the figures with regard to the identification of habituals have been unsatisfactory for the last three years, and it is remarkable that the three districts of Agra, Muttra, and Bulandshahr contributed nearly half the total number of failures throughout the provinces to identify previously-convicted offenders. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police was directed to the matter.

It would appear, judging from the variations in the figures for punishments as classified into serious and minor, that there has been a great improvement in the discipline of jails during the last two years. This is attributed to the extension of the mark system. The figures are as follows:—

Punishments inflicted by Superintendents of Jails.

	Minor.	Major.	Total.	Percentage of major to total punishments.
1894	8,190	1,421	9,602	14
1893	7,056	2,131	9,787	21
1892	6,723	2,881	9,604	30

There has thus been a diminution of 50 per cent. in the number of major punishments awarded. Little divergence occurred in the classification of offences. It is satisfactory to note that the punishment of penal diet combined with solitary confinement, which has a prejudicial effect on the health of convicts, was resorted to in only 385 cases as compared with 1,438 in 1892 and 628 in 1893. The rules as to the promotion of prisoners to become convict officers resulted in an advance in the total number of prisoners employed as officers from 1,354 to 8,688, which is mainly due to the inclusion for the first time among prisoner officers of the night watchmen appointed in each barrack. The increased incentive to good conduct supplied by the extension of prospects of promotion cannot but have been a potent factor in maintaining discipline. The number of cases in which fetters were imposed for safe custody (3,776) increased slightly as compared with that (3,680) for 1893, owing to an advance of 350 in the number of instances in which this method of restraint was resorted to for short periods under one month. This was due to the increase in the number of prisoners employed extramurally, as it is usual to impose light fetters in these circumstances.

The total expenditure on all heads in maintaining the prisons was Rs. 10,94,660, or Rs. 39-8-9 per head of average strength, as compared with Rs. 10,90,875 and Rs. 41-8-2 in 1893. Considering that the average daily population was 1,341·30 in excess of that in the previous year, this result is creditable. There was a saving of Rs. 25,705 under the head of establishment (including police charges), which was mainly due to the substitution of the reserve warder guard for the

police guard formerly employed. Contingent expenditure, partly for the same reason, advanced by Rs. 21,492. The expenditure (Rs. 68-13-1) per head of average sick at the Agra Central Prison was somewhat excessive as compared with the provincial figure of Rs. 35-0-6. The next highest charge, Rs. 47-8-2, occurred at the Lucknow Central Prison. Deducting the cash earnings of prisoners from the cost of maintenance, the net cost to Government was Rs. 8,84,321-12-0, or Rs. 31-8-0 per head of average strength. In 1893 the corresponding figures were Rs. 8,80,873-10-0 and Rs. 33. Grain storage is perhaps the most important factor in the economical working of the jails, as it affects 42 per cent. of the total expenditure. The result of operations in this direction was a saving of Rs. 37,230. Two hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-four maunds of grain were stored, which with 53,742 in hand from the previous year sufficed for the 241,086 maunds consumed. On the whole, therefore, sufficient grain was stored to supply the wants of the prisoners without leaving too large an amount on hand; but 13 jails as compared with two last year did not store sufficiently. The deficiency was specially remarkable at Mainpuri. On the other hand, an unnecessarily large quantity was stored at Jaunpur and Bijnor. Operations at the Bareilly Central Prison were very successful, resulting in a saving of Rs. 7,344, or nearly 20 per cent. of the total savings.

In all 10,447 prisoners were employed on manufactures as compared with 9,850 in 1893. The cash earnings of Rs. 2,10,338 and Rs. 2,10,001 gave an average earning per head of Rs. 20 in 1894 as compared with Rs. 21·3 in 1893. There is thus little difference between the results of the years as regards manufactures. The manufactures at the Allahabad and Lucknow Central Prisons were carried on very successfully, and also at the Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Allahabad, and Jaunpur District Jails. Attempts are now being made to insist on the use by Government Departments of jail-made goods, which will have the effect of diminishing the cash profits of jails as shown in the returns; but they will, it is hoped, diminish the objectionable practice, to which the attention of Government has been lately directed, of sending prison officials round on a hawking tour to dispose of jail-made articles. A suggestion that prisoners should be employed by local authorities on road metalling could not be accepted as the basis of a general rule. Under standing orders in paragraph 5 of Resolution No. 10, dated 7th May 1886, of the Government of India, Home Department, the employment of prisoners in small gangs on station roads and municipal works is forbidden.

The year was generally unhealthy. The death-rate among the free population was 42·51 as compared with 24·10 in 1893, and the sick and death-rates of jails show a corresponding rise. In the subjoined table are given the general vital statistics of jails for the last three years:—

	Daily average sick per mille of average strength.			Deaths per mille of average strength.		
	1894.	1893.	1892.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Convicts	43·74	33·41	41·69	32·45	17·34	28·68
Under-trials	38·04	36·37	38·40	31·08	15·44	37·13
Civil prisoners	12·87	11·07	11·51	9·39	8·32	8·93
Total ...	43·26	33·52	41·35	32·27	17·16	29·14

It would appear that the unfavourable results were due to admission of prisoners in a bad state of health and were not caused by any remissness in the treatment of prisoners or in defective sanitation. At Mirzapur, Bánda, and Gorakhpur much outlay has recently been incurred in improving the jails. The figures given in the margin for those jails where the general death-rate was above 40 per mille of average strength demonstrate how large was the proportion of prisoners admitted in feeble health, and the fact that out of 845 deaths among convicts 545 occurred among prisoners of under one year's sentence corroborates the conclusion arrived at above. At Gorakhpur, Benares, Cawnpore, and Bánda there were outbreaks of cholera, which increased the death-rate. That at Gorakhpur was a serious one, the death-rate due to that cause alone being 30·20. There was also a serious outbreak at the Central Prison at Fatehgarh. It is possible that this outbreak, which resulted in 36 deaths, might not have assumed such alarming proportions had it been possible to remove the prisoners into camp at once. Difficulty in providing a police guard caused a delay of five days. Another factor enhancing the death-rate at jails which, as in the case of those given in the margin, receive many prisoners originally in bad health, was the necessity of transferring prisoners, who under standing orders must as far as possible be in good health, to other jails to prevent overcrowding. It is obvious that the mortality among the residue of feeble prisoners must be comparatively high. Turning to the daily average number of sick prisoners it appears that, besides the jails noted above the following were unhealthy as judged by the provincial figure, 43·74, *viz*: Allahabad Central Prison (58·01), Benares Central Prison (70·97), Agra Jail (53·53), Azamgarh Jail (51·43), Aligarh Jail (56·95). The Central Prisons of Allahabad and Benares appeared to Government to require attention, inasmuch as only prisoners in good health are, as a rule, transferred from district jails to central prisons. It was noted that in 29 jails no deaths were attributed to fever, while at Sitapur and Gonda the death-rate from this cause rose to 12 and 30 per mille. The conclusion was suggested either that greater uniformity and accuracy is required in diagnosis, or that there was a severe epidemic of other than ordinary fever at the jails mentioned.

Jail.	Death rate of all classes of prisoners.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in the previous column who were in bad health on admission.
Bánda	104·15	1,418	453
Gorakhpur ...	85·04	(No details)	
Mirzapur ...	80·65	1,229	778
Gonda	78 99	1,279	339
Almora... ...	58·84	240	10
Gházipur ...	55·50	1,595	729
Bahraich ...	51·12	(No details.)	
Benares ...	50·09	Ditto.	
Hamírpur ...	46 04	428	229
Dehra Dún ...	45·13	(No details.)	
Fyzabad ...	44·63	1,559	411
Moradabad ...	43·29	877	242
Cawnpore ...	41·29	1 145	419

The general deterioration in the health of the prison population was accompanied by a rise in the proportion of prisoners who had lost weight on discharge from 22 to 26 per cent. This statement cannot, however, be considered to be altogether reliable. Thus in the following jails the figures appear unduly favourable :—

Jail.	Number discharged.	Number who had neither lost nor gained in weight.	Number who had lost weight.	Percentage of those who had lost weight.
Moradabad	815	451	109	13
Etah	1,028	271	67	6
Kheri	696	72	94	13
Hamírpur	403	89	52	12
Etáwah	754	47	77	10
Bánda	1,396	311	206	14
Cawnpore	1,140	167	167	14

Frequent transfers of prisoners soon after admission to jail no doubt tended to increase the number who neither gained nor lost weight, as may be seen in the case of the Sultánpur Subsidiary Jail, where out of 1,001 prisoners discharged the weight of 729 remained unaltered; but this explanation is not possible in the case of Moradabad or Bánda, where only 165 and 193 prisoners were transferred respectively. The jails of Moradabad, Hamírpur, Cawnpore, and Bánda have already been noticed as conspicuously unhealthy.

It is satisfactory to observe that the strictures made in reviewing the report for 1893, on the failure of official visitors to carry out the rules prescribing a minimum number of visits to jails, had some effect, and that the rules were fairly complied with. The total number of visits made as compared with that for 1893 was as follows:—

	Number of visits made by—		
	Commissioner.	District Officer.	Sessions Judge.
1894	96	569	141
1893	72	516	105

Non-official visitors with few exceptions still took very little interest in their duties.

The Inspector-General of Prisons suggested that, in years of distress like that under report, persons convicted of petty crime, should be afforded relief rather than consigned to jail. It appeared to Government, however, that it is impossible to reward petty crime by giving the criminals relief. It is inevitable that in a time of scarcity petty crime should increase, and it is necessary that it should be dealt with in the ordinary way. Magistrates can be trusted, as a general rule, not to exercise undue severity, and the Famine Code provides for relief where it is really necessary. The Inspector-General of Prisons has power—and there is usually sufficient time, under the standing orders as to the release of prisoners who are in a dying condition—to refer such cases for the orders of Government. Inquiry was made into the cases of several prisoners stated to have been admitted in a moribund condition.

Several important reforms were brought into working order during the year. Progress was made in the concentration of large industries in central jails. The revision of the Jail Manual was nearly completed and was finally carried out soon after the close of the year. Rules for the surveillance of certain classes of convicts released under the mark rules, and for regulating the appointment and duties of convict officers, were issued. A society for rendering aid to such discharged prisoners as it may be expedient to help was inaugurated by Sir John Tyler. It is unconnected with the Government, but may fitly be noticed in this paragraph.

This year's report is the last which will be submitted by Sir John Tyler, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner took the opportunity of acknowledging the great practical ability by which his administration has been marked. His vigilance in dealing with the increased numbers admitted to jails with a view to prevent overcrowding, his attention to the discipline of officers and prisoners, his untiring care of the health of the inmates of jails, his judicious economies, and his development of jail manufactures have been conspicuous. Upon him also devolved the labour of carrying out the numerous and important reforms suggested by the Jail Committee. In Sir John Tyler the Government will lose an officer who has identified himself with the jail administration of these provinces for more than twenty years, and who for the last five years has directed the operations of the department with great knowledge, energy, and success.

Reformatory.—In March 1889 a Reformatory school was opened at Bareilly. As was the case last year, 232 boys can be accommodated in the school and 24 in the hospital. On the 1st January 1894, 193 boys were present, while 65 were admitted during its course, giving a total of 258. Out of these, six were transferred to jail and three released by order of Government, one was released on appeal, and 44 were discharged on completion of sentence. The resultant population at the close of the year was therefore 204. The daily average population was 207·87 as against 172·12 in the year preceding. The discharge of boys on completion of their term has now fairly commenced, and it is improbable that further extensive additions will be made to the average number confined. An increase of admissions into hospital from 187 to 255 was due to an outbreak of influenza. There was, however, no mortality and it is satisfactory to observe that only one boy lost weight since admission. A large play-ground, with a complete set of gymnastic apparatus, is attached to the school. All the boys have drill and gymnastics for one hour on alternate days.

Economies under the heads of "Establishment," "Rations," and "Clothing and Bedding" caused the total expenditure to decline from Rs. 9,114-13-11, or Rs. 52-15-0 per head of average strength to Rs. 8,826-10-4, or Rs. 42-7-4 per head. These figures compare very favourably with those of other provinces. The trades taught in the year preceding were shoemaking, tailoring, and canework. To these carpet-weaving, which had been previously attempted but abandoned, was added during the year under review. The cash profit on the various industries fell from Rs. 871-12-2 to Rs. 534-14-2; and owing to the lightness of the soil farm and garden more especially showed unfavourable results; but the Government, while recognising that the inmates should be employed on remunerative labour, fully accepts the principle that their mental and physical training must take precedence over questions of merely pecuniary profit.

There was an increase in the number of punishments from 105 to 152. This was no doubt due to the serious want of discipline which disfigured the administration during the year and which culminated in a violent attack on the Deputy Superintendent and in a determined escape from the school. The origin of this want of discipline is to be sought in the frequent changes in the office of Deputy Superintendent and Head Warder, combined with the unsatisfactory character of the incumbents. There were no less than five Deputy Superintendents in the course of twelve months; and it is difficult to understand how, at least in two instances, the incumbents could ever have been recommended for appointment to an office requiring a high degree of tact and firmness. A more suitable officer has since been appointed. The particulars of the history of inmates of the Reformatory subsequent to their discharge are of especial interest in estimating the value of the institution. Details were available with respect to 43 of the 55 boys who had been discharged from the Reformatory, and of these only four had relapsed into criminal habits. As to seven no information is available, while five were released only in December 1894. The Government regards these figures as already furnishing some testimony to the utility of the Reformatory for the purpose of converting criminals into respectable members of society. The literary education, which is subordinated to industrial training, again derived valuable assistance from the interest displayed, as in former years, by the Reverend T. J. Scott, D.D., who examined the classes as visitor of the institution. The boys receive an excellent grounding in reading and writing both Urdu and Hindi, and are taught arithmetic up to compound proportion. The attempt to instruct them on the elements of geography continues to be a success. The teaching of English has been abandoned.

The rules and principles with regard to the admission of boys to the Reformatory were still very imperfectly understood. Government has laid it down as a principle that boys who have reached the age of 15 or who have only been once convicted should not be sent to the Reformatory. This principle is not, it is true, inflexible, and is

formulated only for the guidance of Courts; but it appears from the following abstract to have been frequently disregarded:—

1	2	3
Age on admission.	Number of boys admitted.	Number in column 2 who had not been previously convicted.
Under 13	40	14
13	13	7
14	7	3
15	4	1
16	1	1
Total ...	65	26

Again, it is a rule of law that no boy over ten years of age can be confined for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of 18 years. It was noticed with reference to the ages as entered in the warrants, that the sentences of no less than 13 boys were illegal with reference to this rule.

6.—Civil Justice.

(1)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The following table shows the course of judicial business for the last six years:—

	Instituted.	Total for disposal, including remands, reviews and revivals.	Disposed of	Pending.
1889	95,226	106,831	96,061	10,770
1890	93,684	106,447	95,553	10,894
1891	88,251	100,983	90,291	10 692
1892	95,193	107,725	95,765	10,960
1893	95,056	107,910	96,649	11,261
1894	89,180	102,145	90,156	11,989

The great decrease in institutions was not accompanied, as it should have been, by a decrease in the pending file. This is due in part to a great rush of institutions in Ballia towards the end of the year, and to the rise in the Meerut munsifi upon withdrawal of the additional Munsif.

The suits instituted were thus classified in comparison with those instituted in 1893:—

	1893.	1894.
For money or moveable property	69,377	62,604
For immoveable property	12,434	11,303
Mortgage suits	8,903	11,275
For specific relief	1,958	1,775
To establish a right of pre-emption	1,772	1,676
Other suits	612	547
Total	95,056	89,180

The values of the subject-matter in dispute during the last six years have been—

	Rs.		Rs.
1889	2,76,81,497	1892	2,58,85,331
1890	2,77,15,803	1893	2,55,42,173
1891	2,28,59,300	1894	2,68,39,427

The chief district changes which went to make up the increase of nearly 13 lakhs were all in the courts of Subordinate Judges. The main factor was the institution of a suit valued at over 26 lakhs.

The percentage of contested suits to suits disposed of was just over 29 against 28·5, 28·9, 29, 28·3, and 28·5 in the five preceding years.

Plaintiffs were successful in only 56·6 per cent. of suits against 56·8 in 1893 and 58·5 in 1892.

The average duration in contested cases rose from 76 to 82 days, all courts except those of Subordinate Judges contributing to the rise. The increased duration in Small Cause Courts was remarkable. In 1893 it was 39 days, in 1894 it was 47. In uncontested cases the duration rose from 33 to 35 days, the Subordinate Judges' courts being the only class having a decreased average.

The numbers of witnesses summoned, of witnesses examined, and of parties examined during the last three years may be thus compared :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Witnesses summoned	245,379	262,490	249,771
Ditto examined	113,809	114 526	106,247
Parties ditto	25,566	25,248	26,868

The decrease in examinations and in the summoning of witnesses followed the fall in institutions. The amount of diet-money paid to witnesses was as follows :—

	Rs.	*Average per witness.*
1892	1,33,569	9 annas 4 pies.
1893	1,43,767	9 „ 9 „
1894	1,48,370	10 „ 11 „

The figures of miscellaneous judicial cases for the last six years are as follow :—

1889	30,888	1892	53,961
1890	33,859	1893	54,714
1891	47,469	1894	48,503

The number of contested cases disposed of fell by 2,040, and there were 109 fewer cases pending at the end of the year than at the beginning. The average duration in contested cases was 45 days against 48 in the previous year, and in uncontested cases 28 against 29. Details of duration in contested cases for three years in the different courts are these :—

	1892. *Days.*	1893. *Days.*	1894. *Days.*
Munsifs' courts	45	42	40
Small Cause Courts	37	26	37
Subordinate Judges' courts	64	62	53
District Judges' courts	121	109	101

The work of executing decrees in the past six years has been as follows :—

	Applications for execution.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1889	111,644	95,759	15,885
1890	105 516	89,180	16,336
1891	99,415	82,312	17,103
1892	100,093	83,866	16,227
1893	100,035	86,299	13,736
1894	89,035	69,240	19,795

In 1893 and previously decrees transferred for execution to other courts, and to the Collector under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure, were shown as disposed of, whereas this year they have been shown as pending. This accounts for the apparent lack of energy in the disposal of applications in 1894. The realizations fell by Rs. 5,13,310. The percentage on the applications disposed of by the courts of proceedings fructuous wholly or in part was lower than in 1893, but higher than any recent corresponding figure :—

1889	35·7	1892	46·6
1890	39·2	1893	49·2
1891	46·3	1894	46·9

Fewer judgment-debtors were arrested than in the previous year, while the number imprisoned remained about the same. Sales of immovable property decreased by 1,567 and of movable property by 297. The comparative figures are—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Judgment-debtor imprisoned	425	483	464
Ditto arrested	1,265	1,541	1,430
Immoveable property sold	5,808	6,749	5,182
Moveable property sold	2,120	1,913	1,616

Imprisonments were most numerous in Meerut (74), Moradabad (54), and Saháranpur (40). Of 6,986 decrees pending at the end of the year after transfer to other courts for disposal, 5,380 were cases that had been transferred to Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure for action against the judgment-debtor's ancestral property. In 1893, 7,006 cases were so transferred out of 9,019 in all transferred.

The following figures show the state of the appellate files of all subordinate courts for the last five years:—

	Cases.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1890	15,648	9,115	6,533
1891	17,140	10,658	6,462
1892	16,147	10,602	5,545
1893	16,264	9,812	6,452
1894	16,017	10,824	5,193

Of the 10,824 appeals disposed of the details are—

	From			
	Rent court decrees.	Subordinate Judges' decrees.	Munsifs' decrees.	Total.
By District Judges	1,301	1,368	1,946	4,615
,, Subordinate Judges	...	...	5,925	5,925
,, Small Cause Court Judges with jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges.	...	...	284	284
Total	1,301	1,368	8 155	10,824

The District Judges decided 331 more appeals from courts of revenue, 112 more from Subordinate Judges, and 499 more from Munsifs than in 1893.

In Mainpuri owing to the fact that in 1894 there was no Additional Sessions Judge as in 1893, the appellate work declined in quantity. There was a temporary Additional Judge at work at Saháranpur during the first eleven weeks of the year. The office of Judge was vacant in the district of Mirzapur for 24 days, in Bánda for 26 days, in Jhánsi for 9 days, in Saháranpur for 27 days, and in Bareilly for 58 days.

The average number of appeals decided by the court of a Subordinate or Additional Subordinate Judge was 299 against 300 in 1893. There were temporary Additional Subordinate Judges at Sháhjahánpur for five months, at Mainpuri for six months, at Meerut for six months, and at Cawnpore for two months. The Subordinate Judge of Bánda also had some appeals made over to him towards the close of the year owing to the increase in the Judge's work. There were thus 22 courts of Subordinate Judges hearing appeals during the year against 19 during 1893.

The division of the pending appeals between District Judge and Subordinate Judge depends very largely on the extent of use of the powers of transfer possessed by the former.

The durations shown in previous years of appeals decided by Subordinate Judges were deceptive, as only the period of duration in the Subordinate Judge's Court was shown. Thus an appeal may have lain for a year in the District Court, and then been transferred to the Subordinate Judge and by him decided in a month. Its true

duration was 13 months, but previous returns would have taken it as one month. This has now been corrected and the correction accounts for the increased average now shown against such courts:—

		Days.					
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Subordinate Judges	in the deciding court ...	130	150	148	136	101	100
	altogether	...	...	...	...	...	184
District Judges		204	201	203	246	226	242

The result of appeals presented to District Courts was slightly more favourable to the courts of first instance than in 1893:—

	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1889	60·1	14·4	18·5	7
1890	62·2	14·2	17·3	6
1891	64·3	12·6	16·7	6
1892	61·2	13·9	18·6	6
1893	60·2	14·5	19·3	6
1894	61·5	12·9	19·5	6·1

Seventy appeals were summarily rejected against 21 in 1893. The number of objections under section 561 for the past five years has been 376, 504, 380, 425, and (1894) 562. During the last five years the miscellaneous judicial appeals have varied, thus:—

	Number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Pending.
1890	1,751	1,191	560
1891	1,120	901	219
1892	734	568	166
1893	631	502	129
1894	497	425	72

The following table gives disposals by courts:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
By District Judges	946	668	448	414	368
„ Subordinate Judges	228	233	120	88	57

The duration continued to decrease:—

	Number of days.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
District Judges	71	74	125	107	104
Subordinate Judges	102	158	126	92	81
Average	95	136	125	104	101

The following tables show the average amount of work of all descriptions done by a court of each class except a Small Cause Court:—

(*a*)—*District Judges* (20).

			Appeals.				
Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
4	8	140	226	18	95	447	79

(*b*)—*Subordinate Judges* (20).

Suits.					Appeals.	
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
250	164	414	373	311	265	3

(*c*)—*Munsifs*.

Suits.				
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.
719	313	1,032	831	532

In calculating the average Subordinate Judges' work, that done by the temporary Additional Judges has been excluded except that of the Additional Subordinate Judges at Mainpuri and Meerut, who worked each for six months.

On 1st April 1894 the Small Cause Court for the town and civil station of Roorkee was abolished. One District Judge, seven Subordinate Judges and twenty-eight Munsifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers disposed of cases with the following average numbers :—

	Judge.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits	1	540	383
Execution of decrees	17	253	124
Miscellaneous cases	...	38	13

The following table shows the state of the civil business which came before the High Court during 1893 and 1894 :—

	Institutions with pending file of previous year.		Disposals.		Pending at the close.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1. Original suits	6	2	5	...	1	2
2. Miscellaneous Judicial cases ...	298	277	255	226	43	51
3. First Appeals	930	844	363	358	567	486
4. Second Appeals	3,614	2,732	2,060	1,564	1,554	1,168
5. Letters Patent Appeals ...	115	141	31	79	84	62
6. First Appeals from orders ...	243	220	174	131	69	89
7. Privy Council Appeals (applications).	37	48	19	31	18	17
Total ...	5,243	44,264	2,907	2,389	2,336	1,875

The figures given in last year's note for miscellaneous judicial cases in 1893 were erroneous. During the year 1894 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council determined four appeals from the Court. In one the decision was upheld, in one modified, in one reversed ; one appeal was dismissed in default of prosecution. In two cases the Privy Council granted special leave to appeal in cases in which the Court had refused to allow an appeal. The average duration in days of the cases decided by the Court was as follows :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Head 1	177	222	...
Do. 2 contested	164	149	150
Do. 2 uncontested	55	51	24
Do. 3	573	654	597
Do. 4	615	963	394
Do. 5	289	346	321
Do. 6	224	198	167

In 1893 a very large number of long-pending second appeals was disposed of. The average duration of those disposed of in 1894 was in consequence very much below the corresponding average for 1893. At the end of 1894 the pending first and second appeals belonged to the following years :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
First Appeals	2	4	52	167	261
Second Appeals	1	3	12	205	947

The first appeals instituted during the year 1894 were of the following grades of values :—

	Appeals.
Not exceeding Rs. 100	3
Above „ 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	30
Do. „ 1,000 ditto. „ 2,500	29
Do. „ 2,500 ditto. „ 5,000	31
Do. „ 5,000 ditto. „ 10,000	93
Do. „ 10,000 ditto. „ 1,00,000	83
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	6
Not capable of valuation	2
Total ...	277

The second appeals instituted during the year 1894 fall into the following grades of value :—

	Appeals.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	43
Above „ 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50	184
Do. „ 50 ditto „ 100	145
Do. „ 100 ditto „ 500	440
Do. „ 500 ditto „ 1,000	169
Do. „ 1,000 ditto „ 2,500	134
Do. „ 2,500 ditto „ 5,000	53
Exceeding Rs. 5,000	8
Not capable of valuation	2
Total	1,178

The following table compares the general results of the hearing of first and second appeals during the last two years :—

		First Appeal.		Second Appeal.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Without trial		47	35	115	89
Without contest	Confirmed	9	5	30	31
	Modified	...	1	...	...
	Reversed	2	2	10	5
	Remanded	2	2	4	9
	Total	60	45	159	134
Contested	Confirmed	211	208	1,289	1,005
	Modified	9	20	58	43
	Reversed	50	56	264	176
	Remanded	33	29	133	128
	Total	303	313	1,744	1,352

Seventy-eight second appeals were summarily rejected in 1894 under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as compared with 157 in 1893. Of contested first appeals, in 66·5 per cent. the decrees appealed against were confirmed as against 69·6 per cent. in 1893. In second appeals the percentage was 74·3 as against 73·9 in 1893.

The receipts of civil courts during the last three years Rs. 26,44,614, Rs. 26,06,980 and (in 1894) Rs. 24,13,263. The detals of variations in items between the last two years are :—

	Rs.
Decrease.	
(1) Net value of stamps	1,27,338
(2) Duties and penalties	303
(3) Fees for amíns	23,715
(4) Other fees	46,260
(5) Judicial record fund	386
Increase.	Rs.
(6) Fines	187
(7) Sales of intestate property	4,099

The court-fees stamps received in subordinate courts during the last three years had the following values—Rs. 17,03,588, Rs. 16,87,860 and (in 1894) Rs. 15,72,788, The most striking falls in districts were those of Rs. 23,505 in Benares and Rs. 19,910 in Agra. The general decrease corresponded with the decreased institutions of suits, miscellaneous cases and appeals. In the High Court there was a fall of Rs. 12,267 under fixed and *ad valorem* fees. Refunds in the High Court were Rs. 5,890 against Rs. 7,964 in 1893. The examination in the Court's office of documents liable to court-fees led to the realization of deficient fees to the amount of Rs. 2,839-10-0 against Rs. 2,276-14-0 in 1893. Under the head "Judicial Record Fund" there was a decrease of Rs. 2,480 in subordinate courts and an increase of Rs. 2,095 in the High Court.

Under the head "Salaries of officers and their establishments" apart from the High Court there was a decrease of Rs. 17,838. The cost of process-serving increased by Rs. 3,697. In the High Court the charges shown rose by Rs. 17,619, owing to the higher rate of exchange compensation allowance. It is necessary to point out that an accurate return apportioning salaries of High Court Judges and of District and Sessions Judges and the High Court and District and Sessions Court establishments between the civil judicial and criminal judicial administrations is practically impossible, and that any return attempted to be made would be purely speculative. The deficit shown against the High Court was Rs. 2,99,914 as compared with Rs. 2,71,852 in 1893. These figures are arrived at by charging the full salaries of the High Court Judges and High Court establishment to the civil judicial administration, whereas in fact a considerable proportion of such salaries should be charged to criminal judicial administration. It is also to be observed that one-half of the salaries of District and Sessions Judges is at present charged to civil judicial administration, whereas possibly one-third of such salaries would be found to be in excess of the amount properly chargeable to this head. The question of revising the present table G with a view to rendering it a more exhaustive statement of account is under the consideration of Government.

(b)—*Oudh.*

The following comparative statement shows the income of, and certain items of expenditure by, Civil Courts during the years 1893 and 1894:—

Income.	1893.	1894.	*Difference.*
Net value of stamps	5,31,439	4,99,108	— 32,331
Duty and penalty on instruments ...	1,848	1,724	— 124
Fines	687	1,225	+ 538
Process fees	1,12,050	1,13,402	+ 1,352
Judicial Record Fund	50,206	48,001	— 2,205
Total ...	6,96,280	6,63,460	— 32,820
Expenditure.			
Salaries of officers and establishments ...	5,18,811	5,50,323	+ 31,512
Process-serving establishments	76,517	81,990	+ 5,473
Judicial Record Fund	23,830	24,620	+ 790
Total ...	6,19,158	6,56,933	+ 37,775
Surplus ...	77,122	6,527	— 70,595

The decrease in Stamp receipts was due to a decrease in the number of suits valued at Rs. 10,000. That in Judicial Record Fund receipts, which exceeded those of 1892 by Rs. 5,606, was an ordinary fluctuation. Increased expenditure to the extent of Rs. 37,151 on salaries of Officers and Establishments occurred in four Judgeships and the Judicial Commissioner's Court; but this was accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 5,132 and Rs. 507 in the Judgeships of Gonda and Rae Bareli, respectively, leaving a net increase of Rs. 31,512. Notwithstanding an increased expenditure of Rs. 5,473 on process-serving establishments, there was a surplus of Rs. 31,412 under this heading, and the Judicial Record Fund shows a surplus of Rs. 23,381.

Compared with the figures for 1893, the decrease in the number of suits filed in all Courts was 4,074. The number instituted in ordinary Civil Courts (19,818) during 1894, showed a falling off of 6,668 suits, but there was an increase of 2,594 in the number of suits filed in Small Cause Courts :—

	1893.	1894.
Ordinary Civil Courts	26,486	19,818
Small Cause Courts	33,527	36,121
Total ...	60,013	55,939

The percentage of suits instituted in Small Cause Courts to the total number filed in all Courts rose from 53· in 1892, and 57· in 1893 to over 64· in 1894. During 1894

there were 2,840 suits filed in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners, or 466 more than in 1893. The different classes of suits instituted in ordinary Civil Courts during the years 1893 and 1894 were as follows:—

	1893.	1894.
Suits for money, or movable property	17,747	12 118
Ditto immovable property	4,989	4,205
Ditto specific relief	237	201
Ditto to establish rights of pre-emption	156	251
Mortgage suits	2,398	2,334
Suits relating to religious and other endowments ...	13	8
Matrimonial suits	201	145
Testamentary suits	22	12
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads ...	723	544
Total ...	26,486	19,818

The institutions in ordinary Civil Courts during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 were as follows:—

	1892.	1893	1894.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	2,534	2,374	2,840
Munsifs and Subordinate Judges	25,643	24,067	16,966
District Judges	59	45	12

There was a decrease of Rs. 3,98,17,655 in the subject-matter of ordinary Civil suits instituted during 1894, which amounted to Rs. 75,34,435 as against Rs. 4,73,52,090 in 1893. There were fewer institutions of suits of all values, except those "not exceeding Rs. 1,000" and "not exceeding Rs. 10,000," which showed increases of 14 and 10, respectively, than in 1893. The average value of an ordinary civil suit fell from Rs. 1,789 in 1893 to Rs. 380 in 1894. It was Rs. 341 in 1892.

The number of suits disposed of by ordinary Civil Courts fell from 26,918 in 1893 to 21,174 in 1894, and the percentage of suits pending at the close of the year to the total number for disposal rose from 18 to nearly 21. Munsifs as Judges of Courts of Small Causes, however, disposed of 7,737 more suits than in the preceding year. The following statement shows how suits were disposed of in 1893 and 1894:—

	1893.	1894.	Difference.
Disposed of without trial -			
Transferred to other Courts	1	...	— 1
Plaints rejected or returned	562	521	— 41
Dismissed for default	3,939	2,693	— 1,246
Withdrawn with leave	669	548	— 121
Disposed of without contest—			
Compromised	4,167	3,103	— 1,064
Decreed on confession	2,814	2,298	— 516
Ditto *ex parte*	2,728	2,055	— 673
Dismissed do.	568	470	— 98
On reference to arbitration—			
For plaintiff	91	63	— 28
Do. defendant	33	27	— 6
Disposed of with contest—			
Judgment for plaintiff	7,737	6,333	— 1,404
Ditto defendant	3,609	3,063	— 546
Pending	6,151	5,559	— 592

The percentage of contested suits was 44, as against 42 in 1893, and of suits dismissed for default 12, or 2 per cent. less than in the preceding year. The percentage of suits disposed of without contest fell to 37 from 38 in the preceding year.

There were 5,559 suits pending at the close of the year or 592 fewer than at the close of 1893. The percentages of suits pending to suits for disposal in the different classes of Courts during 1893 and 1894 were—

	1893.	1894.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	8·2	13·5
Munsifs	14·8	22·1
Subordinate Judges	32·2	18·6
District Judges	76·4	76·5

The increased percentage shown against Munsifs was due to the transfer of Small Cause Court suits valued above Rs. 100 from Subordinate Judges, who ceased to have Small Cause Court powers from the 1st June 1894.

The number of suits disposed of by each class of Courts during 1893 and 1894 was as follows:—

	Number of suits disposed of.		Percentage on total number.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	2,451	2,777	9·1	13·1
Munsifs	19,900	14,744	73·9	69·6
Subordinate Judges	4,513	3,622	16·7	17 1
District Judges	53	31	0·19	0·14

The average duration in days of suits in the different classes of Courts during 1893 and 1894 was—

	Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	47·89	51·22	32·53	30·01
Munsifs	87·29	109·24	46·28	47·09
Subordinate Judges	196·59	198·79	94·90	88·67
District Judges	808·28	628·75	714·44	388·84

There was a considerable improvement in the average duration of contested and uncontested suits in the Courts of District Judges during 1894 as compared with the figures for 1893. The rise in the average duration of contested suits in the Courts of Munsifs was caused by the disposal of suits that had been long pending.

The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of by ordinary Civil Courts fell from 9,089 in 1893 to 8,555 in 1894. Out of 9,817 cases for disposal, 1,911 were disposed of without trial and 167 were compromised; 3,269 contested cases were decided in favour of plaintiff and 2,199 in favour of defendant; 23 cases were decided by arbitrators in favour of defendant and one case in favour of plaintiff; 263 cases decreed on confession and 545 were decreed *ex parte*; 177 cases were dismissed *ex parte*. The percentage of contested cases to the number disposed of was nearly 64 per cent. as in the previous year. The average duration in days during 1893 and 1894 was—

	Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	21·97	31·14	4·66	58·89
Munsifs	40·00	36·94	32·1	35·58
Subordinate Judges	52·00	102·59	46·45	120·16
District Judges	204·45	27·19	134·35	29·21

The average duration in contested and uncontested suits rose by 10 days and 12 days, respectively, in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners; whilst in the Courts of Munsifs it fell by three days in contested and rose by 3½ days in uncontested suits. In the Courts of Subordinate Judges the average duration rose, in consequence of the disposal of long-pending cases, by 50 days in contested and by 54 days in uncontested suits. On the other hand District Judges showed a decrease of 177 days in the duration of contested and of 105 days as regards uncontested suits, their files having been reduced by the transfer of cases to the Courts of Subordinate Judges.

During the year under report 3,303 appeals were instituted as against 3,038 in 1893; 2,210 were presented to Subordinate Judges, or were transferred to them from the Courts of District Judges, and 1,093 were retained for disposal by District Judges. There were 5,918 appeals for disposal, of which 3,763 (or 1,620 more than in 1893) were disposed of, leaving 2,155 pending, or 886 less than in 1893. Ninety per cent. of the appeals disposed of, were contested, being 2 per cent. more than in 1893. The

following statement shows how appeals were disposed of during the years 1893 and 1894:—

	1893.	1894.	Percentage on total number disposed of. 1893.	1894.
Total number of appeals for hearing ...	5,185	5,918	...	...
Transferred to Courts in other provinces ...	2	...	...	...
Rejected	47	47	2·19	1·25
Dismissed for default	152	230	7·08	6·11
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed...	19	53	1·77	1·86
Modified	4	3		
Reversed	10	10		
Remanded...	5	4		
Contested.				
Confirmed	1,142	1,782	53·26	47·35
Modified	218	485	10·16	12·88
Reversed	409	894	19·07	23·75
Remanded.	136	255	6·34	6·77
Pending	3,041	2,155	...	...

Appeals pending in the Courts of District Judges decreased from 2,103 in 1893 to 1,279 in 1894, a large number having been transferred to the Courts of Subordinate Judges, who, notwithstanding this, reduced their files of pending appeals from 938 to 876. The heaviest pending file, 172 appeals, was in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Sultánpur. The average duration of appeals was 148 days in the Courts of Subordinate Judges as against 104 days in 1893; and was 412 days in the Courts of District Judges, or 16 days less than in 1893. The increase of the average duration in the Courts of Subordinate Judges was owing to the disposal of some long-pending appeals.

There were 221 appeals from original decrees and 1,076 appeals from appellate decrees before the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner for disposal as against 181 regular and 833 second appeals in 1893. The figures for 1893 and 1894 were—

	1893.	1894.	Percentage on total for disposal. 1893.	1894.
Total number of appeals for hearing ...	1,014	1,297	...	...
Rejected	29	20	2·86	1·53
Dismissed for default...	56	28	5·62	2·15
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed	34	63	4·53	4·98
Modified	6	...		
Reversed	4	1		
Remanded	2	...		
Contested.				
Confirmed	214	192	21·10	14·8
Modified	24	18	2·36	1·38
Reversed	51	68	5·02	5·24
Remanded	23	18	2·26	1·38
Pending	571	889	...	...

The large amount of criminal work that was disposed of in 1894, and the percentage of contested appeals, nearly 73, accounted for the increase in the pending file. Of the 167 first appeals pending at the close of the year, 4 were filed in 1891, 20 in 1892, 53 in 1893, and 90 in 1894. The 722 second appeals pending, were instituted as follows: one in 1890, two in 1891, 14 in 1892, 159 in 1893, and 546 in 1894. The average duration of appeals rose to 416 days from 299 days in 1893. This rise was due to the disposal of appeals that had been long pending, namely, two of 1889, three of 1890, 23 of 1891, and 90 of 1892. There were 210 miscellaneous appeals before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and 70 were disposed of, leaving 140

pending. There were also before the Court 329 applications for revision under section 622, Civil Procedure Code; of these 92 were summarily rejected or dismissed in default; the decree was confirmed in 67 cases, reversed in 10 cases, and the proceedings were remanded in five cases, leaving 155 applications pending at the close of the year. The average duration rose to 257 days from 123 days in 1893, in consequence of the disposal of 14 appeals and five applications that were filed in 1892. The number of miscellaneous appeals that were before the Courts of District Judges and Subordinate Judges for disposal in 1894 was nearly the same as in the preceding year, namely, 569 as against 561. District Judges disposed of 220 out of 374 appeals, and Subordinate Judges disposed of 128 out of 195. The total number left pending was 221. The following details show how the 348 appeals were disposed of: 56 were rejected or dismissed for default; 174 were confirmed; 12 were modified; 78 were reversed, and 28 cases were remanded. The average duration fell to 146 days from 216 days in 1893.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-six applications for execution of decree were before ordinary Civil Courts for disposal in 1894. In 1893 the number was 29,956, or 1,410 fewer. Details of the mode of disposal in both years are given below :—

	Applications.		Percentage to total number of applications.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Transferred to other Courts	591	561	1·97	1·96
Satisfied in full	7,703	6,385	25·71	22·36
Ditto part	4,085	4,346	13 63	15 22
Wholly infructuous	12,105	11,407	40·40	39 96
Pending	5,472	5,847	18 26	20·48

The percentage of proceedings that were fructuous in whole or in part to the total number disposed of was a little over 47, being about 2 per cent. less than in 1893. In consequence of the decrees in the number of applications disposed of, as compared with the figures for 1893, the realizations fell from Rs. 9,28,836 to Rs. 8,55,731. The number of judgment-debtors arrested was 57, and of those imprisoned 44, as against 39 in each case in 1893. Movable property was sold in 2,168 cases and immovable property in 1,071. In 1893 the number of sales was 1,991 and 883 respectively. The percentage of cases in which immovable property was sold was between 3 and 4 per cent.

There were 66 applications for declaration of insolvency before the Courts, or 7 less than in 1893. Thirty-six were transferred, withdrawn or struck off in default, 6 were granted, 3 were rejected, and 21 applications remained pending.

Fewer witnesses attended ordinary Civil Courts, namely, 48,025 as against 50,506 in 1893. The number of witnesses discharged on the first day of attendance was 47,511, or 98·93 per cent. As the registers maintained by the Civil Courts in Oudh contain information regarding the number of witnesses who attended and the period of their detention only, it is not possible to state how many witnesses were examined.

Receipts in Civil Courts other than Small Cause Courts proper, amounted to Rs. 1,00,574, and the charges were Rs. 78,424, leaving a surplus of Rs. 22,150 as against Rs. 29,187 in 1893. The receipts of the Sale Commission Fund fell to Rs. 9,712 from Rs. 10,469 in 1893, and the surplus to Rs. 7,889 from Rs. 8,529 in 1893. Much better progress was made during the year under report in weeding records than in the preceding year as the number of files weeded in 1894 exceeded by 29,441 the number weeded in 1893.

As compared with the figures for 1893, institutions (36,121) showed an increase of 2,594 in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges on the Small Cause Court side. In the Small Cause Courts proper (Lucknow City and Cantonments and

Fyzabad Cantonments) the institutions increased by 1,195 from 5,383 in 1893 to 6,578 in 1894. In other Small Cause Courts, the increase was 1,399 from 28,144. The variation in the different classes of suits instituted during 1893 and 1894 are shown below :—

	1893.	1894.
Suits for money or moveable property	33,385	36,054
Ditto immovcable property	8	...
Ditto specific relief	...	...
Do. to establish rights of pre-emption	3	...
Mortgage suits	37	...
Suits relating to religious and other endowments	10	...
Matrimonial suits	16	...
Testamentary do.	...	...
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads ...	68	67
Total ...	33,527	36,121

Although the number of suits instituted in Small Cause Courts was greater in 1894 than in 1893, the value of the subject-matter fell from Rs. 9,92,201 to Rs. 9,72,282 in 1894, the difference being Rs. 19,919. In the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges the decrease in the value of suits was Rs. 76,184, but in Small Cause Courts proper there was an increase of Rs. 66,265. The heading "not exceeding Rs. 500" showed a decrease of 871 suits filed in 1894 and the percentage of suits valued at more than Rs. 50 was 15·3 as against 16·5 in 1893. The number of suits for disposal by Small Cause Courts in 1894 was 39,522, or 3,491 more than in 1893. The following statement shews the percentages of disposals to the total number of suits before the Courts in both years :—

	Percentage to total number of suits for disposal.		Difference.
	1893.	1894.	
Without trial	20·80	19·07	— 1·77
Without contest.			
Compromised	17·08	16·03	— 1·08
Decreed on confession	14·34	15·42	+ 1·08
Ditto *ex parte*	12·47	13·3	+ 0·83
Dismissed ditto	1·62	1·67	+ 0·05
With contest.			
By arbitration	0·14	0·12	— 0·02
Judgment in favour of plaintiff ...	16·10	15·74	— 0·36
Ditto defendant ...	8·47	7·51	— 0·96
Pending	8·94	11·09	+ 2·15

Although the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes were withdrawn from Subordinate Judges in Oudh on the 1st June 1894, the number of Small Cause Court suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs during 1894 exceeded disposals in 1893 by 325 suits. The percentages of suits contested and suits decided *ex parte* to the total number disposed of during the year were 21· and 17· respectively, the percentage in 1893 having been 27· and 17·. The average duration of contested suits was 45 days and of uncontested suits 33 days in 1894. In 1893 the average duration was 45 days and 31 days respectively. The number of miscellaneous cases before the Small Cause Courts in 1894 was 2,520, being 103 fewer than in 1893. Of these 2,520 cases, 1,387 or 55 per cent. were contested, 799 being decided in favour of plaintiff and 588 in favour of defendant ; 255 cases, or 10 per cent., were disposed of without contest ; 569 cases, or 23 per cent., were disposed of without trial, and 309 cases, or 12 per cent., remained pending at the close of the year. Applications for execution of decrees fell

from 20,186 in 1893 to 19,689, that is by 497. The mode of disposal during both years, and the amounts realized, are given below :—

	Applications.		Percentage to total number of applications.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
By transfer	939	810	4·65	4·11
Satisfied in full	3,821	3,515	18 92	17·85
Ditto part	3,504	3 279	17·35	16·65
Wholly infructuous ...	9,886	9,371	48 87	47·
Pending	2,056	2,714	10·18	13 78
	1893.	1894.	*Difference.*	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Amount realized after issue of process ...	1,34,587	1,13,028	21,559	
Ditto without ditto ...	23,753	19,840	3,913	

The number of witnesses examined in the Lucknow City and Lucknow and Fyzabad Cantonments Small Cause Courts was 3,291, or 498 fewer than in 1893 (3,789). Of the 3,291 witnesses examined, 3,209, or 97·5 per cent., were detained only one day. Instead of the usual deficit in the Process-fee Fund of Small Cause Courts proper there was, after meeting all charges and making good the deficit in the Fyzabad Cantonment Court, a surplus of Rs. 1,250 for 1894. The Lucknow City Court showed a surplus of Rs. 1,292 as against a deficit of Rs. 149 for 1893. There was a surplus of Rs. 252 in the Sale Commission Fund (Small Cause Courts proper) at the close of 1894, as against Rs. 14 for 1893.

In addition to other business already detailed, 291 miscellaneous applications, 4 references for rulings, 9 applications for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, and 23 applications from legal practitioners were disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

(*c*)—*Kumaun.*

The subjoined table shows the work for disposal as compared with that for 1893 :—

	Original cases.				Appeals.				Application for execution of decrees.	
	Suits.		Miscellaneous.		In suits.		Miscellaneous.			
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Naini Tal	1,893	1,641	449	393	43	52	19	18	1 378	1,205
Almora	2,270	2,276	268	217	69	105	20	11	1,453	1,153
Garhwál	1,402	1,617	30	23	74	89	...	5	471	457
Total, District Courts ...	5,565	5,534	747	633	186	246	39	34	3,302	2,815
Commissioner's Court ...	...	1	...	...	140	127	20	9	...	...

The effect of the new rules for the administration of justice in Kumaun, which were introduced from 1st August 1894, was already apparent in the increase of the number of appeals presented to Deputy Commissioners, and in the decrease of those filed in the Court of the Commissioner. Appeals now lie to the Deputy Commissioners from all Subordinate Courts, whereas formerly they only lay to him from Courts inferior in rank to that of an Assistant Commissioner, while appeals from an Assistant Commissioner lay to the Commissioner. The diminished institution of original suits in the Naini Tal district was attributed to unfavourable harvests and a stricter procedure; and the increase in Garhwál was due to the cessation of settlement operations,

which left the inhabitants of that district more time to attend to their ordinary business, thus causing an influx of suits for money. Out of 1,361 suits filed there only 119 related to immoveable property. There was a considerable diminution in the number of applications for execution.

From the following figures it appears that the original suits before the Courts were promptly disposed of:—

	Original suits.		Miscellaneous suits.		Average duration of suits.			
					Contested.		Uncontested.	
	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Naini Tal	1,453	188	377	16	61	58	42	37
Almora	2,078	198	199	18	42	41	33	25
Garhwál	1,478	139	22	1	34	66	17	49
Total ...	5,009	525	598	35	137	165	92	111

The pending file was in all cases, except as regards original suits in Almora, smaller than was the case in 1893. At Almora a large number of suits was instituted towards the end of the year. There was a decrease in the time necessary for the disposal of business except in Garhwál, where the figures for preceding years were unreliable. Little variation is noticeable in the percentage of cases disposed of after contest. It was 26 in 1894 as compared with 25 in 1893. The Garhwál Courts were remarkable for the number of witnesses who appeared without being summoned. In 1894 the number amounted to 956.

The following figures give the work disposed of in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner as compared with the results for 1893 :—

	Original.				Appeals.			
	Suits.		Miscellaneous.		In suits.		Miscellaneous.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Naini Tal	14	7	8	15	43	51	18	18
Almora	2	2	4	3	68	73	20	10
Garhwál	1	2	1	...	71	83	...	5

The new rules provide that all suits above the value of Rs. 5,000 must be tried by Deputy Commissioners, whereas under those superseded by them certain courts with the powers of Senior Assistant Commissioners might dispose of suits of any value. It is not probable that these rules will materially increase the work in Deputy Commissioners' Courts, as very few suits are filed of value above Rs. 5,000, and in 1894 there were only three in the whole division.

The change in the powers of Courts which occurred during the year rendered it impossible to give for each grade as now constituted the work done by Courts of that grade. The duration of cases in the Court of one officer was excessive both in Naini Tal and Garhwál, and his pending file at Naini Tal accounted for 105 out of 188 cases which remained undecided in that district. In Naini Tal the work had been delayed by settlement operations. In Garhwál, the delay was due to extra work caused by the Gohna Lake operations. The Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ránikhet dismissed 58 cases *ex parte* out of 310 decided, while the total number of cases so decided in the division is only 88. The character of the litigation was responsible for this result.

There was a decrease in the number of applications for execution of decrees which came before the Courts for disposal from 3,302 to 2,815. Of these 2,423 were disposed of, leaving 392 pending as compared with 514 in 1893. The results are given by districts in the following statement:—

	Number for disposal.		Number disposed of.		Percentage which proved wholly infructuous.		Percentage in which decreese were fully executed.		Amount realized.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
									Rs.	Rs.
Naini Tal ...	1,378	1,205	1,101	982	49	47	25	21	41,085	54,892
Almora ...	1,453	1,153	1,318	1,042	45	42	21	19	17,778	35,388
Garhwál ...	471	457	369	399	53	57	26	27	7,222	6,659
Total ...	3,302	2,815	2,788	2,423	47	47	23	67	66,085	96,939

On the whole, the results were satisfactory. Although the number of applications disposed of declined, there was a marked increase in the amount recovered. Both in Naini Tal and Almora a larger proportion of decrees were partly executed than was the case in the year preceding. In Garhwál the tendency was in the opposite direction.

The appellate work for disposal in the Commissioner's Court diminished. Nevertheless 123 appeals from decisions in original suits were decided as compared with 107 in 1893. The pending file was thus reduced from 33 to 4. The duration of appeals increased from 36 days to 105. The decisions of the lower Courts were modified in 21 per cent. of cases as compared with 18·6 in 1893. In the districts of Garhwál the work of the lower Courts was not satisfactory, inasmuch as 25 per cent. of their decisions in regular suits and 60 per cent. in miscellaneous cases (which, however, were only five in number) required modification. There was a creditable decrease from 70 to 29 in the average duration in days of appeals in the Naini Tal district. The total value of suits, original and appellate, was Rs. 3,22,486 as compared with Rs. 4,55,408 in 1893. The average cost per suit declined from Rs. 9-9-0 to Rs. 8-4-0.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The leading figures for the year under review may be summarized as follows. On the 1st April 1894 the Act was in force in 608 villages in 21 districts with a total population of 92,135. The population under the age of six amounted to 7,380 boys and 4,902 girls. During the course of the year one village in the Saháranpur district was reproclaimed and 42 villages in various districts were exempted, including all those situated in the Aligarh district. At the close of the year the Act remained in force in 20 districts with a total population of 86,692. The population under the age of six amounted to 7,244 boys and 5,183 girls. In the course of the year 2,148 boys and 2,014 girls were born, while deaths included 497 boys and 488 girls under the age of one year, and 435 boys and 465 girls over the age of one but under the age of six. After allowing for arrivals, removals, and transfers, the juvenile population under six years of age stood at 7,244 boys and 5,183 girls. The proportion of boys to 100 girls amongst this population was 139, which, though still in excess of the ratio of 120, accepted as indicating suspicion of the continuance of infanticide, disclosed a distinct improvement upon the figures for 1893-94 (145) and 1892-93 (144). The percentage of deaths of children between the ages of one and six, as compared with the average population of the same age and sex, was 6·14 for boys and 10·02 for girls. The

number of inquests increased from 411 to 671 and of *post-mortem* examinations from 38 to 83. As only two cases were regarded as suspicious, and no persons were placed on their trial, the Lieutenant-Governor was constrained to accept the conclusion that, while active forms of girl-murder had been suppressed, the practice of infanticide survived in the more insidious shape of neglect of female offspring. His Honor desired it to be distinctly understood that the present phase of infanticide demanded, above all, personal supervision on the part of Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police. This had become more easily possible with the reduced numbers under surveillance. In this connection it will be observed that section 6 of the Female Infanticide Act, 1870, authorizes the Magistrate of the district to remove children from the custody of their lawful guardians if these neglect to make proper provision for their maintenance. In paragraph 5 of the review of the report on Female Infanticide for the year ending on the 31st March 1894, it was noticed with satisfaction that advantage had been taken of the powers conferred under this section in the Saháranpur district, and it was desired that the rule should be elsewhere enforced. It appeared, however, that though prompt and effective action continued to be taken in the Saháranpur district in the direction of saving life by placing sick or ill-nourished children under special treatment, no attempt was made to introduce the practice into other districts in the Provinces. The District authorities of Muzaffarnagar were under the impression that special sanction was required for its introduction. It was pointed out that this impression was wholly erroneous, and the Government expected that the orders on the subject would now receive proper attention throughout such districts of the Provinces as are subject to the operation of the Act. The efforts of the District authorities in carrying out the provisions of the Act in Saháranpur were acknowledged. In Etah there was much improvement in the supervision; but Sir Antony MacDonnell concurred in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police that 30 *post-mortem* examinations, as compared with only two suspicious cases, indicated indiscreet action on the part of the District Superintendent of Police. It is impossible to expect any useful results where the registration in villages proclaimed under the Act does not attain a reasonable degree of accuracy. It was considered essential that special attention should be devoted to the matter in Etáwah, where the registration was stated to be defective, and in Jalaun, where the figures were reported to be untrustworthy. In the report for the year 1893-94 it was stated that stricter supervision of the District Superintendent of Police was required in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. It was observed with dissatisfaction that in these districts and at Agra the duty of supervision was still treated as a matter of routine. It was a matter of surprise that no *post-mortem* examinations had been held in these districts, although the percentage of mortality amongst girls between the ages of one and six in the Meerut district had risen from 45·45 to 48·80. At the same time the Government was not prepared to accept the opinion of the Deputy Inspector-General with respect to the advisability of having *post-mortem* examinations held "occasionally as a check." It was not intended that such examinations should be utilized as a species of deterrent, but rather that they should facilitate inquiry and detection where reasonable grounds exist for suspecting the commission of an offence. The district reports contained several suggestions with reference to exempting villages from the operation of the Act. The Inspector-General of Police was requested to consider each of these cases in consultation with the District authorities, with a view to a detailed reference to Government.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

State Litigation.—The State was involved in 56 original suits, of which 23 were won, while four were lost, and six compromised or withdrawn. No serious loss was involved in the four defeats, of which two were due to errors on the part of the Canal Department, while a third case was badly conducted. One of the cases compromised involved a sum of Rs. 17,844-14-2, which it was found necessary to refund

to a mortgagee after it had been credited as land revenue due from the mortgagor. Out of 19 appeals in the inferior and superior appellate Courts, five were decided, in all of which the State was successful. One was valued at Rs. 1,93,853-6-7. Two appeals, each valued over one lakh, remained pending. One of these related to a suit in which a decree for Rs. 1,00,007-1-11 had been given against Government. Twenty-one references under the Land Acquisition Act were decided, in 13 of which the Collector's award was accepted by the Court. In Gorakhpur and Dehra Dún the sums determined by the District Officers were considerably enhanced. As measured by the value of claims decreed or successfully defended in original suits and appeals, the success of Government was considerably greater than in 1892-93. Fifty-eight per cent. of claims to the amount of Rs. 682-9-6 were recovered, as compared with 35 in the preceding year; while out of demands preferred against Government to the extent of Rs. 2,06,134-9-2, only two, valued at Rs. 39, were decreed.

Court of Wards.—Below are given the figures for the original suits to which the Court of Wards was a party in 1893-94 :—

Court of Wards as plaintiff.	Cases decided.	Cases decreed.	Value of claims.	Amount decreed for the Court of Wards.
			Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	20	20	23,702	23,351 or 98 per cent.
Oudh	18	14	14,648	5,206 or 35 ditto.
Total ...	38	34	38,350	28,557 or 74 ditto.

Court of Wards as defendant.	Cases decided.	Cases dismissed.	Value of claims.	Amount decreed against the Court of Wards.
			Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	10	5	47,590	6,821 or 14 per cent.
Oudh	14	5	17,05,337	3,476 or ·2 ditto.
Total ...	24	10	17,52,927	10,297 or ·5 ditto.

Three cases were compromised. The 14 cases lost are accounted for as follows. Appeals were lodged in four cases, of which one resulted favourably and three were pending, one of them involving Rs. 9,000 and accounting for the small proportion of claims recovered in Oudh. In two the Court was only a defendant *pro formâ*. Eight were finally lost, in two of which the balance of advantage was against the opposite party. One of these involved a sum of Rs. 33,000, which has been excluded from the figures in the foregoing table. Two of the suits successfully defended involved 15 and 2 lakhs of rupees respectively. Of 47 appeals to District Courts, 14 were won and 6 lost, one was remanded, and one withdrawn by the opposite party. Those lost were appeals in which the Court of Wards was respondent, and none of them involved any seriously considerable amount. In three a second appeal was subsequently lodged, and in one the Court of Wards was only a *pro formâ* respondent, so that only two out of the six were absolute defeats. Ten appeals to the High Court and Judicial Commissioner were decided, and all ended favourably. One of these involved a claim of Rs. 1,82,477. The pecuniary results of the year's litigation in suits and appeals combined were gratifying. Eighty-one per cent. of claims aggregating Rs. 60,467-3-5 were successfully supported, while in suits and appeals against the Court of Wards the opposite parties only recovered Rs. 16,521-9-9 (·79 per cent.) out of Rs. 20,98,157-9-9.

Municipalities.—Only cases actually entrusted to the Legal Remembrancer's Department by municipalities are now shown in the returns, and figures relating to the execution of decrees are omitted, as these proceedings are carried on independently of his

aid. Thirteen cases were brought against municipal boards, of which five were decided in their favour, one was withdrawn, and one compromised, leaving six pending. The result was satisfactory, and the boards appear to have been well advised both in abstaining from litigation and in defending claims advanced against them. Two appeals were decided in favour of the boards concerned, and one was remanded.

Realizations.—In the following table the figures bearing on the realization of dues are contrasted with those of the two previous years :—

	Total demand.	Realized.	Percentage realized.		
	1893-94.	1893-94.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
State—					
North-Western Provinces	11,978 0 9	2,511 11 10	20·9	8·6	11·0
Oudh	923 2 5	121 11 9	13·1	74·3	1·4
Total ...	12,901 3 2	2,633 7 7	20·4	14·3	10·0
Court of Wards—					
North-Western Provinces	1,32 165 13 9	7,870 10 5	5 9	20·5	16·6
Oudh	43,307 9 3	11,193 12 1	25·8	31·4	40·6
Total ...	1,75,473 7 0	19,064 7 4	10 8	24·9	27·5
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,88,374 10 8	21,697 14 111	11·5	23·3	25·1

The results were satisfactory in the case of State litigation, but the Court of Wards was unsuccessful in collecting dues especially in the North-Western Provinces. The largest balance (Rs. 44,202-14-3) was against the Bindeshri Parshad Estate. Of this, Rs. 39,541-9-9 was reported to be irrecoverable. There were also large balances outstanding against the Gauri Shankar Estate, Gházipur (Rs. 24,412-11-5) and the Surajpur Estate, Bara Banki (Rs. 14,180-7-3). In pauper suits a sum of Rs. 70,860-13-0 was under realization during the year, of which Rs. 10,782-8-0 or 15 per cent. was recovered as compared with 11 per cent. in 1892-93, and Rs. 27,984-12-2 (39 per cent.) written off as irrecoverable. The balance outstanding on 30th September 1894 was Rs. 32,093-8-10.

9.—REGISTRATION.

The year 1893-94 closed with 337 offices. This number was reduced during the year to 317, or a decrease of 20 offices. The following changes were sanctioned during the year. The registration district comprised by the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares had for legal reasons to be abolished and the local area distributed between the districts of Benares and Mirzapur. The three separate sub-districts for the cantonments, the municipality, and the rural portion of the headquarters tahsíl in Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, and Lucknow were found to be unnecessary and the location of the offices to be in some cases of doubtful legality. The three sub-districts in each place were accordingly amalgamated and placed under the Departmental Sub-Registrar of the city sub-district. This measure accounts for a reduction of eight offices, *i.e.* two at each station. For similar reasons the separate offices under the Tahsíldárs of the headquarter tahsíls of Muttra and Pilibhít were also abolished. The sub-districts of Kosi, Rasulabad, Khakhreru, Maskara, and Phaphúnd all at tahsíl headquarters came under reduction on abolition of those tahsíls. Five other sub-districts in Oudh, *i.e.* Bijnor, Beniganj, Pírnagar, Maholi, and Majhaura, all offices doing an insignificant amount, were reduced. In each case some special

reason rendered it desirable to anticipate the general reorganization scheme, since introduced, under which all these offices were marked for reduction. All but one of these sub-districts had been reconstituted in 1891 owing to technical irregularities in their original reduction. On the other hand, on the appointment of a Departmental Sub-Registrar in the place of the Tahsíldár at Dehra, the latter official was retained as a Joint Sub-Registrar for the convenience of the residents of Dehra during the absence at Mussooree during the summer months of the Departmental Sub-Registrar. This change led to the establishment of an additional sub-office.

The following table shows the different classes of registration officers and the number of each class:—

	Numbers.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
Registrars *ex-officio*	30	29
Sub-Registrars *ex officio*	68	56
Ditto Departmental...	239	236
Total ...	337	321

It will be noticed that against 317 offices at the close of the year there were 331 officers. The reason for this difference is that four Joint Sub-Registrars were appointed without separate offices to work with the chief Sub-Registrar and under his orders.

Towards the close of the year the system of Joint Sub-Registrars under the provisions of section 7 of the Act was introduced in the case of five offices in the Kumaun Division. A set of rules was also drawn up and sanctioned by Government in Notification No. $\frac{817}{VII-446}$, dated 3rd October 1893, Judicial (Civil) Department, laying down rules of practice to guide such officers. The system was found of great public convenience, and no difficulties were experienced in its working. It has been subsequently extended to many places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In some cases the measure is in the nature of a test or experiment. It is believed that when the public have the option of using one or other of two or more offices the result will soon show which of the offices is required as a matter of public convenience and which may be reduced.

A general view of the working of the Department during the year as contrasted with the actuals of the preceding year and the average of the triennial periods ending 1890-91 and 1893-94 is given in the following statement:—

	Number of documents registered.											
	Book No. I.			Book No. III.			Book No. IV.					
	Documents relating to immoveable property.						Documents relating to moveable property.					
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Wills (optional).	Authorities to adopt (compulsory).	Total.	Instruments of gift (section 123, clause 2, Transfer of Property Act—compulsory).	Other registrations—(optional).	Total.	Total number of documents registered.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure (Appendix VI).	Surplus.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of three years ending 1890-91.	120,989	34,839	155,828	1,194	33	1,227	91	41,989	22,080	199,135	3,87,546	2,01,581	1,85,965
Average of three years ending 1893-94.	124,539	34,755	159,294	1,336	20	1 356	69	47,149	47,218	207,868	4,10,453	2,16,511	1,93,942
Actuals of 1893-94 ...	125,571	33,020	158,591	1,368	23	1,391	56	48 444	48,500	208,482	4,18,405	2,22,930	1,95 475
Ditto 1894-95 ...	133,618	40,717	174,335	1,662	22	1,684	58	49,608	49,666	225,685	4,37,448	2,26,731	2,10,717

The result discloses a substantial increase both in respect of the documents registered and the income, not only as compared with the preceding year, but as compared with either of the two triennial periods shown. They may be summarized thus: 225,685 documents in all were registered, of which 133,698 were of the compulsory and 91,987 of the optional class; 174,335 related to immoveable and 49,666 to moveable property, and 1,684 were wills and authorities to adopt. The above figures do not include registrations effected by Revenue officers and courts under section 89 of the Act. Adding these (7,977) the total registrations came to 233,662. The income of the year was Rs. 4,37,448, expenditure Rs. 2,26,731, and surplus Rs. 2,10,717. Broadly speaking the extended operations were due to the agricultural depression and to the high prices of food grains which prevailed throughout most of the year in the greater part of the provinces.

The documents relating to immoveable property are classified in the following table:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Compulsory.	Optional.
Gifts	3,715	...	3,992	...
Sales or exchange	44,657	...	48,322	...
Mortgages	51,503	23,244	56 731	30,982
Leases	16,588	3,447	15,990	3,321
Others	9,108	6,329	8,583	6,414
Total ...	125,571	33,020	133,618	40,717

Thus 15,744 more documents relating to immoveable property were registered in 1894-95 than in the preceding year. Optional registrations increased by 23·31 per cent., and compulsory by 6·40 per cent. The most important variations are noticeable under sales and mortgages, both compulsory and optional. The very large increase of mortgages of value less than Rs. 100, amounting to 33·29 per cent., is plainly significant of agricultural distress. Leases both optional and compulsory decreased. The following table shows the number of leases registered under each head during the past two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Perpetual (compulsory)	1,971	1,901
Leases for terms of years (compulsory)	14,617	14,089
Leases for one year or less (optional)	3,447	3,321
Total ...	20,035	19,311

The number of leases does not seem to be affected by the character of the season in the same way as the number of sales and mortgages. Perpetual leases have but slightly fallen off, the chief fall being under leases for terms of years and to a smaller extent under leases for one year or less.

The documents affecting movable property are classified in the following table:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Compulsory.		
Gifts of moveable property	56	58
Optional.		
Sales, &c., of moveable property	4,643	4,192
Bonds, deeds, and other obligations for the payment of money	15,791	16,638
Other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*)	28,010	28,778
Total ...	48,500	49,666

The figures indicate steady growth in the number of such registrations. The largest increase was under the head "Bonds, deeds, and other obligations," and, with the exception of a small increase under that head in Oudh, the higher figures were obtained exclusively in the North-Western Provinces, and may be traced to the single district of Bareilly and in it to the single class of bonds or agreements for the delivery of sugarcane produce. Registrations affecting moveable property decreased in Oudh by 200. The proportion of optional to total registrations stood at 44·5 in Oudh and 39·7 in the North-Western Provinces. Comparing documents affecting respectively moveable and immoveable property, the figures were 29·3 and 28·2.

The miscellaneous transactions of the year other than ordinary registrations in Books Nos. I, III, and IV, are tabulated below:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
Sealed Wills (Book No. V)	Deposited (section 42)	28	23
	Withdrawn (section 44)	4	15
	Opened (section 45)	9	10
	Removed in court (section 46) ...	...	8
Powers-of-attorney authenticated	General	1,951	1,952
	Special	941	890
Registrations on payment of fine for delays (sections 24 and 34)		90	66
Commissions issued (sections 33 and 38)		672	452
Visits to private residences and jails (sections 31, 33, and 38)		3,034	3,507
Translations filed (section 91)		169	167
Refusals to register (section 71)		660	770
Appeals (sections 72 and 73)	Registration ordered	118	103
	Ditto refused	55	79
Registrations by order of Court (section 77)		27	9
Prosecutions (section 83)		4	17
Applications for copies and searches		34,546	32,105
Copies of documents filed and despatched (sections 64 to 67).	Filed	13,206	6,565
	Despatched	4,607	4,609
Number of orders and certificates filed in Book No. I, under section 89 of the Registration Act.	Under Land Improvement Loans Act ...	...	771
	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	...	2,285
	Under section 316, Code of Civil Procedure, ...	...	3,107
	Granted by Revenue Officers... ...	...	1,814
Total ...		60,121	59,326

The increase under the head of visits to private residences is accounted for by the decrease under head commissions issued. Sub-Registrars are now required, except under special circumstances, to personally execute registrations outside as well inside their offices. The practice of leaving the important duty of outside registration, in which *parda-nashín* ladies are chiefly concerned, to persons of the muharrir class has been strictly prohibited. The number of refusals to register increased, but as they represented only 0·34 per cent. of the total registrations, they were not as a whole excessive. This part of the work of Sub-Registrars requires to be carefully watched. It is sometimes an index to extortion which is enforced by delay or refusal, and it sometimes evidences a

disposition on the part of Sub-Registrars to usurp the functions of a civil court. In Gorakhpur, however, the Registrar reported that "registration is hardly ever refused without good reason. The real danger is the registration of documents that ought to be refused." For these among other reasons the number of successful appeals was still unduly large, *i.e.* 13·63 per cent. of the refusals. Applications for copies and searches showed a substantial decrease, being a reaction from the figures of the past year which showed an abnormal increase. The variations in the last two heads were accounted for by the change in Form III of the Imperial Returns, which separates the number of orders, and certificates filed under section 89 from those filed under sections 64 to 67 of the Registration Act. The former figures will be useful to the Revenue and Judicial Departments as enabling them to see that the obligations imposed by section 89 on Revenue Officers and Courts is not neglected—a point on which there is reason to suppose that considerable laxity prevails.

The number of cases prosecuted during the year under section 83 of the Registration Act was 17. There were two cases each in Saháranpur, Agra, and Sháhjahánpur, one in Benares, nine in Gorakhpur, and one in Lucknow. The cases in Saháranpur were of personation in the office of the Sub-Registrars of Saháranpur and Jánsath. Both resulted in acquittals. The cases in Agra were also of personation before the Sub-Registrars of Agra and Sadabad. Both resulted in convictions. The Sháhjahánpur cases were (1) of perjury in an appeal to the Registrar against an order of refusal by Sub-Registrar, and (2) of fraud. The former case ended in acquittal by the criminal court. The latter was pending at the close of the year. The case in Benares was of personation before the Sub-Registrar, Chandauli. The accused were acquitted. The nine cases in Gorakhpur were all of the same nature—presentation of forged documents supported by perjured evidence. The large number of cases in this district was due to the activity and energy shown by the Registrar. In addition to the above two cases concerning registered documents were brought to notice.

The total value of property effected by documents registered during the year under report was Rs. 9,01,26,840-2-6 as compared with Rs. 8,68,68,226-2-1, or an increase of Rs. 32,58,614-0-5. The figures of the previous year showed a decrease of Rs. 40,24,807-2-1. In the North-Western Provinces there was an increase which more than made up the decrease in the year before. There was a decrease in Oudh in the previous year, and it become more pronounced in the year under report. The recovery during the year was thus entirely in the North-Western Provinces. The following are the chief details:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Number of documents.	Aggregate value of property affected	Average value of each transaction.	Number of documents	Aggregate value of property affected	Average value of each transaction.
I.—Sales of immoveable property—		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value	28,599	2,32,05,662	813	30,211	2,31,12 368	765
Of less than Rs. 100 in value	16,058	9,37,074	58	18,111	10,42,176	58
II.—Mortgages of immoveable property—						
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value	51,503	3,21,76,009	624	56,731	3,38.72,384	598
Of less than Rs. 100 in value	23,244	14,86,938	64	30,982	19,74,676	64
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money.	15,791	38,45,968	243	16,608	38,21,372	230

The average value of the transactions was the same as in the past year in two cases and slightly below in the rest. Considering the large increase in the number of registrations these results seem to imply a large number of petty transactions in respect of sales and mortgages and other obligations for the payment of money, confirming in

yet another way the accuracy of the explanation given for the increased number of the transactions of the year.

The receipts, expenditure, and surplus of the Department are contrasted with those of the past year in the following statement :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1893-94.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces	3,24,819 0 4	1,68,770 14 2	1,56,048 2 2
Oudh	93,586 6 3	54,159 3 6	39,427 2 9
Total ...	4,18,405 6 7	2,22,930 1 8	1,95,475 4 11
1894-95.			
North-Western Provinces	3,40,876 11 10	1,71,686 14 0	1,69,189 13 10
Oudh	96,571 7 9	55,044 14 7	41,526 9 2
Total ...	4,37,448 3 7	2,26,731 12 7	2,10,716 7 0

These results follow the increase in registrations during the year. The receipts increased by 4·55 per cent. and the expenditure by 1·70 per cent. The surplus advanced as compared with the year before by 7·79 per cent.

During the year an Act (No. IV of 1894) was passed by the Local Legislature to validate certain irregularities, which occurred some years ago in the constitution of various sub-districts and offices; and a long-felt want was supplied by the completion of a compendious manual of the law and rules relating to registration.

10.—MUNICIPAL.

The municipalities in these Provinces are 103 in number, as in the preceding year. The municipality of Naini Tal and five municipalities in the districts of Jhánsi and Jalaun, namely, Jhánsi, Kálpi, Kunch, Lalitpur, and Orai, with a population, according to the Census of 1891, of 112,025, are administered by Committees constituted under Act XV of 1873; while the remaining 97, with a population of 3,153,017, are managed by Municipal Boards under Act XV of 1883.

In September 1894 an Act (III of 1894) was passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to confer powers and impose duties on Municipal authorities for the construction and maintenance of sewerage and drainage works. With this exception, no fresh legislation affecting municipal bodies was undertaken during the year.

The oldest municipalities in these Provinces are the hill stations of Naini Tal and Mussooree, where municipal government was introduced in 1850.

The classification of the municipalities according to population is as below :—

	No.
Over 100,000	7
Between 50,000 and 100 000	10
Ditto 10,000 and 50,000	58
Below 10,000	28
Total ...	103

The population ranges from 267,910 in Lucknow and 213,168 in Benares, to 5,802 in Bilsi in the Budaun district and 5,921 in Bhinga in the district of Bahraich.

Seats were contested in 66 municipalities. Judged by the proportion of votes recorded to the number of electors on the register, the greatest interest in the elections was shown in the Hardwár Union, Bahraich, Mussooree, and Kandhla. The interest

taken in the elections in previous years in Kosi and Dhámpur remained undiminished. In Jalesar, however, the percentage of voters fell from 86·2 in 1893-94 to 53·2 in the year under report. A want of interest in the result of the elections was most noticeable in—

Hardoi, where only	... ...	7·1 per cent. of electors voted.	
Muhamdi	ditto	8·8	ditto.
Bánda	ditto	9·2	ditto.
Bâghpat	ditto	15·5	ditto.
Pihani	ditto	16·3	ditto.

The District Magistrates in the six following important municipalities are *ex-officio* Chairmen of the Boards:—

Agra.	Benares.
Allahabad.	Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Moradabad.

In all the other municipalities to which Act XV of 1883 applies the Chairmen are elected by the Boards. In 90 municipalities the District Magistrate has been elected and in 10 the Tahsíldár. The municipality of Fyzabad has for many years been administered by a Board presided over by a non-official Chairman; but in the case of all other municipalities at the headquarters of districts, the District Officers are the Chairmen.

The table given below shows the constitution of the Boards and Committees in each Division at the close of the year:—

Division.	*Ex-officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Meerut	...	4	279	324	65	259	50	274
Agra	3	48	177	228	43	185	22	206
Rohilkhand ...	1	54	239	294	46	248	21	273
Allahabad	25	46	112	183	44	139	34	149
Benares	1	16	89	106	14	92	9	97
Gorakhpur	...	9	29	38	5	33	4	34
Kumaun	4	9	20	33	11	22	10	23
Lucknow	1	38	157	196	37	159	20	176
Fyzabad	1	39	155	195	44	151	14	181
Total ...	36	304	1,253	1,597	309	1,288	184	1,413

With few exceptions, the meetings of the Boards and Committees were held with commendable regularity; the average number of meetings being 22·5 as compared with 20·2 in 1893-94.

The best attended meetings were held at—

	Percentage of members present on an average.
Brindaban	91·9
Kásganj	75·0
Fatehpur	73·3
Lakhimpur	73·3
Dhámpur	70·0

and the worst were at—

Debra	36·8
Muttra	41·2
Bareilly	42·8
Gorakhpur	42·8
Bilsi	44·4

The only municipalities in which less than 12 meetings were held during the year were Bijnor (10) and Káshipur (7). In some cases meetings were held with a frequency that must have proved a considerable tax on the time of the members.

The octroi schedules of the undermentioned municipalities were revised:—

Bághpat.	Gházipur.
Bahraich.	Jaunpur.
Bareilly.	Kandhla.
Benares.	Khairabad.
Deoband.	Meerut.
Fyzabad.	Sandila.
Sitapur.	

Taxes were imposed on tobacco-growers in Bareilly and on potato-growers in Gházipur. Animals and vehicles in Bághpat, and hand-carts in Saháranpur, were taxed. In Sandíla a tax on weighmen was introduced, and in Hardwár a tax has been imposed on persons entering the Municipality by road or rail, in order to provide funds for the sanitation of that important pilgrim-resort.

In order to raise funds for the provision and maintenance, of a protected water-supply in the Dehra municipality it was found necessary to enhance the existing house-tax from 6 to 7½ per cent. and to impose a tax on servants (leviable from their employers) of one rupee per head.

In three small towns in the district of Meerut—Shahdara, Mowana, and Pilkhua—direct taxation in the form of a tax assessed according to the circumstances and property of the inhabitants was substituted for octroi.

With the object of better enabling Municipal authorities to check the spread of epidemic diseases, rules for enforcing the giving of prompt notice of the occurrence of cases of cholera or small-pox were suggested by the Government, and were adopted by 52 municipalities during the year under report. The Government also suggested rules for controlling the slaughter of cattle for human consumption with due regard for sanitary precautions. The rules were adopted by 66 municipalities during 1894-95.

Thirty-nine municipalities framed rules for the voluntary registration of sales of cattle in municipal markets, the object being to check cattle-theft and to afford protection to *bonâ fide* purchasers.

Rules under the Lodging House Act (I of 1892) were framed by the Hardwár Union, Benares, Allahabad, and Muttra Municipalities, to which the Act had been extended in 1893-94. No special reports on the working of the rules have been received except from Hardwár, where the regulations are reported to be working satisfactorily.

The income and expenditure and the opening and closing balances of the municipalities in each Division are given below:—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	1,15,968	6,73,678	7,89,646	6,51,799	1,37,847
Agra	55,582	7,12,706	7,68,288	6,11,406	1,56,882
Rohilkhand	88,386	5,32,317	6,21,001	5,17,318	1 03,683
Allahabad	5,72,126	14,31,336	20,03,462	10,91,385	9,12,077
Benares	3,02,085	8,92,380	11,94,465	7,26,933	4,67,532
Gorakhpur	16,276	77,301	93,577	83,492	10,085
Kumaun	16,904	1,29,501	1,46 405	1 29,884	16,521
Lucknow	2,48,296	8,54,301	11,02,597	6,39,743	4,62,854
Fyzabad	53,029	2,02,482	2,55,511	2,01,159	54,352
Total ...	14,68,950	55,06,002	69,74,652	46,53,119	23,21,833

The largest balances at the beginning of the year were held by the undermentioned municipalities :—

	Rs.
Cawnpore	4,46,525
Benares	2,74,138
Lucknow	2,15,828
Allahabad	90,063
Fyzabad	26,262
Moradabad	23,516

and the following had the largest balances to their credit at the close of the year :—

	Rs.
Cawnpore	8,21,418
Lucknow	4,35,874
Benares	4,16,350
Agra	75,215
Allahabad	47,716
Fyzabad	35,727

The balance at Cawnpore is exceptionally high owing to the grant of six lakhs of rupees made some years ago by the Government towards the cost of the scheme for the drainage and sewerage of the city. Only a small part of the project has as yet been carried out. The ordinary balance is also high, as the receipts from octroi were much larger than was anticipated. In both Lucknow and Benares the large balance was to a great extent owing to delay in the prosecution of water and drainage works, payments to contractors being therefore much less than had been estimated. The Lucknow Board also omitted to pay during the year a sum of Rs. 50,000 due on account of interest.

The income of the municipalities was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	33,97,726
Realizations under special Acts	83,516
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation,	5,98,314
Grants and contributions for general and special purposes	80,692
Miscellaneous	51,294
Loans and other extraordinary items	12,94,460
Total ...	55,06,002

The taxes other than octroi in force were—

	Municipalities.
Tax on houses and lands	22
Ditto animals and vehicles	20
Ditto professions and trades	33
Tolls on roads and ferries	5
Water-rate	3
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	2
Tax on pilgrims	1
Ditto jinrickshaws	1
Ditto horses and dogs	1
Ditto servants	3
Ditto stalls	1
Ditto sites	1
Ditto according to circumstances and property	11

Octroi yielded a total gross income of Rs. 35,04,556 as compared with Rs. 33,10,094 in 1893-94. The total net income realized from this source was Rs. 27,73,166 or 81 per cent. of the total realizations from municipal rates and taxes as compared with Rs. 26,33,650 in the preceding year. The increase was common to all Divisions except Meerut, and was most marked in Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and

Oudh. In the following statement the receipts for the two years under the different classes of articles taxed are compared :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I (Articles of food or drink)	15,11,667	16,74,814
Do. II (Animals for slaughter)	1,02,358	1,10,561
Do. III (Fuel, lighting, and washing)	1,62,714	1,63,959
Do. IV (Building materials)	1,53,447	1,59,951
Do. V (Drugs gums, and spices)	1,78,333	1,81,189
Do. VI (Tobacco)	94,095	85,574
Do. VII (Cloth)	3,30,345	3,15,276
Do. VIII (Metals)	1,00,691	81,842
Total ...	26,33,650	27,73,166

The increase in the net receipts from octroi on articles of food and drink amounted to Rs. 1,63,147 ; but there was a substantial decrease in the receipts from tobacco, cloth, and metals, and the net increase under all classes was Rs. 1,39,516. The increase is chiefly attributable to the unusual expansion of the import trade in grain at the close of the rainy season of 1894, and in the cold weather of 1894-95. Owing to the failure of the autumn harvest, especially in the eastern districts, in Oudh and in Bundelkhand, and the anticipation, unfortunately realized, of a poor spring harvest in these parts, grain was imported from the western districts and from the Panjáb in quantities for which there is probably no precedent. The imports into municipalities rose from 276 to 345 lakhs of maunds, or by about 25 per cent., and though a larger proportion of the imports obtained refunds on export than in the previous year, the net increase in imports amounted to nearly 38 lakhs of maunds. A minor cause of the increase is the falling off in refunds paid on refined sugar. The imports were not on so large a scale as in the previous year ; but refunds were given on only 30 per cent. of the imports as compared with 49 per cent. in 1893-94 ; and the net quantity paying duty was 55,500 maunds in excess of the figures of the previous year.

The following figures show the gross imports of the principal articles of consumption and the quantity or value on which refunds were paid :—

		(*a*) Gross imports.	(*b*) Quantity of value on which refunds were paid.	(*c*) Percentage of (*b*) on (*a*).
		Mds.	Mds.	
Grain	1893-94	2,76,43,237	61,81,875	22·0
	1894-95	3,45,15,250	92 74,656	26·6
Refined sugar ...	1893-94	8,69,747	4,27,516	49·1
	1894-95	7,18,262	2,20,525	30 7
Unrefined sugar ...	1893-94	19,97,266	4,28,786	21·4
	1894-95	18,92,156	3,24,632	17·2
Ghí	1893-94	3,30,943	52,444	15·8
	1894-95	3,39,393	41,089	12·1
Oil	1893-94	4,89,342	2,46,249	50·3
	1894 95	4,92,130	2,68,214	54·5
Tobacco ...	1893-94	4,79,026	1,32,721	27·7
	1894-95	3,97,390	78,701	19·8
		Rs.	Rs.	
Drugs, gums, &c. ...	1893-94	60,92,816	12,67,811	20·8
	1894-95	60,18,363	14,03,775	23·3
Cloth	1893-94	2,91,19,287	61,57,510	21·1
	1894-95	2,56,21,633	55,29,718	21·5
Metals	1893-94	86,48,977	20,24,592	23·4
	1894-95	65,13,392	16,39,251	23·6

The total sum paid in refunds of octroi duty amounted to Rs. 7,31,390 as compared with Rs. 6,76,693 in the preceding year. The net average consumption of the articles for which standards have been fixed by the Government was as follows :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain	7 3 13	8 13 14	7 0 0
Sugar	0 38 3	1 0 7	0 33 0
Ghí	0 3 11	0 3 15	0 4 0
Oil	0 3 3	0 2 15	0 2 8 to 0 3 8
Tobacco	0 4 9	0 4 3	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Drugs, gums, spices, &c.	1 9 6	1 8 5	1 4 0
Cloth	7 9 8	6 10 10	4 0 0 to 6 0 0
Metals	2 3 0	1 9 9	2 0 0

The incidence of grain consumption in the following seven towns is specially noticeable :—

	Actual figures. Mds. s. c.	Government standard. Mds. s. c.
Lalitpur	... 22 20 8	
Dhámpur	... 18 18 0	
Cawnpore	... 16 29 6	
Chandausi...	... 15 23 2	7 0 0
Rae Bareli	... 14 20 9	
Jaunpur	... 13 31 15	
Sultánpur...	... 13 26 6	

The figures given against Lalitpur, Rae Bareli, Jaunpur, and Sultánpur are accounted for by the exceptionally serious nature of the failure of the crops in these districts. Special inquiries have been made regarding the excessive consumption in Dhámpur, which confirm the view expressed in the report for the previous year that it is caused by large exports of food-grains, chiefly of gram, in small quantities, on which no refunds are demanded. Gram has now been exempted from the payment of octroi duty, and it is hoped that the average consumption of grain will fall to a quantity approximating more nearly to the Government standard. Chandausi is an important trading centre, and large stocks held in the town have caused an apparent rise in incidence. The returns of the quantity of grain on which duty was paid at Cawnpore during the last two years point to the taxation of through traffic, but the question of substituting a terminal tax for octroi is now under consideration.

In the undermentioned municipalities the excess consumption of cloth per head of population was again very marked :—

	Rs. a. p.	Government standard. Rs. a. p.
Almora	33 3 5	
Etah	17 12 2	4 0 0 to 6 0 0
Agra	15 1 1	
Kosi	15 1 1	

The high incidence in the case of the first three has been explained in previous years to be due to local causes, and may be regarded as permanent. The inquiries into the working of the refund system in Kosi have not yet been concluded.

The receipts from taxes other than octroi are compared in the table below with those of 1893-94 :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Tax on houses and lands	1,00,896	1,09,623	+8,727
2. Ditto animals and vehicles	49,396	45,756	−3,640
3. Ditto professions and trades	1,10,254	1,46,445	+36,191
4. Tolls on roads and ferries	70,560	46,933	−23,627
5. Water-rate	1,67,713	1,82,026	+14,313
6. Conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates)	18,751	19,318	+567
7. Pilgrim tax	...	19,097	+19,097
8. Jinrickshaw tax	832	520	−312
9. Horse and dog tax	1,833	2,104	+271
10. Servants tax	6,023	7,971	+1,948
11. Stall tax	85	47	−38
12. Site tax	8,317	2,597	−5,720
13. Tax according to circumstances and property ...	34,388	42,123	+7,735
Total ...	5,69,048	6,24,560	+55,512

The total net income derived from taxation by the municipalities of the Provinces was Rs. 33,97,726 against Rs. 32,02,698 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population within municipal limits was one rupee and seven pies

as compared with fifteen annas and eight pies in 1893-94. The six most heavily taxed municipalities were —

	Incidence of taxation per head of population.				Incidence of taxation per head of population.	
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a. p.
Mussooree	6	11	10	Benares	1	14 4
Naini Tal	5	6	0	Agra	1	11 8
Cawnpore	1	15	0	Hardwár Union	1	7 0

In the case of the Hardwár Union, where the incidence was thirteen annas and seven pies in 1893-94, the high incidence in the past year was due to the introduction of the pilgrim tax.

The details of the income derived from sources other than taxation are—

	Rs.
1. Realizations under special Acts	83,516
2. Rents of lands, houses, saráis, dák bungalows, &c.	2,28,951
3. Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	55,136
4. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,14,356
5. Fees and revenue from educational and medical institutions ...	16,022
6. Ditto markets and slaughter-houses	1,11,994
7. Realizations from the sale of water	15,780
8. Ditto fairs	10,598
9. Chaukidári cess	244
10. Copying fees	340
11. Mooring fees	276
12. Acreage and jágír fees	249
13. Registration fees	893
14. Fees for maps	325
15. Fees for stamping weights and measures	29
16. Fines under Municipal and other Acts	36,502
17. Interest of investments	6,580
18. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	80,692
19. Miscellaneous receipts	51,333
20. Loans and other extraordinary items	12,94,460
Total ...	21 08,276

The municipalities to which loans were granted during the year by the Government were—

	Rs.		Rs.
Cawnpore	5,50,000	Naini Tal	20,000
Lucknow	3,40,000	Kásganj	12,000
Benares	2,58,000	Khairabad	2,500
Agra	81,120		

No loans were raised in the open market.

The table below gives the percentage of normal municipal revenue (excluding large grants and loans and sales of securities for expenditure on water-works) spent under the principal heads of expenditure during 1894-95 :—

Division.	Normal income of the year, excluding the opening balance.	Percentage of income spent on —						
		General administration.	Public safety.	Public health and convenience.	Public instruction.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary and debt.
	Rs.							
Meerut	6,58,678	12·4	15·7	45·7	4·5	7·9	7·2	0·7
Agra	6,19,586	11·4	14·3	47·6	2·4	6·1	8·4	3·8
Rohilkhand	5,32,317	12·8	20·5	52·2	6·2	4·1	0·5	0·7
Allahabad	8,81,336	9·8	9·1	56·1	1·5	2·7	11·9	4 2
Benares	6,34,154	10·0	11·6	45·4	1·5	2·1	7·2	3·6
Gorakhpur	77,301	13·8	15·4	49·1	9·3	5·8	4·4	...
Kumaun	1,09,501	6·6	7·9	63 3	1·4	0·7	9·3	4·4
Lucknow	4,86,801	13·1	17·4	48·8	4·2	2 7	0·3	0·3
Fyzabad	2,02 482	15·4	16·6	57·9	2·7	5·7	0·5	0·3
Total ...	42,02,156	11·5	14·1	50·8	3·2	4·3	6·4	2·3

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure, normal and abnormal, with the corresponding charges of the previous year :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges ...	4,61,436	4,83,695
2. Public safety	5,75,900	5,95,079
3. Public health and convenience—		
(a) Water-supply	20,23,609	8,29,523
(b) Drainage	2,19,017	3,42,500
(c) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering and latrines	8,03,480	8,97,945
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries	1,06,643	1,01,015
(e) Vaccination	24,631	24,715
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses	34,834	56,432
(g) Pounds	20,933	24,879
(h) Dâk Bungalows and saráis	10,530	11,050
(i) Arboriculture	41,919	43,311
(j) Registration of births and deaths	6,673	7,396
(k) Public works	5,40,031	5,52,232
4. Public instruction	1,33,401	1,35,604
5. Contributions to District Boards and cantonment funds ...	1,74,105	1,79,063
6. Miscellaneous—		
(a) Interest on loans	2,45,591	2,04,609
(b) Actual cost of work done for private individuals ...	333	1,876
(c) Law charges	...	1,929
(d) Rents	1,453	1,495
(e) Fairs	2,931	15,178
(f) Miscellaneous charges	18,582	44,631
7. Extraordinary and debt—		
(a) Investment	25,065	8,928
(b) Repayment of loans	62,109	88,803
(c) Advances	971	621
(d) Deposits	5,688	610

The amounts expended in 1894-95 on water-supply, drainage, and other public works by the municipalities of Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mussooree, Allahabad, Agra, and Naini Tal were—

	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Mussooree.	Allahabad.	Agra.	Naini Tal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply ...	1,20,995	2,72,258	2,19,081	9,646	28,094	70,984	37,998
Drainage ...	1,62,021	55,095	3,389	962	8,635	14,761	895
Public works ...	30,236	43,964	46,062	13,073	40 724	35,751	17,199

In towns other than those mentioned above, the public works were as a rule, of a minor character not calling for special notice. The measures taken for the construction of an embankment to protect the town of Anúpshahr from the encroachments of the Ganges may, however, be referred to. The works which were designed by the Canal Department were nearly finished during the year, and are reported to have stood the test of last year's floods in a highly satisfactory manner. The total expenditure was Rs. 20,811, towards the payment of which the Paikpára estate contributed a liberal subscription of Rs. 10,000.

An account of the working of the water-works and the progress made in the drainage and water-works schemes in the chief towns is given below :—

Agra.—The water-works delivered into the city and cantonments 345,553,627 gallons of filtered water during the year, giving a daily average consumption of 946,722 gallons as compared with 738,436 gallons per diem in the previous year. The net cost of the water supplied, excluding interest and sinking fund charges, was 2·16 annas per 1,000 gallons, or nearly half an anna per 1,000 gallons less than in

1893-94. The net expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the works was Rs. 46,746, the heaviest charge being on account of coal, which cost Rs. 21-8-0 per million gallons of water pumped. The receipts from sale of water amounted to Rs. 28,622.

Allahabad.—The quantity of filtered water consumed was 403,013,433 gallons, or a daily average of 1,104,146 gallons, which exceeds the average of the previous year by 208,326 gallons. The cost of filtered water, excluding interest and sinking fund, was two annas per 1,000 gallons. In view of the increased demands on the supply, the board have now, with the approval of the Government, raised the price of water used for non-domestic purposes by charging at the rate of 4,000 instead of 5,000 gallons per rupee; and have discontinued the supply of water for the irrigation of fields. During the year the Military authorities accepted the Board's offer of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the use of the Cantonment raised reservoir. By this arrangement a constant supply of water is secured to the town without the expense which would have been involved by the construction of a separate reservoir for the municipality.

The working charges for the year amounted to Rs. 50,450, the highest item of expenditure (Rs. 12,511) being on account of coal. The income derived from the sale of water was Rs. 15,780, and that yielded by the water rate Rs. 67,500.

Benares., A Water-Works.—The quantity of filtered water consumed during the year was 457,674,013 gallons, giving a daily average per head of population about 6·25 gallons. In 1893-94 the total consumption was 313,242,719 gallons, and the daily average per head of population 4·3 gallons. The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 48,075, and the receipts from water-rate were Rs. 85,904.

B, Sewerage Works.—The progress made by the contractors, Messrs. Martin & Co., has not been as rapid as might have been expected. The principal difficulty appears to have been want of bricks, as no structural difficulties were encountered. The main sewer and outfall works are to be completed by the 31st May 1896; and administrative sanction has been given to the construction of certain of the branch sewers from currect revenues at a cost of Rs. 1,15,600.

The returns for Agra, Allahabad, and Benares show that the pure water-supply is steadily increasing in popularity, while the incidence of the working charges per 1,000 gallons diminishes as the supply increases.

Cawnpore. A, Water-Works.—The minor extensions remaining unfinished were completed during the year under report. The total consumption of filtered water was 320,189,280 gallons, and the daily average 877,370 gallons or 5·3 gallons per head of population. The actual cost of the water supplied, exclusive of charges for interest on the loan taken and its repayment, was a little below three annas per thousand gallons. The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 59,599, while there where no receipts from either water-rate or the sale of water.

B, Sewerage Works.—The sewerage and drainage scheme for the Sadr Bazár was carried out during the year. The work consisted of under-ground pipe sewers, manholes, flushing tanks, latrines, pumping plant, stone gutters, and a stormwater drain. The total expenditure on this scheme was Rs. 62,990. The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 87,300, which, after all payments have been made, is likely to be somewhat exceeded. Other subsidiary schemes are also being taken in hand. The objections orginally raised by the Government of India to the passage of a sewer through the Cantonments were withdrawn in the early part of the year under report, and detailed estimates for the main sewerage scheme are under preparation.

Dehra.—The inadequacy of the existing supply of pure water for the municipal population has for some time past engaged the attention of the Municipal Board, and various schemes for obtaining a larger supply have, from time to time, been under consideration. It has now been decided to being into Dehra, by means of gravitation, a supply from a spring below the hamlet of Jharipáni This project, which is estimated

to cost Rs. 1,00,836, received Government sanction in Januury 1895, and in the month of April following a tender for the execution of the work was accepted, and it is expected that the works will be complete early in 1896.

Lucknow.—The water-works were opened on the 21st July 1894. There are 32 miles of piping in the municipality, and 53 miles of drains are flushed daily from hydrants. Administrative sanction has been accorded to the carrying of the pipes across the river to supply the Reserve Police Lines, the Lunatic Asylum, the Leper Asylum, and the Colvin Institute. A proposal to impose a water-rate in the Civil Lines, in view of the exceptionally heavy cost of the extension of the water-supply to that portion of the municipality, is under consideration.

Mussooree and Naini Tal.—The present water-supply systems at these hill stations have now been found in many respects unequal to the demands made upon them. Proposals for remedying these defects by the provision of more powerful pumping machinery are under consideration. In Naini Tal, a pipe has been constructed to carry the drainage of the municipality to a sewage farm which has been established at a distance from the settlement, and which, it is hoped, will in time yield an appreciable income.

The total gross liabilities of the municipalities were Rs. 83,88,623, and the total claims Rs. 64,747 : the net amount of debt was thus Rs. 83,23,876 as against Rs. 70,58,985 in the preceding year.

The grants made to municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds aggregated Rs. 91,736 as compared with Rs. 55,553 in 1893-94. These grants were practically the same as in the previous year, except in the case of Lucknow, which received a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the maintenance of the municipal water-works, and in that of the Hardwár Union, to which a sum of Rs. 15,000 was given as a contribution towards the cost of the works needed to protect the town of Kankhal from destruction by the Ganges.

The expenditure incurred by municipalities on account of education was Rs. 1,29,450, as compared with Rs. 1,27,681 in 1893-94.

There were 316 educational institutions with 33,642 pupils supported or aided by municipalities, as compared with 338 institutions and 30,029 pupils in the year preceding. The expenditure shown as "Educational" does not include the contributions made by municipal bodies to district boards on account of the maintenance of intra-municipal schools and dispensaries, managed, not by the municipality, but by the district board. These contributions amount in all to Rs. 1,22,688, a portion of which sum should be added to give the true expenditure on education.

The results of the vaccine operations in the past year in most of the municipalities were disappointing. The number of successful vaccinations has fallen off, while the cost is slightly higher than in the previous year. The number of vaccinators employed was 150, and the total number of persons vaccinated was 1,24,994 against 1,37,483 in the previous year.

The Vaccination Act was extended during 1894-95 to the following municipalities :—

Anúpshahr.	Káshipur.
Bilsi.	Khurja.
Deoband.	Lalitpur.
Dhámpur.	Mowana.
Hápur.	Nánpára.
Háthras.	Pilkhua.
Kairana.	Shahdara.
Khandhla.	Sikandrabad.

The Act was in operation in 102 out of 103 municipalities at the end of the year, and has now been extended to the only remaining municipality (Bhinga).

The statistics of births and deaths during the past two years are compared in the following statement:—

	Births.	Ratio of births per mille of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.
1894-95	121,694	37·24	1,46,882	44·94
1893-94	127,893	39·13	1,00,390	30·78

The year was exceptionally unhealthy and the death-rate increased nearly 50 per cent.; while the birth-rate diminished. In several municipalities, especially in the Lucknow Division, cholera was prevalent during the rains of 1894.

The total of the investments by the boards was Rs. 1,88,900 as compared with Rs. 1,82,200 in 1893-94.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

The Act was in operation in 336 towns as compared with 339 in the previous year. It was withdrawn from four towns in the Etáh and one in the Cawnpore district, and extended to the towns of Tambaur and Richa in the Sitapur and Bareilly districts. The total population of the towns under the Act was 1,727,766, and the number of houses assessed amounted to 2,26,795. The gross amount yielded by the tax was Rs. 3,30,687, giving an incidence of three annas and one pie per head of population and Re. 1-7-4 per assessed house. The total income from all sources, including the balance of the previous year, was Rs. 4,47,919 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,76,310; leaving a balance of Rs. 71,609 at the credit of the towns on the 31st of March 1895.

12.—District Boards, 1894-95.

As in the previous year, there were 44 District Boards and four District Committees in these Provinces, constituted under Act XIV of 1883. By the passing of Act V of 1894 (the Oudh Local Rates Act), which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 22nd January 1895, the former Oudh Local Rates Act (IV of 1878) has been repealed. In other respects the laws affecting District Boards have remained unaltered.

The District Boards were composed of 1,218 elected and 263 nominated members. Of the total number of members, 64 were Europeans and the remainder natives of India. The average number of members on each Board was 33·6. The Magistrate of the district continued in the case of every Board to hold the office of Chairman.

The four District Committees were composed of 82 members, of whom 29 held their posts *ex-officio*, and the rest were appointed by the Government on the nomination of the District Magistrate. Of the total number of members, 19 were Europeans and 63 Natives of India.

The District Boards held on an average 13 meetings during the year, with an average attendance of 11 members. The average number of meetings held by each District Committee was 7, at which the average attendance of members was 9.

The following abstract of income and expenditure for 1894-95 has been compiled from the statements submitted by the District Boards, in which term are included, here and in the succeeding paragraphs, District Committees :—

Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c. ...		54,711
2. Local rates allotment ...		18,90,528
3. Interest—		
(*a*) On educational securities...	4,162	18,074
(*b*) On dispensary ditto ...	13,912	
4. Net receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act		1,45,935
5 Education		2,07,343
6. Medical		1,43,942
7. Scientific and other Minor Departments		2,863
8. Miscellaneous		33,645
9. Public Works		3,639
10. Contributions :—		
(*a*) From Provincial to Local ...	12,55,304	13,61,492
(*b*) From other Boards ...	1,06,188	
GRAND TOTAL ...		38,62,172

Expenditure.	Rs.
1. General Establishment of Local *Funds*	53,903
2. Education	12,87,107
3. Medical	5,20,078
4. Scientific and other Minor Departments	12,162
5. Miscellaneous	90,885
6. Public Works	18,29,331
Total ...	37,93,466
Closing balance	68,706
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,62,172

The above statement shows that on the basis of the accounts submitted by the District Boards, their total normal receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 26,06,868 against an expenditure of Rs. 37,93,466, and that an allotment of Rs. 12,55,304 from Provincial Revenues was necessary to secure equilibrium between income and expenditure.

It was hoped that measures for the formation of separate funds for each district in accordance with the requirements of section 38, Act XIV of 1883, would have been brought into operation early in the year now under review ; but the arrangements have not yet been completed.

The following is a brief summary of the year's administration in the several branches entrusted to the control of District Boards :—

Education.—The educational results show in many districts an increase both in the number of scholars on the rolls and in the average daily attendance. In 28 districts there was a marked improvement which was specially noticeable in Budaun and Cawnpore. In Hardoi, Kheri, Ghâzipur, and Basti, on the other hand, little or no progress appears to have been made. In Garhwâl, where education is still in a backward state the results of the annual examinations were poor, owing to the insufficiency of the teaching staff ; but this defect is now being remedied. Physical training is now much more carefully attended to than formerly, and its advantages appear to be generally appreciated.

As a general rule, little encouragement was given by members of the Boards to the advancement of education ; but members were found on the Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Bánda, Agra, Aligarh, Meerut, and Muzaffarnagar Boards who took an active interest in visiting and inspecting the local schools.

Medical relief.—The average daily attendance at the dispensaries was considerably higher than in the previous year, owing to the unhealthiness of the season. The districts especially noticeable for the large number of those who attended the dispensaries are Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Sháhjahánpur, Fyzabad, and Sultánpur. A falling off in the average daily attendance is reported in Mainpuri and Etah. A largely increased revenue was derived from private sources on account of the dispensaries

in the Aligarh, Moradabad, Jalaun, Fatehpur, Allahabad, and Azamgarh districts. In the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhít, Agra, Etah, Hamírpur, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, and Bara Banki there was, on the other hand, a falling off in the subscriptions. In many cases, especially in the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Budaun dispensaries were inspected by members of Boards.

The general management of the dispensaries was reported to be especially satisfactory in the districts of Bareilly, Muttra, Bánda, Gházipur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Hardoi, Gonda, Bara Banki, and Partábgarh.

The more prominent instances of private liberality towards the support of local medical institutions were donations of Rs. 3,000 by Maháráni Surnamoye of Murshidabad for a new dispensary building at Bánsdih in the Ballia district, of Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 2,000 respectively by the Rájas of Amethi and Kurwar for the new dispensary at Sultánpur, and of Rs. 480 by Thákurain Dilraj Kumar of Korihar for the maintenance of a branch dispensary on her estate.

Vaccination.—The results in this department were satisfactory in nearly every district. In Kumaun, Farukhabad, Etáwah, Mirzapur, Gházipur, Lucknow, Allahabad, and Rae Bareli, they were, however, disappointing. In the case of Farukhabad the falling off was attributed to want of interest on the part of the non-official members, and in that of Mirzapur to the illness of one vaccinator and the death of another, of whose decease no report was received at headquarters for a considerable time. In Allahabad the vaccinators worked badly, and the non-official members failed to render them any assistance. The deputation to the *Mahávároni* Fair at Hardwár of the vaccination staff of the Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, and Bijnor districts somewhat affected the figures for those districts, as the fair occurred during the working season.

In Rae Bareli and Fyzabad, and in several other districts, the non-official members of Boards have interested themselves in promoting the cause of vaccination; and the prejudice against the operation which still survives in some localities is gradually diminishing. During the year under report this prejudice was most marked in the district of Sultánpur.

Public Works.—The total expenditure of the year under this head on works of a local character was Rs. 18,29,331, of which Rs. 4,32,773 were spent, under the direct control and supervision of District Boards, on original works and the repair of buildings and roads. Rupees 90,417 were devoted to the construction and repair of buildings, Rs. 3,37,939 to the construction and repair of roads, and a sum of Rs. 4,417 to miscellaneous public improvements. The Boards were furnished with professional advice by Public Works officers, and non-official members in many cases gave their services towards the supervision of works in progress. Over and above the works carried out from public funds, many works of public utility were constructed by the private liberality of members of the District Boards and influential residents. Mír Ashiq Ali, a member of the Aligarh District Board, built at his own cost a masonry bridge on the road leading from the town of Jalali to the canal. Serious damage was done to the district roads by the floods of 1894-95, and funds are still urgently needed for their repair. Female hospitals at Azamgarh and Farukhabad, begun during the previous year, were finished during 1894-95; that at Farukhabad at a cost of Rs. 12,330. The more important projects dealt with during the year were—

(1) the metalling of the road from Azamgarh to Mau, estimated to cost Rs. 56,029, on which Rs. 31,338 were spent;

(2) the construction of a middle school-house at Moradabad, on which Rs. 2,442 were expended during the year against an estimated cost of Rs. 7,768;

(3) the conversion from a second into a first class road, at a total cost of Rs. 49,988, of the Moradabad-Sambhal road;

(4) the construction of a female hospital at Bulandshahr at a cost of Rs. 6,850

(5) the raising and bridging of the road from Rasra to Mau *vid* Haldharpur;

(6) the construction of a *zila* school at Almora, which was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 28,500, half of the cost having been met by private subscription;

(7) the raising and bridging the Khalilabad-Mehndawal road, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 26,073, on which Rs. 13,747 were spent during the year;

(8) the construction of a new dispensary in the Sháhjahánpur district at a cost of Rs. 6,691.

Arboriculture.—This branch of the District Board's duties was, as in the previous year, well attended to in almost every district. The roadside avenues on first class roads were in several instances transferred, at the desire of the Boards concerned, to the supervision of the Public Works Department, by whose officers such roads are maintained. In the Bánda district it was considered advisable that the District Board should resume the control of the roadside avenues of which it had previously divested itself.

Testing of vital statistics.—Greater attention was paid to this subject in several districts; but as a general rule the measures taken to check the accuracy of the registration of vital statistics were inadequate. Such testing as was done, however, disclosed fewer omissions and errors than in the previous year. Non-official members of District Boards in many cases evinced some interest in this work, and tested a certain number of entries in the registers in their respective districts. In 14 districts, however, little or no testing work is recorded to have been done by the members.

Civil Veterinary Department.—Twenty-eight stallions have, up to the close of the year, been issued to District Boards. Horse-breeding operations are now carried on to a considerable extent in Aligarh, but have not been so successful in the adjoining district of Muttra. Salutris have also been appointed in 15 districts.

Sanitation.—The chief feature of the year was the extension to the districts marginally noted of the provisions of Part I of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892).

Muzaffarnagar.	Basti.
Etáwah.	Moradabad.
Fatehpur.	Hardoi.
Jaunpur.	Gonda.

13.—Military.

Volunteer Movement.

The number of Volunteer Corps in the Provinces remained the same as in the previous year; but there was steady progress and continued improvement both in the numbers and efficiency of members of the force. The strength of the active force increased from 3,797 to 3,864. Of the new members 23 joined the mounted branch and 44 the ranks of the infantry.

The statistics of musketry qualification show that the percentage of extra-efficients in the cavalry rose from 78·78 to 82·09 and in the infantry from 71·74 to 72·69. The number of marksmen in the mounted branch decreased from 46 to 35 and in the infantry rose from 121 to 128.

The financial condition of every corps is sound; and the year closed with a total credit balance of Rs. 22,298. Statement B shows the condition of the reserve force. There was a decrease in the total strength, *viz.* from 790 to 735; but the percentage of efficients has increased from 83·86 to 90·75.

The following tables (A and B) exhibit in detail the statistics of the year:—

Statement A.—Volunteers.

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	20	34	299	353	20	34	299	353	...	59·14	...	...	...	318	11	24	318	11	24
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	19	202	230	9	19	202	230	...	24·35	...	...	...	216	6	7	216	6	7
Oudh Light Horse ...	Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Unao, and Lakhimpur.	2	...	...	2	9	9	82	100	...	...	...	...	9	9	82	100	26·25	...	92	6	2	...	...	...	92	6	2
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli Bahramghát, and Hardoi.	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	23	54	409	486	23	54	409	486	...	228·03	...	...	...	314	162	10	314	162	10
II Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	24	44	349	417	24	44	349	417	...	122·14	...	...	...	206	199	12	206	199	12
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	22	26	2	2	22	26	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	1	16	3	1
III Administrative Battalion.																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	1	...	...	1	5	6	37	48	...	...	...	...	5	6	37	48	13·80	...	42	5	1	...	...	...	42	5	1
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	25	64	463	552	25	64	463	552	...	261·56	...	...	...	374	171	7	374	171	7
IV Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	2	...	...	2	8	9	51	68	...	...	...	...	8	9	5	68	35·00	...	57	6	5	...	...	...	57	6	5
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda and Babnauli.	2	...	...	2	11	12	47	70	...	...	...	...	11	12	47	70	40·00	...	47	17	6	...	...	...	47	17	6
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Ballia, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, and Bahraich.	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	20	43	291	354	20	43	291	354	...	184·92	...	...	...	305	44	5	305	44	5
V Administrative Battalion.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Cawnpore	1	...	...	1	5	8	54	67	...	...	...	...	5	8	54	67	25·10	...	41	8	18	...	...	...	41	8	18
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur, and Nowgong.	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	13	35	270	318	13	35	270	318	...	61·15	...	...	...	287	29	2	287	29	2
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	15	31	300	346	15	31	300	346	...	55·71	...	...	...	211	126	9	211	126	9
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles...	*Nil*	1	...	...	1	5	12	75	92	...	...	...	...	5	12	75	92	53·76	...	86	5	1	...	...	...	86	5	1
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	22	45	270	337	22	45	270	337	...	22·12	...	...	...	269	63	5	269	63	5
	Total ...	9	39	14	62	43	56	346	445	173	371	2,875	3,419	216	427	3,221	3,864	32·31	113·23	365	47	33	2,516	814	82	2,881	861	115

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS—(*concluded*).

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualifications.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra-efficients.		Number of marks men.						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	95·92	...	79·17	...	18	537 8 0	11,857 10 4	12,395 2 4	11,357 4 1	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Sahárunpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,406 10 6	8,852 0 10	10,258 11 4	8,263 5 9	
Oudh Light Horse ...	Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Unao, and Lakhimpur.	62·28	...	92·0	...	10	...	...	3,035 0 0	3,035 0 0	2,653 12 8	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Bahramghát, Hardoi.	...	57·82	...	62·55	...	21	1,179 0 8	15,847 4 0	17,026 4 8	16,857 4 6	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	...	53·03	...	63·88	...	3	8,217 7 0	19,165 3 3	27,382 10 3	17,458 8 9	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	66·30	...	61·53	...	6	417 13 10	...	417 13 10	...	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	61·65	...	89 36	...	4	...	423 0 3	1,940 8 10	2,363 9 1	2,156 4 0	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	53·90	...	67·75	...	17	3,776 11 11	16,762 9 1	20,539 5 0	20,239 11 0	
IV Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	56·59	...	83·82	...	2	...					
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda, and Babnauli	56·16	...	67·14	...	2	...					
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Ballia Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, and Bahraich.	...	61·52	...	86·15	...	6	4,249 3 0	23,746 7 0	27,995 10 0	31,036 13 8	
V Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Cawnpore	91·12	...	65·67	...	2	...	60 10 9	2,101 13 3	2,162 8 0	1,939 12 0	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur, and Nowgong.	...	97·18	...	87·29	...	28	3,117 10 2	11,407 15 8	14,525 9 10	12,457 11 5	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	52·96	...	66·12	...	9	3,294 7 11	9,752 5 10	13,046 13 9	10,782 10 7	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles,	*Nil*	62·48	...	94·56	...	15	...	2,857 9 8	5,511 2 11	8,368 12 7	5,011 10 10	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina	...	52·07	...	79·82	...	9	1,154 10 8	13,409 10 6	14,564 5 2	12,233 15 1	
	Total ...	65·04	65·63	82·09	72·69	35	128	30,692 8 4	1,43,389 11 6	1,74,082 3 10	1,52,448 12 4	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.			Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
					Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I Administrative Battalion.																		
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	110	117	3	4	110	117	...	9·0
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	71	72	1	...	71	72	...	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultánpur, and Unao.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	8	113	128	7	8	113	128	...	7·91
II Administrative Battalion.																		
Mussooree Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Roorkee.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	9	108	123	6	9	108	123	...	...
III Administrative Battalion.																		
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	*Nil*	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	21	107	138	10	21	107	138	...	18·00
IV Administrative Battalion.																		
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	1	...	1	...	...	11	11	...	...	47	47	...	...	58	58	...	...
V Administrative Battalion.																		
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	21	27	2	4	21	27	...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company	Agra, Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	32	40	2	6	32	40	...	7·00
Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles Reserve Company ...	Chakráta and Nahán	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	26	32	2	4	26	32	...	3·56
	Total ...	14	...	14	...	...	11	11	33	56	635	724	33	56	646	735	...	9·09

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualification.				Receipts.			Expenditure.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra-efficients.					
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.	
I Administrative Battalion.												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	...	...	117	...	117	...	...	...	...	100·0	*...	*...	*...	*...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	...	...	60	12	60	12	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultánpur, and Unao.	...	...	119	9	119	9	...	83·95	...	...	799 9 0	1,339 6 1	2,138 15 1	2,130 7 1
II Administrative Battalion.															
Mussooree Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Roorkee.	...	...	88	35	88	35	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
III Administrative Battalion.															
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	*Nil*	...	...	91	47	91	47	...	57·16	...	...	794 4 2	1,221 14 3	2,016 2 5	1,361 2 3
IV Administrative Battalion.															
Ghâzipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	8	3	38	9	46	12	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
V Administrative Battalion.															
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	...	...	14	13	14	13	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Agra, Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	...	33	7	33	7	...	...	...	81·50	*...	*...	*...	*...
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company,	Chakráta and Nahán	...	...	25	7	25	7	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
	Total ...	8	3	585	139	593	142	...	70·55	...	90·75	1,593 13 2	2,561 4 4	4,155 1 6	3,491 9 4

* Included in account of Active Corps.

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Village records.*

Establishment.—The following figures show the establishment under the control of the department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year under report and the one preceding it:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Inspectors	6	6
Sadr Kanúngos	45	45
Assistant Kanúngos	45	45
Apprentices	41	41
Patwári Fund muharrirs	33	34
Assistant Record-keepers...	...	44
Supervisor Kanúngos	677	677
Registrar Kanúngos	217	211
Assistant ditto	231	396
Patwári school establishment	76	76
Patwáris and Assistants	29,542	29,398
Chainmen	665	665
Sadr Kanúngos' peons	45	45

The number of patwáris was reduced from 29,542 to 29,398 owing to the abolition of unnecessarily small circles in various districts.

The revision of district establishments generally has brought with it a much needed improvement in the staff allowed for the performance of registrar kanúngos' work at tahsíls. Owing to the abolition of a tahsíl in each of the districts of Muttra, Etáwah, Bijnor, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, and Hamírpur, the number of registrars was reduced by six, but one or more additional assistants were allowed in most tahsíls with the result that the total number of Assistant Registrars rose from 231 to 396. For the custody of patwári records at headquarters in districts where there is sufficient accommodation, 44 assistant record-keepers were appointed; a new post and a very necessary one. A patwári fund muharrir was also appointed for the sadr kanungo's office at Naini Tal to bring the establishment up-to its normal strength.

The Board of Revenue having drawn attention to the instructions issued some years ago regarding the promotion of the kanúngo staff to higher appointments, an unusually large number of kanúngos received promotion during 1893-94. Twelve kanúngos obtained temporary appointments as Naib Tahsíldárs and four were permanently appointed to that post. Four kanúngos also obtained appointments as Tahsíldárs and two as sadr munsarims of settlements.

Revision of patwáris' circles and salaries.—During the year under report the most important change was the introduction of a scheme for improving the position of the patwáris in the Lalitpur sub-division of the Jhánsi district at an additional cost of Rs. 3,072 a. year. In Sháhjáhánpur a new scale of pay involving a very serious reduction was sanctioned some years ago; but as its introduction appeared likely to have the inevitable effect of reducing the efficiency of the patwáris, the sanction of the Board was obtained to its reconsideration. In Oudh the revision of circles is being carried out gradually by the Deputy Commissioners, but where the new settlements are completed, a systematic revision will, where necessary, be made. Proposals were received for a rearrangement of circles in Partábgarh, and they had to be returned for further consideration.

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Patwári schools.—During the year under report the number of patwáris and their assistants in the united provinces (exclusive of Almora and Garhwál) was 29,398, of whom 22,765 had passed through the school course, 4,991 were exempted from examination, and 1,642 had still to pass. The schools were attended during the year by 1,050 patwáris, of whom 539 passed. The number of candidates who attended the schools was 2,801 as compared with 3,267 in 1892-93, of these 1,370 passed. The total receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 15,932 and the total expenditure on the schools to Rs. 17,717, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,785.

In order to allow of the thorough training of all the patwári school teachers in the latest methods of cadastral survey, the schools were closed during the year and the schoolmasters were attached to one or other of the survey parties that have recently commenced operations.

Kanúngo examinations.—At the usual examination of kanúngos and candidates for kanúngoships held in the rainy season, 201 persons appeared for examination, of whom 173 were candidates. Sixty-one passed in all subjects and 129 in part. At the special school at Cawnpore 113 candidates were admitted during the year, of whom 74 passed in all subjects. The school was started with the special object of providing a better education in surveying than could be obtained elsewhere. Out of 105 pupils examined at the school in survey 72 passed, while at the divisional examinations, out of 144 examined in this subject only 25 were able to pass. Owing to the opening of the school, it has been possible to raise considerably the standard of proficiency in surveying required of candidates, and now that several survey parties are at work in the provinces under professional officers, it will be possible to insist on candidates undergoing a still more practical and thorough training. The school has now done its special work. and its continuance will probably be no longer necessary.

Residence of patwáris.—The number of patwáris who without being formally exempted are non-residents decreased from 4,463 in 1891-92 to 4,421 in 1892-93 and to 3,813 in the year under report. The proportion of resident patwáris to the whole is 88 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 85 per cent. in Oudh.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—In Muzaffarnagar, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Benares, and Jaunpur the papers were filed with commendable punctuality. Of the total number of comparative area statements 83·30 per cent. were filed in good time as compared with 81·74 per cent. in 1892-93. Of the kharíf crop statements 83·61 per cent., of rabí crop statements 88·52 per cent., and of jamabandis 85·34 per cent. were filed in time against 80·21, 86·63 and 78·29 per cent. filed in the preceding year. On the whole the papers were filed with a degree of punctuality which is creditable to the staff, and the results would have been even better than they were had it not been for delay caused by settlement operations in a few districts in Oudh.

Testing of patwáris' papers.—Of a total number of 73,996,799 fields 6,214,984 or 8·40 per cent., were tested by kanúngos as compared with 8·59 per cent. in the previous year. The returns of Bareilly, Allahabad, and Naini Tal show the highest percentages; while those of Lucknow, Sitapur and Bijnor less than 7 per cent. owing to interference with ordinary work caused by settlement operations. The number of fields tested by superior officers was 1,057,199 against 970,961 in the previous year. On the whole the work of testing patwáris' papers shows improvement as compared with last year.

The instructions issued to District officers with a view to secure the testing by superior officers of the papers of every patwári circle once at least in three years appear to be generally complied with. Tahsíldárs have not yet taken their proper share in this work; but the rules issued regarding the camping of these officers will certainly have the effect of securing a much closer supervision of patwáris' work by them in the future.

Inspection of districts.—The districts of Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Moradabad, Pilibhít, Allahabad, Hamírpur, Benares, Gházipur, Ballia, Mirzapur, Basti, Gonda, and Kheri were inspected during the year by

kanúngo inspectors of the Department of Land Records and the inspection reports on the work of the patwáris and kanúngos were forwarded to the District Officers for information and necessary action. The Director examined the districts of Bahraich, Meerut, and Bánda in which the term of the existing settlement was coming to an end and submitted the usual reports on the condition of village maps and records, and the probable financial results of a new settlement.

The arrangements for separating the work of preparing the record from that of assessment assumed definite shape during the year under report. It was decided to obtain the services of professional Survey Officers with a view not only to the survey of districts coming under settlement, but to provide for the thorough training in survey of the patwári and kanúngo establishment. The Government of India were also asked to place at the disposal of this Government the services of Mr. G. B. Scott of the Survey of India as an Assistant Director of Land Records. Some delay occurred in making the necessary arrangements, and it was not till after the close of the year under report that survey officers arrived to start operations in Meerut, Bahraich, and Lalitpur. The training of the patwáris in these districts was at once begun and a large number of patwári school teachers and kanúngos were drafted in from other districts to be taught and to assist in the operations.

Tahsíl Registers.—Increased attention has been given to the pargana-books during the year under report. Notes are much more frequently to be found in them than before, and they are much more frequently consulted by officers on tour. The new pargana-books and mauza registers for the Muzaffarnagar district were completed in August, and the work was then taken in hand in Bulandshahr, where it will be finished in January 1895. The special establishment will then move to Saháranpur. In districts now under settlement, the work will be carried out under the orders of the Settlement Officer. A special report has been called for as to the use of the books and registers in Muzaffarnagar in order that if any suggestions for their further improvement occur to the officers using them, they may be brought to notice at once for a decision as to their adoption.

Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.—The preparation of lists of these marks in accordance with the orders of the Government of India was completed in all districts, except a few of those under settlement. The instructions issued for the inspection of the works in the cold weather were carefully observed in almost all districts and steps were taken for their re-erection or repairs where necessary.

Amendments to rules.—Among the amendments to rules sanctioned during the year, may be mentioned the one under which special concessions are to be granted to approved candidates for kanúngoships who have passed through the agricultural school. Revised rules for the patwáris and kanúngos of the hill tracts of the Dehra Dún district were also provisionally sanctioned. Rules for the keeping up by registrar kanúngos of a register of reports made by patwáris about physical and other calamities received the sanction of the Board of Revenue. Rules for the registration of mares and their produce by patwáris were revised in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India on the lines of the rules in force in the Panjáb.

Supply of forms.—The total expenditure on patwári and kanúngo forms during the year amounted to Rs. 71,196 as compared with Rs. 73,154 in 1892-93.

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(2) *Fairs.*

The shows held at Jaunpur, Khairabad, Gola Gokarnath, and Meerut were attended by the Assistant Director and those held at Etáwah, Bara Banki, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Brindaban (Muttra), and Rámpur by the Superintendent of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm and other officials of the Department deputed to arrange for the exhibition of agricultural implements. The officials who attended shows found great apathy on the part of the people with regard to agriculture, and except where the District Officer personally took an interest in the show, little assistance

was as a rule received from the local authorities in the matter of properly exhibiting implements, &c. The most useful agricultural work was done at the Jaunpur fair where the Collector caused a large number of zamíndárs and cultivators to assemble daily to hear lectures given by the Assistant Director and where a number of ploughs and some Muzaffarnagar wheat were distributed among prize winners as part of their prizes. The largest number of cattle were exhibited at Aligarh and the greatest quantity of agricultural produce at Jaunpur.

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(3) *Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

The Government while reviewing the annual report of the Department for 1891-92 suggested the advisability of bringing out a Hindi version of the agricultural journal in order to bring the instructions which it contained within easier reach of the native agricultural classes. The Manager of the Lucknow Printing Press, who came forward to make an experiment on his own responsibility, was accordingly allowed to publish a translation of the journal in Hindi. The number of subscribers to the Hindi version is at present limited, but it is hoped that its circulation may be extended in Behar, where Hindi is more extensively read. The circulation of the Urdu copy has fallen from 380 to 300. The decrease is due to a certain extent to the publication of the Hindi copy, but chiefly to the fact that the names of a good many subscribers who would not pay in spite of numerous reminders had to be struck off. In the latter issues of the journal a series of articles on the rearing of silkworms of Assam, containing the results of experiments now being made at the experimental station at Cawnpore appeared, and were, it is believed, read with interest.

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(4) *Forecasts of crops.*

Forecasts of the wheat, cotton, oilseeds, and indigo crops were regularly issued during the year. The area statistics under the various crops are obtained from the crop returns filed by the patwáris, while the condition and outturn of the crops are judged from the reports received from selected zamíndárs, many of whom are members of the Agricultural Association.

(5) *Exhibitions.*

Nil.

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(6) *Cawnpore Agricultural Station.*

The programme of experiments was drawn up in communication with the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India. The rains were excessive during the year, and damaged the spring to a greater extent than the autumn crops. The yield of wheat was light in consequence of the too luxuriant growth of straw caused by excess of moisture. Among the kharíf crops, the foreign and Khandesh varieties of cotton were much damaged by the rains and by an insect pest, and the results only show that the country variety is less susceptible to injury from the effects of bad weather than any other variety tried at the farm. In an experiment to determine the comparative effect of farm-yard manure, gypsum, and bone-dust on indigo, farm-yard manure gave the best results. Bone-dust produced a higher outturn, but is far too expensive a manure to give good financial results. In the experiment to determine the effect of deep and shallow ploughing on the growth of wheat without the application of a manure the results were in favour of deep ploughing with an improved plough, and ploughing five inches deep four times with an improved plough was found to be nearly as efficacious as ploughing nine inches deep four times with the same plough. Six varieties of Canadian oats were sown experimentally. The outturn of grain was poor, but that of straw

was remarkably high. It would seem that the chief use of Canadian oats in this country will be for use as a nutritious green fodder. Some seed of Egyptian or Baraim clover was obtained from Egypt and sown by way of experiment with the special object of producing seed. Light loam was found to be the most suitable soil for the crop. The experiments conducted at the farm show that no exhaustion has hitherto taken place in the soil of plots in which a crop of wheat, maize or cotton has been raised year after year without the application of manure.

An Arab stallion has been kept at the farm since May 1891 and two branded mares were purchased more recently. The stallion served 46 mares during the year. The result of the coverings was not known in 32 cases when the year closed; of the remainder eight were failures; five mares foaled; and one appeared to be in foal. One of the branded mares foaled about five months ago.

(7) *Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

This farm was for six years under the management of Ráe Bahádur Chaudhri Debi Singh. In July 1894, it was taken out of his hands and made over to the Collector of Meerut who expressed his readiness to undertake its charge and do his utmost to further the aims and objects of the Agricultural Department. For the practical work of the farm the services of an apprentice of the Government Experimental Farm, Cawnpore, and the former Superintendent of the Demonstration Farm were lent to the Collector for one year from 1st July 1894. The Collector has also proposed to combine with the farm an improved seed depôt, and a horse and a cattle-breeding establishment.

(8) *Enclosure of waste lands.*

There are at present three *úsar* reserves under the management of this Department. During the year under review the usual experiments in grass and tree-growing and in cultivation were continued on them.

Juhi Usar (near Cawnpore.)—The growth of grass continues to improve and the typical *úsar* grass is gradually making room for better grasses, some of which have obtained a permanent footing. The experiment of haymaking was tried this year too; but on account of the heavy rains, which ruined a quantity of grass, the outturn was light. A large number of babúl (*Acacia arabica*) seedlings have been raised and are doing well and a good many fruit and timber trees including 200 *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) have also been planted during the year. They are all doing well. The tanning trees planted in the previous year have made satisfactory progress. Cultivation was also tried on two patches which were sown one with country and the other with Assam paddy. The results have been good. It is not, however, the policy of the Department to bring the reserve under cultivation, but to ascertain the possibility of turning such land into a fuel and fodder reserve.

Cherat Usar (near Aligarh).—Two acres of fresh land were broken up during the year and the total cultivated area now amounts to 88 acres. There was an improvement over the preceding year in the outturn of wheat and barley, but the former was again injured by fungus. Some of the rice dried up in the long break in the rains which occurred in July, but the Saundi variety did extremely well and appears to be well suited to the soil. Sugarcane was tried, but was not a success. No grass has been sown during the year, but the *butt* (*Diplachne fusca*) grass has made remarkable progress and ousted the *úsar* grass in places where it has gained a footing. Other good grasses are getting the better of the *úsar* grass in places where the water can stand for some time. Several babúl trees planted last year dried up. Fresh ones have been planted to make up the loss. Two hundred *Farrash* (*Tamarin articulata*) cuttings were put in, of which many failed, but a few in shady parts of the *úsar* appear to be making satisfactory progress.

Under proposals lately sanctioned by Government, the Cherat *úsar* has been leased out with the Government Dairy Farm to Mr. E. Keventer, the dairy expert, under conditions which will maintain in cultivation the land broken up, and preserve as far as possible the trees and grass on the *úsar*.

Gursikran Usar (near Aligarh).—The total area now cultivated amounts to 113 acres. The outturn of wheat in the rabi harvest was very poor, but that of barley was good. The rice crop suffered from want of rain in September. Outside the cultivated area the ordinary *úsar* grass (*Sporabolus pallidus*) is the prevailing grass, but others of a better class are rapidly making way. The outturn of the hay made this year has been 7¼ maunds per acre. The old *babúl* (*Acacia arabica*), *nim* (*Melia indica*), and *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) trees are doing well. Self-sown *babúls* which have sprung up in several places are flourishing much better than those artificially sown. The date palms which number 103 grow very slowly. A beginning has been made of an experiment advocated by Dr. Leather, with the object of seeing what annual yield of firewood can be obtained from a plantation of certain area, reproduction being at the same time kept up. With this view two acres have been planted with *babúls* and it is intended to extend the area gradually to five acres.

The land of Amramau plot, which was formerly under the charge of the Department as an *úsar* reserve and which was sold in 1892 after its reclamation, has not deteriorated, but, on the contrary, has been improved since its transfer to the present proprietors.

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(9) *Selection and distribution of wheat seed.*

The total quantity of wheat distributed during the year from the Experimental Station, Cawnpore, was 11,645lbs. as compared with 73,402lbs. distributed in the preceding year. The decrease is due mainly to the fact that the past year's figures include the heavy supply of 800 maunds or 65,600lbs. made to Burma.

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(10) *Ploughing fair.*

There are no special ploughing fairs, but ploughing matches were held at all the shows, and the first prize was invariably carried off by the Watt's plough. In most places the light Baldeo plough made at the Cawnpore departmental workshops was adjudged superior to the country plough. Competitions were also held at various shows between the chain pump and the swing basket, resulting in favour of the former.

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(11) *Boring apparatus.*

The two well-sinkers under the employ of the Department conducted boring experiments in the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Budaun, and Jaunpur, and made 36 borings. Opportunity was taken of a boring made at Cawnpore, to show the students of the Agricultural School how borings are made and with what object.

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(12) *The Lucknow Museum.*

The most important additions made to the collections during the year were in the Natural History, Archæological, and Numismatic sections. In all these Departments the Museum now possesses very interesting and complete collections, the proper arrangement and effective exhibition of which have been greatly facilitated by the completion of the alterations made in one of the buildings.

The number of visitors was 174,240 as compared with 169,936 in the previous year. European and American travellers regularly visit the Museum as one of the places of interest in Lucknow, and its popularity seems to be equally established amongst native visitors.

The actual expenditure on the Museum was Rs. 9,326 and as receipts to the amount of Rs. 1,656 were paid into the treasury, the actual cost to Government was only Rs. 7,670.

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(13) *Saháranpur and Mussooree Botanical Gardens.*

The season was not a very favourable one for either of the gardens, owing to the excessive rainfall during the monsoon months of 1894 and exceptional cold and wet during the following January and February. The harvest of fruit, especially of mangoes, was therefore poor and the commercial operations of the gardens were on a somewhat smaller scale than in the previous year. In other respects the year's working was satisfactory. Considerable improvements have been effected in the appearance of the Saháranpur garden, and experiments of some value in the cultivation of fodder and fibre plants have been carried out. The total expenditure on the two gardens was Rs. 23,241 as compared with Rs. 21,477 in the previous year, and the cash receipts were Rs. 20,813 as compared with Rs. 22,424. The indirect receipts amounted to Rs. 2,800, of which Rs. 2,400 represents the value of seeds and plants supplied to soldiers' gardens and Rs. 400 the value of drugs supplied to the Medical Department. The demand for trained gardeners continues to be in excess of the supply. The experiment of training boys as gardeners on release from the Bareilly Reformatory was tried. Three boys were received. One is still in the garden and doing fairly well. One left for a higher-paid appointment, and one returned to his home. The period of Mr. Gollan's engagement came to an end some time ago; but his services have again been secured for a further term.

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(14) *Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.*

Great damage was done to the gardens by the unusually high floods of the Gumti in the autumn of 1894. Amongst the fruit trees, mangoes, peaches, and plums suffered most severely; the nurseries of roses and shrubs were nearly destroyed; the rainy season vegetables were lost, and the land set apart for cultivation of European vegetables much damaged; the arboricultural nursery was submerged for a week: and the plant-houses were saved only by the construction of a temporary embankment. The gardens are close to the river, and thus exposed to damage in years of heavy rainfall. The yield of fruit was not very good, the mangoes having been injured when in blossom by storms. The limes and oranges also gave a poor outturn. The attempt to introduce new varieties of strawberry proved a failure. On the other hand great success was obtained with a variety of plum from Saháranpur and the Mauritius *bér* (*Zyzyphus jujuba*) trees are also doing well. Amongst the flowers the cold season annuals were a success. The best specimens of the fine collection of hybrid *Hippeastrums*, for which the garden is well known, escaped without much damage from floods; but a large number of commoner varieties were lost. Of the exotic plantations, the Eucalyptus trees in the plantations near the Wingfield Park are making excellent growth, and the planting out of the area available will, it is believed, be completed this year. The total receipts—including interest, rents, and subscriptions—amounted to Rs. 13,050 as compared with Rs. 13,271 last year, and the expenditure to Rs. 15,800 as compared with Rs. 15,500.

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(15) *Arboriculture.*

The actual length of avenues, as it appears from the latest figures furnished by District Boards, is 8,251 miles, to which 234 miles of new avenues planted during the year have to be added. The total length of avenues on the 31st March 1895 was thus 8,485 miles. Of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class roads 78, 40, 15, and 5 per cent. respectively of their total length are now provided with avenues.

Mileage of avenues.—The number of miles under avenues and of the trees planted in each division during 1894-95 was as under:—

Division.	Length of avenues under operation during 1894-95.	Length of avenues at the close of 1893-94.	Length of new avenues planted during 1894-95.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1894-95.	Total number of trees planted during 1894-95.
Meerut	577	843	22	865	20,386
Agra	430	1 395	18	1,413	13,493
Rohilkhand	473	762	34	796	5,430
Allahabad	861	1,929	48	1,977	9,582
Benares	328	759	17	776	11,397
Gorakhpur	173	434	41	475	6,218
Kumaun	50	47	3	50	735
Lucknow	508	917	29	946	6,057
Fyzabad	382	1,165	22	1,187	11,179
Total ...	3,782	8,251	234	8,485	84,477

The districts in which the largest additions of new avenues were made were Gorakhpur (27), Bánda (21), Hamírpur (19), Moradabad (16), Bara Banki (15), Kheri (15), Sitapur (13), and Azamgarh (11).

Supervision of roadside arboriculture.—In the majority of districts the Chairmen of District Boards continued to hold the charge of arboriculture in their own hands, the work being in general carried out through the agency of the Tahsíldárs and their subordinates. In the districts noted on the margin* either the whole arboricultural operations of the district or those on first class roads only were, under recent orders, made over to the district Public Works Department staff. Whether these transfers of charge are likely to have the effect of improving arboricultural work is a question on which it is now much too early to pronounce any decided opinion. In certain districts the work has been effectively carried on by District Engineers or Surveyors. In others, Etah being the most prominent instance, the change has not been a success.

* Dehra Dún, Aligarh, Muttra, Farukhbad, Etáwah, Etah, Moradabad, Bánda, Benares, Ballia, Basti, Lucknow, and Unao.

Nurseries.—The number of nurseries maintained during the year under review was 243 against 250 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of seven nurseries. The expenditure on nurseries was Rs. 10,259 as compared with Rs. 9,531 in the preceding year.

Groves.—The number of groves rose from 95 to 97, and the area under them was increased from 640 to 650 acres. The total expenditure on groves amounted to Rs. 1,628 against Rs. 2,518 in the preceding year.

Financial results.—The expenditure on district arboriculture amounted to Rs. 71,963 against Rs. 72,279 in the preceding year, and the receipts to Rs. 51,365 as compared with Rs. 57,775. The net cost to Government was Rs. 20,598, or Rs. 6,094 more than that of the preceding year.

(16) *Sericulture.*

In June 1894 some live cocoons of eri silkworm (*Philosamia ricini*) were obtained for rearing purposes from Assam by Mr. H. Z. Darrah, the late officiating Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. The silkworms were reared at the Experimental Farm, Cawnpore, and fed on leaves of the castor-oil plant. They produced five cycles up to the beginning of April last and throve well until then, yielding cocoons similar to or even superior in quality to those obtained from Assam.

The hot weather, however, proved fatal to the experiment. The moths that emerged from the cocoons in the beginning of the hot season died in considerable numbers before laying eggs. Those that escaped death at this stage laid a very few eggs, and the worms that were produced of them all died in the course of a week. Cocoons and worms had also been distributed for rearing to private persons in the neighbourhood of the farm and in Lucknow, and with them, too, all the worms died by the 10th of May. The high temperature of the plains of these provinces in April and May is obviously a serious difficulty in the matter of establishing this industry, and it remains to be seen how, if at all, this obstacle can be surmounted at a reasonable cost. A fresh supply of live cocoons has been indented for from Assam. On its arrival the experiment will be resumed and continued on a very limited scale.

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(17) *Promotion of Horse-breeding operations through Civil Agency.*

Veterinary-Major Rayment was in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department during the first three months of the year under report. He attended the Hardwár fair and Nauchandi show, inspected the Saháranpur-Rájpur dák line, and was on the Board of Examiners of the Lahore Veterinary School. In July 1894 he was succeeded by Veterinary-Lieutenant Loughlin, who inspected Imperial and Provincial stallions, attended seven shows, was on the Saháranpur-Rájpur dák lines on two occasions, accompanied the Imperial Bacteriologist whilst investigating the outbreak of *surra*, visited Bombay for the purpose of purchasing pony stallions, and submitted three separate reports, one on the Provincial and two on the Imperial Military and Revenue sections of his work.

Horse-breeding.—The operations of the Imperial Department are supplemented by those of the Provincial Department. While the Imperial Department supplies high class stallions to breed from selected mares, the Provincial Department provides a less expensive class of sire with a view to the improvement of the stock in districts where good brood mares are scarce. During the year under review the number of Provincial stallions rose from 30 to 49 and of those purchased for Court of Wards' estates or by private persons from 15 to 19. Government bore two-thirds of the cost of all the stallions issued except two, the full cost of which was met by private persons. There were no complaints regarding the stallions issued. The number of mares reported to have been covered by Imperial and Provincial stallions was 3,041 and 1,957 respectively. Seven private stallions covered 168 mares only. Statistics for other private stallions were not furnished by their owners. At the end of the year there were 37 applications for Provincial stallions uncomplied with.

Mule-breeding.—Only one donkey was bought from Provincial Funds. More donkeys could not be had as the Arab horse-dealer with whom the arrangements were made last year failed to procure them. The Imperial donkey stallions covered 3,550 pony mares and 56 donkey mares.

Prevention of disease.—During the year under report outbreaks of cattle-disease were reported from 21 districts, rinderpest having occurred in 18. Serious outbreaks of *surra* occurred on the dák lines to Mussooree and Naini Tal, and a few cases of glanders were reported. Doctor Lingard, the Imperial Bacteriologist, made an inquiry into the outbreaks of *surra* on the Mussooree line, and his suggestions were brought to the attention of the horse-owners in the neighbourhood. The question of further extending the area to which the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, applies was considered. Veterinary-Lieutenant Loughlin twice visited the Saháranpur-Rájpur dák line, and during his tour in other districts inspected several affected animals and advised their owners as to isolation, disinfection, &c. Veterinary Assistants, of whom there are now 15, were also employed in dealing with cattle-disease. A number of cattle and horses were treated at the small dispensary started experimentally at the Cawnpore Farm.

Cattle-breeding.—The Assistant Director has for two years been employed during part of the cold weather on special inquiries regarding cattle-breeding. In 1893-94 the Muttra district was dealt with, and in 1894-95 an exhaustive report on the various

breeds found in the extensive grazing-grounds of Kheri and Bahraich was drawn up after full inquiry into the system of breeding followed. The reports were forwarded to the Special Assistant to the Inspector-General. Abstracts of them are being published in the series of agricultural bulletins for general information.

General.—The arrangements for the establishment of a Provincial Veterinary College having fallen through, it is proposed in future to send annually two men to the Lahore Veterinary College to be educated after giving them one year's practical training at Bábugarh.

(18) *Experiments in Dairying.*

The account of dairy experiments was brought down last year to September 1894. In November the Cherat dairy near Aligarh was leased to Mr. Keventer, the Swedish expert, and the direct connection of the Agricultural Department with the experiment ceased. There are now dairies, in most of the large cantonments; but the demand for butter from Aligarh, according to the latest accounts, shows no signs of falling off. Butter has been sent thence as far as Poona, Calcutta, Darjeeling, and Quetta. The progress made in dairying in recent years in these Provinces has been very marked.

(19) *Manufactures.*

An Inspector attached to the Agricultural Department was deputed to the districts in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions to make inquiries into the state of the principal indigenous handicrafts carried on in these districts, and interesting information was collected as to the number of persons thus employed and their earnings. A summary of the information collected by the Inspector is given in Appendix D to the annual report of the inland traffic for the year ending 31st March 1895.

Forests.

Areas.—The areas of the different classes of forests at the commencement and close of the year were as follows :—

Circle.	Reserved Forests.		Protected Forests.		Unclassed Forests.	
	1st July 1894.	30th June 1895.	1st July 1894.	30th June 1895.	1st July 1894.	30th June 1895.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miels.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Central	1,712	1,715	9,319	9,319	32	30
Oudh	1,243	1,243	...	...	...	...
School	*807	*807	...	...	14	14
Total ...	3,762	3,765	9,319	9,319	46	44

*Inclusive of 85 square miles of leased forests.

The approximate area of the newly-constituted protected forests (under the management of the Deputy Commissioners) in the hilly regions of the Naini Tal, Almora, and Garhwál districts is shown for the first time at 9,225 square miles. While the protection of these areas will, it is hoped, arrest the further denudation of the hills, the forests themselves will be managed mainly in the interests of the local communities, and without curtailing the reasonable exercise of the privileges immemorially enjoyed by them.

To each Deputy Commissioner has been given a certain number of trained forest subordinates, and District Officers are responsible for the management.

Forest Settlements.—In the Central Circle the inquiry (under the concluding clause of section 34 of the Forest Act) into the rights of Government and private persons over those forests of the Kumaun Civil Division that had, previous to their notification as reserved forests under section 34 of the Forest Act, not been made the subject of sufficient inquiry, was completed during the year. In the same circle the

settlement of the protected forests managed by the Forest Department in the Naini Tal and Almora districts, with the view to their being made reserved forests, is nearing completion, while the settlement of a number of other forest tracts was taken in hand for the first time during the year.

The question of reserving certain catechu-producing areas in the Kumaun-Bhábar, reference to which was made last year, is still under the consideration of Government; as is also the proposal to bring under the Forest Act all forest lands in the Tarái at present administered by the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, if only with the object of placing proprietary rights on a sound legal basis and of facilitating the management of these areas. Mr. N. Hearle, Deputy Conservator of Forests, completed an interesting report on the Tarái forests in March last.

The settlement of a number of reserved forests in the Central Circle is undergoing revision (under section 21 of the Forest Act), principally with the view to excluding goats and modifying the conditions which regulate the supply of firewood to the right-holders.

In the Oudh Circle much valuable work was done during the year in connection with the definition of concessions, and it is expected that this very important work will be completed for the entire circle during 1896.

In the School Circle about 300 acres of the Uparla Song block were under settlement as reserved forest.

Demarcation.—In the Central Circle the total length of forest boundaries increased during the year from 2,997 miles to 3,001 miles, of which 2,508 miles are artificially demarcated. The condition of the artificially demarcated boundaries is reported to be satisfactory as regards the outside limits of the forests, but not altogether so as regards at least some of the interior village lands. The matter is being inquired into by the Conservator.

In the Oudh Circle the total length of forest boundaries at the close of the year appears to have undergone no change. It remained at 1,434 miles, of which 1,137 miles are demarcated boundaries. It is understood that the work of replacing the old marks along the latter by monoliths showed a fair degree of progress during the year, corresponding as it does to a total outlay of Rs. 9,001.

In the School Circle the total length of forest boundaries is now shown at 974 miles as compared with 978 miles in the previous year's return. The total length of natural boundaries is given at 313 miles, leaving 661 miles of artificial boundary. Of this length 528 miles had been demarcated at the close of the year: 133 miles remaining to be still dealt with, as compared with 150 miles at the commencement of the year. Nearly the whole of this incompleted demarcation is connected with the Jaunsar Division, and is said to be only so far incomplete that no connecting path or ditch has yet been made from pillar to pillar.

Surveys.—The Imperial Forest Survey Department continued its work in the Oudh Circle, and 358 square miles of forest were surveyed by it in the Bahraich and Gonda Divisions. The only forests remaining unsurveyed by it in this circle at the close of the year were the Gorakhpur forests, about a third of the Bahraich forests, and eight square miles of the Gonda forests. It is to be regretted that the Forest Survey Department could not commence work during the year in the Gorakhpur forests, where a survey is stated to be urgently required in connection with the checking of the areas of the annual *coupes*.

In the Central Circle 115 square miles of the Lalitpur forests in Bundelkhand were surveyed during the year by the same agency, leaving only 35 square miles at the close of the year to be taken under survey in this circle.

In the School Circle the whole area of forests has been surveyed.

MANAGEMENT.

Working-Plans.—Considerable progress was effected under this head during the year, with the result that complete working-plans for the Garhwál and Ganges divisional forests may be expected to issue within the next few months.

A working-plan for the Naini Tal municipal forests has also been introduced with effect from the 1st October 1895, and the Military Department has agreed to accept the working-plan framed for the Naini Tal Cantonment forests, subject to some unimportant modifications in the matter of grazing and management.

In the Oudh Circle three working-plans were in course of preparation during the year, which will complete the working-plans for all the divisions of that circle, excepting 136 square miles in the Gonda district. The prescriptions of existing working-plans and plans of operations appear in general to have been satisfactorily worked up to. Where this was not the case, unavoidable retrenchment and an inadequate staff of trained executive officers are given as the reasons for non-compliance.

The failure to dispose of the large quantity of valuable sál timber in the Nindhaur and Kalaunía working circles of the Kumaun Division, as provided by the working-plan for the forests of that charge, is, however, an unsatisfactory feature in the year's administration, which is not explained by the want of an adequate staff. It seems evident that the quantity of timber and other produce which may, under the provisions of a working-plan, be taken annually out of a given forest ought to be so withdrawn in its entirety when practicable, and sold at the best prices obtainable in the open market. It is not the policy or the wish of Government to take advantage of the virtual monopoly possessed by it of timber-producing areas so as to have even the appearance of desiring to maintain prices for forest produce at a high level; but, on the contrary, to place the largest quantity of this produce on the market consistent with the permanent upkeep of its forest estates and their capacity to furnish this quantity of material annually and continuously, and to rest satisfied with the current market value of the material as represented by its worth to the consumer at the time. The larger the quantity offered for sale, the lower the prices (although not necessarily a lower revenue), and it is in the interests of Government to reduce prices to the lowest limits, provided that they do not cease to correspond to the fair value of the produce in the open market. Conservators have been instructed, as far as this may be possible in actual practice, without surrendering to trade combinations the just claims of the State proprietor, to dispose of the whole quantity of the sanctioned annual outturn at its current market value; that is to say, at such prices as the public or its representative agents, the timber traders, are prepared to bid for it in fair and open competition.

Communications and Buildings.—The nature and cost of the works executed during the year under this head are summarized and compared with the results of the previous year in the following table :—

Circle.	Roads and bridges.		Buildings.		Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure.
	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.			
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	7,750	26,331	13,446	5,816	1,653	54,996	15·21
Oudh	7,540	11,210	23,563	6,553	2,811	51,677	16·53
School	4,453	7,437	5,634	3,564	1,980	23,068	7·82
Total ...	19,743	44,978	42,643	15,933	6,444	1,29,741	13·39
Total, 1894-95 ...	64,721		58,576		6,444	1,29,741	13·39
Total, 1893-94 ...	58,560		53,713		6,943	1,19,216	12·45

In the Central Circle, if the Garhwál Division be excepted, the new road work of the year was confined to inspection paths. The cost of all works in this circle is relatively much greater than for the same class of work in the other two circles. This is probably due to the circumstance of the Central Circle forests being, for the most part,

situated in mountainous and scantily-inhabited localities, where labour is scarce, and where the construction and maintenance of roads present unusual difficulties.

In the Oudh Circle good progress appears to have been made during the year in building suitable quarters for subordinates and constructing export roads.

In the School Circle, too, the works under this head appear to have kept pace with administrative requirements.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The following table compares the results of the year with those of the previous year :—

Circle.		Cases taken into Court.				Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compounded under section 67.	
		Convictions.		Acquittals.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
Central ...	1893-94 ...	40	64	2	15	81	391	683
	1894-95 ...	39	66	8	15	81	343	698
Oudh ...	1893-94 ...	49	87	18	37	70	104	200
	1894-95 ...	53	118	13	44	73	85	200
School ...	1893-94 ...	7	26	...	...	100	127	289
	1894-95 ...	12	17	3	5	77	102	250
Total ...	1893-94 ...	96	177	20	52	77	622	1,172
	1894-95 ...	104	201	24	64	76	530	1,148

The figures are so much the same for both years that but few remarks seem called for. In the Oudh Circle the percentage of convictions continued to be relatively low, and in the School Circle it declined during the year from 100 to 77. The amounts accepted in compensation under section 67 of the Forest Act seem to have been moderate and to have differed but slightly in the three circles :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Circle	2	7	2
Oudh Do.	2	9	4
School Do.	2	9	8

Protection from fire.—The following table compares results with those of the previous year :—

Circle.		Total area of Circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of Circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre actually protected.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ...	1893-94 ...	1,176,793	792,323	67·32	753,570	38,753	4·89	23,851	6·07
	1894-95 ...	1,176,911	858,139	72.91	853,783	4,356	0·51	24,434	5·49
Oudh ...	1893-94 ...	795,287	611,098	76·84	568,564	42,534	6·96	21,859	7·38
	1894-95 ...	795,297	611,099	76.84	600,862	10,237	1·67	19,942	6·37
School ...	1893-94 ...	462,284	428,281	92·64	408,362	19,919	4·65	7,257	3·41
	1894-95 ...	525,395	429,881	81.82	427,953	1,928	0·45	7,760	3 48
Total ...	1893-94 ...	2,434,364	1,831,702	75·24	1,730,496	101,206	5·52	52,967	5·87
	1894-95 ...	2,497,603	1,899,119	76·04	1,882,598	16,521	0·87	52,136	5·32

The season was a favourable one for fire conservancy, and the results achieved in all three circles were eminently satisfactory. The largest area burnt was in the Oudh Circle, and two-thirds of the failures in that circle occurred, as usual, in the Pilibhít Division. It appears that had not the weather been generally favourable to protection, the conflagrations in this district would have attained to the extravagant dimensions of former years. The responsibility of the village communities of Pilibhit has now been defined by the notifications which direct that their rights of user shall be exercised in particular compartments.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.—The following table is a summary of the results under this head and compares the figures with those of the previous year :—

Circle.	Total forest area.	Open to cattle.	Buffaloes grazed.	Bullocks and cows grazed.	Sheep and goats grazed.	Other animals.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Central	1,839	1,114	51,106	158,291	80,849	4,031
Oudh	1,243	616	47,594	267,810	23,113	2.105
School	821	598	15,261	48,775	80 746	15,623
Total, 1894-95 ...	3,903	2,328	113,961	474 876	184,708	21,759
Total, 1893-94 ...	3,903	2,325	122,032	542,586	176,099	20,895

Some two-thirds of the forest area continued to be kept open for grazing. It is noticed that in the Oudh Circle the number of horned cattle that grazed during the year in the State forests was 46,000 less than the number reported for 1893-94, and that the number of this class of cattle graizng in the School Circle forests declined by 29,000. In the Central Circle, again, the number of goats and sheep allowed into the Government forests increased during the year from 66,000 to 81,000. No explanations of these differences were given in the reports of the three Conservators.

The total number of cattle of all kinds that had recourse to the Government forests during the year was 795,304, and with reference to the subject of grazing dues can be classed as follows :—

(i) Cattle belonging to rightholders and other people grazing free ...	263,609
(ii) Ditto permitted to graze at reduced rates	314,054
(iii) Ditto grazing at full rates	217,641
Total ...	795,304
	Rs.
The revenue foregone under (i) and (ii) amounts to	79,723
Ditto actually received under (ii) and (iii) was	85,798
Total value of the grazing at full rates	1,65,521

Rules for regulating the capture of wild cattle in the Bhinga forest of the Oudh Circle were introduced during the year, and are reported to have been already beneficial in diminishing cattle trespass within the closed areas.

Natural Reproduction.—There is but little to notice under this head. Generally speaking, the year appears to have been an indifferent one for the seeding of sál. The Conservator of the School Circle attributes the circumstance, as regards his own charge, to the heavy monsoon rains of 1893 and 1894, "leading to the trees growing more rapidly and checking their flowering and forming seeds." The Conservator of the Central Circle bears witness to the great improvement effected in the condition of the Bhábar sál forests within the last 15 years.

Artificial Reproduction.—The Chaubattia horticultural garden continued to encourage the culture of European fruit trees in the Kumaun hills. Trees are supplied at a cheap price to the Kumaun villages. The question of appointing a few trained

mális to visit the villages and teach the cultivators how and when to prune, manure, weed, and hoe the ground about their fruit trees is being considered. The experiments being made in the Kumaun-Bhábar for the encouragement of khair *(Acacia catechu)* and haldu reproduction and the discovery of the peculiar conditions under which the propagation of these two species by natural means may be best effected, have not yet attained the stage that admits of accurate conclusions being formed.

Exploitation of Forest Produce.—Reference has already been made to the failure of the Kumaun Division of the Central Circle to dispose of its available sál timber. Thus out of 5,140 full-grown sál trees rendered available for felling under the provisions of the working-plan, only 2,275 found a sale. As pointed out in last year's report, there is great room for the opening out of the forests by light railways, more especially in the Central Circle; and when these improved means of transport have been introduced, there is little doubt that large quantities of forest produce which now runs to waste, or is saleable with difficulty and at low prices, will find a profitable market.

The Najíbabad-Kotdwára project has since then been sanctioned and will be taken in hand at once, and the general opening out by branch lines of railway of the submontane forest regions will be effected as completely and as expeditiously as circumstances will admit. The extraction of forest produce by Government agency has nearly ceased in the Oudh forests and been replaced by the system of removal by purchasers. The resin and turpentine industry continued to prosper in the School Circle and is now on the point of being introduced into the pine forests of the Central Circle, which should be even better situated than those of the School Circle for making it a profitable undertaking of a kind to attract private enterprise.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.—The following statements summarize the outturn of the year:

Minor Produce.

Timber.

Circle.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference in 1894-95.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	9,62,000	9,98,000	+36,000
Oudh	18,58,000	41,02,000	+22,44,000
School	9,14,000	8,05,000	—1,09,000
Total ...	37,34,000	59,05,000	+21,71,000

Firewood.

Circle.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference in 1894-95.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	40,56,000	40,18,000	—38,000
Oudh	25,15,000	49,21,000	+24,06,000
School	19,45,000	18,63,000	—82,000
Total ...	85,16,000	1,08,02,000	+22,86,000

Minor produce.

Circle.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference in 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	2,61,678	2,77,862	+16,184
Oudh	1,46,178	1,04,090	—42,088
School	73,236	70,314	—2,922
Total ...	4,81,092	4,52,266	—28,826

Reviewing the results by circles, the falling off in the Kumaun Division, which seems to have occurred under almost every description of produce, alone militated against the outturn of the year in the Central Circle being exceptionally large. As it was, the outturn of timber and minor produce (including bamboos) shows an increase; the outturn of firewood alone showing a small decrease.

The Oudh Circle returns show very large increases in the outturn of both timber and firewood, the bulk of which (5,440,419 cubic feet in 1894-95, as compared with 1,233,887 cubic feet in 1893-94) appears to have been derived from improvement and coppice fellings in the Gorakhpur Division. On the other hand, the value in the outturn of minor produce from the Oudh forests during the year fell 29 per cent.

In the School Circle decreased outturns appear under every head; but this is explained by the Conservator, who points out that the falling off under timber and firewood occurs under "Drift and waif wood" and "Material removed by right-holders and under privileges," the former of which fetches but little revenue and the latter no revenue at all. Of the valuable deodár timber, and also of *chír*, there was a much larger outturn during the year from the forests of the School Circle, and at considerably higher prices than usual.

Financial.—The financial results of the year (1st July 1894 to 30th June 1895) were—

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts		16,64,743
Expenditure, A (Conservancy and works)	5,72,799	9,69,211
Ditto, B (Establishments)	3,96,412	
Surplus ...		6,95,532

These compare, circle by circle, with the figures of the previous forest year, and with the average of the previous five financial years (1888-89—1892-93), as follows:—

Circle.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	Average of five financial years, 1888-89 to 1892-93.	Forest year, 1893-94.	Forest year, 1894-95.	Average of five financial years, 1888-89 to 1892-93.	Forest year, 1893-94.	Forest year, 1894-95.	Average of five financial years, 1888-89 to 1892-93.	Forest year, 1893-94.	Forest year, 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5,59,615	5,81,877	6,20,783	2,64,856	3,17,659	3,61,682	2,94,759	2,64,218	2,59,101
Oudh	6,98,038	6,76,417	6,09,509	3,81,887	3,37,307	3,12,659	3,16,151	3,39,110	2,96,850
School	3,82,124	3,78,431	4,34,451	2,74,151	3,02,629	2,94,870	1,07,973	75,802	1,39,581
Total for the Province	16,39,777	16,36,725	16,64,743	9,20,894	9,57,595	9,69,211	7,18,883	6,79,130	6,95,532

The gross receipts of the provinces thus show a progressive increase, and the surplus of the year under review is in excess of that of the previous year; but the expenditure of the three circles has grown even faster than their revenues, and the result is that the net profits for 1894-95, though an improvement on those for 1893-94, are some Rs. 23,000 below the average of the previous five years. Short fellings account to some extent for the present state of things, and unless the proper measures are taken to exploit and dispose of the possible yield, the receipts will show even a more marked decrease when the accumulated stocks in Oudh come to be exhausted, and, it may be added, when the increases applied for to the forest and office establishments of the Department have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The value of timber and other forest produce in stock at the beginning and close of the year and the net summary of the year's financial transactions are shown in the following two statements :—

	Central.	Oudh.	School.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At beginning of year	10,661	3,14,221	2,59,045
At close of year	22,866	83,204	2,27,738
Total ...	+12,205	—2,31,017	—31,307
Cash surplus	2,59,101	2,96,850	1,39,581
Increase or decrease of stocks in hand	+26,501	—2,13,548	—28,430
Ditto of debts due	—2,028	—31,753	—944
Total ...	+2,83,574	+51,549	+1,10,207

From these it is evident that the accumulated stocks in the Oudh Circle are on the eve of disappearing, and it is a question whether, when they have disappeared, this circle will continue to yield even its present revenue. It is doubtless sound policy to get rid as far as possible of the decaying stock collected in depôts before attacking the standing trees; and this circumstance, coupled with the growing facilities for export afforded by the new railways, affords room for hope that the Oudh forest administration will continue to show a satisfactory balance-sheet.

The long-pending sanction to the reorganization of the subordinate staff is anxiously awaited, proposals having been submitted to the Government of India as far back as 1891. It is only found possible to carry on the work of the department by the entertainment of an excessive temporary establishment, on the rolls of which are borne at the present moment Forest Rangers having the higher standard certificate of the Forest School, whose position is thus an anomalous one. With working-plans in force at all points requiring the presence of a sufficient, a well-trained, and a well paid establishment to execute their provisions, the present state of things is certainly unsatisfactory and must, to some extent, affect injuriously the revenue of the three circles.

1. Mines and Quarries.

The following figures represent the receipts on account of mines and quarries for the year 1893-94:—

	Demand.	Collections.	Recoverable balance.	Nominal balance.
Stone quarry receipts—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirzapur	56,834	56,834	...	...
Naini Tal	35	35	...	...
Almora	37	15	22	...
Total ...	56,906	56,884	22	...
Water mill rents—				
Naini Tal	1,722	1,722	...	...
Almora	9,538	9,419	117	2
Garhwál	3,007	3,007	...	...
Total ...	14,267	14,148	117	2
Grand Total ...	71,173	71,032	139	2

* Inclusive of arrear balances.

TRADE.

Registration of Traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year:—

(1) Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.

(2) Internal traffic by road and river of the districts of Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gházipur, and Ballia.

(3) Traffic by rail with the ports, native states, and other British Provinces.

Foreign Traffic.

The foreign countries with which these Provinces trade directly are Tibet and Nepál. The total cost of registration amounted to Rs. 4,415, as compared with Rs. 4,526 in the preceding year. The total traffic amounted to 2,155,993 maunds valued at Rs. 1,00,62,068 as compared with 2,015,021 maunds valued at Rs. 90,12,218 in the previous year. The following table shows the total trade with the two countries during the year under report as compared with the returns of the previous year, and the average of the past 10 years:—

Direction of traffic.	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	Average of past 10 years.	1894-95.	1893-94.	Average of past 10 years.
Imports—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Tibet	52,712	70 263	69,705	6,36,066	7,13,425	5,93,257
From Nepál	1,841,535	1,673,333	2,839,603	52,12,043	49,94,339	61,75,869
Total ...	1,894,247	1,743,596	2,909,308	58,48,109	57,07,764	67,69,126
Exports—						
To Tibet	47,148	41,865	60,270	2,47,032	2,77,541	2,80,721
To Nepál	214,598	229,560	241,839	39,66,927	30,26,913	33,79,155
Total ...	261,746	271,425	302;109	42,13,959	33,04,454	36,59,876

Tibet.—The trade with this country is of little importance, and the difficulties under which it is carried on by the Bhutiyas across the passes of the Himálayas stand in the way of its extension. The weight of goods imported during the past year was much below the average, but the total value of imports was slightly above the average owing chiefly to a rise in the price of borax and to increased imports of cattle. As compared with the previous year there was a great falling off in the imports of salt; and the trade in wool, to stimulate which special efforts were made a few years ago, also shows signs of decline. Imports were below the average both in amount and value.

Nepál.—The development of trade with Nepál is retarded by the exclusive policy of the administration of that country, and by the restrictions which are occasionally placed on traffic. In the two previous years the import trade had sunk to an unusually low figure. In the year under report there was a slight recovery; though the trade was still in amount and value much below the average of the preceding 10 years. The two chief articles of import are rice and timber. There was a falling off in the year under report in the quantity of rice imported into the districts of Pilibhít, Kheri, Gonda, and Bahraich, owing, it is said, to the necessity of keeping supplies in the country for a tour of the Rája in the western low-lands of Nepál. Trade in timber on the other hand increased; but the amount of timber imported during the year, though in excess of that brought in during the preceding year by 2½ lakhs of

maunds, was less than the average quantity imported in the preceding 10 years by 5⅔ lakhs of maunds. It is reported that the restrictions placed on the trade have been relaxed or removed; but it must be some time before the trade fully recovers, and it is not improbable that the forests are no longer able to yield the large quantities imported a few years ago. There was some increase in the imports of *ghí* which showed a falling off in the preceding year, while the imports of oilseed and hides declined. The most valuable of the exports to Nepál are cotton-goods, and the quantity exported during 1894-95 was about 33 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year. Chiefly in consequence of this the total value of exports has risen from 30 lakhs to 39 lakhs of rupees and has exceeded the average value of the export trade by about six lakhs. It should be mentioned that traffic with Nepál was very much hampered during the cold weather of 1894-95 by a late and excessive rainfall.

Rail-borne Traffic.

The total rail-borne traffic of the United Provinces during the year under report amounted to 66,201,144 maunds, valued at Rs. 35,68,77,855 as compared with 53,427,559 maunds valued at Rs. 32,25,20,653 in the preceding year. The following table shows the traffic which these provinces transacted with the neighbouring provinces, ports, and native states during the year under report and the preceding year:—

	Imports.				Exports.			
	Weight.		Value.		Weight.		Value.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
British Provinces excluding chief seaport towns.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	1,155	1,046	47,386	52,432	29,119	43,081	3,57,725	6,57,793
Bombay ...	785,603	563,971	66,42,733	53,07,187	879,947	447,098	55,52,209	35,66,950
Sind ...	1,484	3,662	14,975	43,413	282,641	250,496	17,07,257	1,34,9578
Bengal ...	10,140,525	11,489,604	1,64,82,524	1,88,99,427	2,819,491	3,775,434	1,33,64,101	1,95,77,878
Panjáb ...	4,604,436	16,961,233	2,30,98,627	4,58,32,502	6,566,487	7,172,551	3,32,24,128	3,38,53,077
Central Provinces ...	920,774	1,016,569	37,19,044	55,28,710	851,796	1,276,355	60,73,395	67,20,220
Berar ...	59,525	46,220	12,46,700	8,68,636	122,791	97,485	12,11,408	10,91,389
Total ...	1,65,13,502	30,082,305	5,12,51,989	7,65,32,307	11,552,272	13,062,500	6,14,90,223	6,68,16,880
Native States.								
Rájputána and Central India.	50,56,531	6,326,871	1,70,73,156	2,08,76,741	3,389,303	4,436,743	1,96,77,230	2,20,88,231
Nizam's Territory ...	297	263	3,022	2,696	10,876	11,056	2,19,319	2,31,506
Mysore ...	54	49	1,216	1,583	3,393	18,296	90,954	4,64,159
Total ...	5,056,882	6,327,183	1,70,77,394	2,08,81,020	3,403,572	4,466,095	1,99,87,503	2,27,83,896
Chief seaport towns.								
Madras ...	889	1,127	20,909	16,479	122,095	53,132	10,83,657	10,57,569
Bombay ...	751,308	608,602	1,76,83,449	1,20,29,269	3 964,818	2,110,319	2,41,97,814	1,40,17,870
Karáchi ...	136,193	82,742	6,72,947	4,31,532	58,598	84,657	2,66,743	3,49,521
Calcutta ...	3,221,188	2,375,014	5,00,03,385	4,60,35,751	8,646,242	6,947,468	7,87,84,640	9,59,25,761
Total ...	4,109,578	3,067,485	6,83,80,690	5,85,13,031	12,791,753	9,195,576	10,43,32,854	11,13,50,721
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,679,962	39,476,973	13,67,10,073	16,59,26,358	27,747,597	26,724,171	18,58,10,580	20,09,51,497

From the above table it will appear that during the year under report the export trade of the province fell by over 10 lakhs of maunds, or 3½ per cent. in weight, as compared with the previous year; while the value thereof rose by over 151 lakhs of rupees, or 8 per cent. This increase in the value of exports is explained partly by an increase in the export of the more costly articles such as cotton and woollen goods, hides and skins, wheat, shell-lac and leather manufactured; and partly by the assignment of a higher value to opium this year. The decrease in the export trade is principally due to diminished exports of raw cotton, grains, and oilseeds to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay; and of grains and sugar to the Bombay Presidency. Exports to Rájputána and Central India, Bengal, the Panjáb, and the Central Provinces have, however, risen. The increase in the export trade with Rájputána and Central India is under grain and coal; while that in exports to Bengal and the Central Provinces is under grain alone and to the Panjáb under coal.

The import trade has increased by 138 lakhs of maunds, or about 54 per cent. in weight and by over 192 lakhs of rupees, or 14 per cent. in value as compared with the preceding year. There has been a slight falling off in the import trade with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, chiefly under metals and cotton goods respectively; and in that with the Bombay Presidency under salt. On the other hand there has been a very considerable increase in the import trade with Rájputána and Central India, Bengal and the Panjáb. From Rájputána and Central India and the Panjáb there have been increased imports of grain; and from Bengal of coal and grains. The statistics of trade collected during the year under report show that food grains were imported into the province on an unusually large scale. The indifferent harvests of 1893 had necessitated an import of food grains from neighbouring provinces to the extent of 38 lakhs of maunds. The crops of 1894 were poorer than those of the previous year, and the home supply of food grains thus became insufficient for local consumption. Fortunately, the harvests in the Panjáb were again exceptionally plentiful; and had it not been for the large importations of grain from that province there would have been very considerable distress in Oudh and the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur Divisions. The imports of all kinds of food grains amounted to 174 lakhs of maunds, which is the largest since the registration of rail-borne traffic commenced, and is almost equal to the total imports of food grains during the last five years: the Panjáb contributed 85·31 per cent.; Rájputána and Central India, 8·44 per cent.; and the other provinces 6·25 per cent.

Road Traffic.—On the completion in April 1894 of three years' traffic registration in the eastern districts of the province, the staff of the registration establishment was moved in May following to the districts named below:—

Meerut.	Moradábad.	Sháhjahánpur.	Budaun.
Bijnor.	Bareilly.	Pilibhít.	Naini Tal.

The staff was moved to this part of the country in compliance with the wishes of the Public Works Department, who had intimated that the construction of branch lines of railway, running through the districts of Bijnor, Garhwál, Moradabad, Naini Tal, and Meerut was under consideration. In addition to the posts established in connection with these proposed railway lines, posts were also established in all the districts of the Rohilkhand Division with a view to ascertain the trade and resources of this part of the province. A post was also established in August 1894 at Sardhana at the request of the Collector of Meerut, who desired to have the traffic on the Sardhana road registered in connection with the construction of a steam-tramway. The following table shows the total traffic of each district:—

District.	Direction.	Cotton.	Cotton goods.	Grain.	Metals.	Oil-seeds.	Provisions.	Salt.	Sugar.	Wood.	Other articles which sell by weight.	Estimated weight of articles which sell by number.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Meerut ...	Import ..	3,660	12,903	328,951	14,147	16 076	15,831	38,621	111,854	34,028	201,064	19 178	796,313
	Export...	18 253	8,442	449,672	6,188	7,446	27,965	8,032	169,582	32,098	140,096	29,324	897,098
Bareilly ...	Import .	9,307	2,207	372,891	6,780	24,267	11,787	5 965	181,628	49 369	252,503	13,868	930,573
	Export...	6 975	10,100	260,668	10,410	4,346	6,401	30,573	84,470	18 848	86,828	3,500	523,125
Bijnor ...	Import...	8 588	3,419	191,767	2,907	7,566	9,730	16,274	8,681	125,877	114,892	15,893	505,594
	Export ...	948	9,109	29,449	3,665	1,158	10 741	7,067	112,760	14,940	48,430	21,110	286,383
Budaun ...	Import...	8,908	12,493	345,839	10,747	11,061	3,779	36,035	67,496	11,854	80,906	3,354	592,472
	Export...	12,948	3,771	270,362	3,925	8 938	16,287	7,684	141,107	22,802	153,883	17,592	659,299
Moradábad ...	Import...	25,262	7,831	417,705	7,494	17,123	7 609	14,641	154,233	129,407	235,319	17,173	1,033,803
	Export...	4,936	19,516	492,098	15,099	16,157	12 855	63,835	100,382	19,990	187,820	6,555	939,243
Sháhjahánpur,	Import...	2,981	1,852	99,723	4,531	9,385	3,058	4,168	257,235	225,975	96,223	17,798	722,924
	Export...	2,195	4,184	122,184	4 918	6,142	3,284	47,001	73,541	14,624	64,392	4 934	347,399
Pilibhít ...	Import...	7,481	4,048	215 010	1,750	5,279	2,928	40,796	20,931	33,568	69,963	4,408	406,160
	Export..	183	4,837	71,395	3,600	2,910	3,121	10,318	217,583	25,264	25,190	2,553	366,960
Naini Tal ...	Import...	1,155	17,685	125,709	9,345	8,556	8 838	60,507	21,662	5,270	71,996	5,099	335,822
	Export...	466	9,373	354,058	1,564	25,313	3,788	1,815	48,305	126,211	178,498	10,398	759,787

The year under report was not normal as the seasons were bad, and grain, instead of being exported, was imported in very large quantities. The statistics collected do not therefore represent the average capacities of the tracts concerned, and it will be necessary to maintain the posts for some time more till statistics relating to the flow of trade and the resources of the districts concerned in ordinary seasons have been collected.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—Buildings and Roads.

The following is a review of the operations of the year :—

FIRST CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL WORKS.

Forests.

Constructing quarters for the students of the Forest School at Dehra.—This work was noticed in last year's report. It has been completed at a cost of Rs. 39,768 against an estimate of Rs. 39,438.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Constructing Joint-Magistrate's residence at Bareilly.—Noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 11,374 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 11,660.

Constructing Joint-Magistrate's residence at Budaun.—This building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 10,769 against an estimate of Rs. 10,995.

Law and Justice.

Constructing a new Munsifi at Etah.—Work noticed in last year's report. It has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,775 against an estimate of Rs. 5,660.

Constructing a new Munsifi at Bijnor.—Noticed in last year's report. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,890 against an estimate of Rs. 5,622.

Police.

Constructing new lines for the Reserve Police at Meerut.—Noticed in last year's report. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 33,823 against an estimate of Rs. 31,494.

Medical.

Additions and alterations to the Medical School buildings at Agra.—The work was started towards the end of September 1894. The project provides for the construction of an examination hall, a laboratory, a new dissecting-room, and the remodelling of the interior of the existing lecture-room. Of these, the examination hall and the laboratory have been constructed up to five feet of superstructure and the dissecting-room has practically been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 20,000 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 40,203, and it is hoped that the entire project will be completed during 1895-96.

Constructing four Nurses' quarters in the Maternity Hospital at Agra.—This building, which has been completed at a cost of Rs. 8,376 against an estimate of Rs. 8,382, consists of four suites of rooms with a central dining hall. It is of brick masonry throughout with stone floors and roofs formed of jack arches and girders. The building stands on a level plateau to the east of the Maternity Hospital and forms a suitable addition to the group of neighbouring buildings.

Constructing a Female Hospital at Farukhabad.—This work was noticed in the report for 1893-94. The work has since been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 12,330 against an estimate of Rs. 12,330.

Monuments.

Conservation of buildings of architectural and historical interest at Fatehpur-Sikri in the Agra district.—The project provides for the conservation of certain buildings at Fatehpur-Sikri at a cost of Rs. 8,860 ; an allotment of Rs. 3,000 was made towards the end of the year, and expenditure was incurred to the extent of Rs. 2,352.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1st Class Roads.

Clearing the Mohan Pass, Meerut, Roorkee and Landaur road, Saháranpur district.—The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 23,212, and an expenditure of Rs. 18,174 had been incurred up to the end of March 1895.

During June and July 1894 there was more or less continuous rain in the Mohan Pass, and on the 28th and 29th July 1894, a fall of 19 inches was recorded. This heavy fall occurring immediately after practically two months' continuous rain produced numerous and heavy slips, with the result that the metalled road throughout the greater part of the Pass was covered to a depth of from 2 to 10 feet with sand, boulders, and rocks. Most of the torrents and hill streams brought down large quantities of earth, rock, and fallen trees ; these blocked the bridges and culverts, and the water in consequence rushed along the road tearing up the metal for considerable lengths, undermining parapets and retaining walls, and cutting large gaps in the roadway.

Large labour gangs were immediately set to work to clear away slips and to cut a bridle-path for foot-passengers and pony traffic. This path was gradually widened, until by the 28th August 1894 *ekkas* and bullock-carts were enabled to pass, and by the 24th September 1894 tonga traffic was resumed. The labour gangs were then chiefly employed in clearing the bridges and culverts of *débris*, and in cutting back the slips, which for some time, however, kept moving forward as fast as they were cut away. After the slips had been cut back to the full width of the metalled surface the gangs were put on to repair the road banks. Metal for repairing the road surface, and to replace that washed away by the rain was collected, and large gangs were employed in executing surface repairs. The Chief Engineer visited the work in December 1894 and March 1895, and under his instructions the execution of permanent protective works was arranged for.

Repairing the damages done to the Khandaur Bridge in the Saháranpur district.—The bridge over the Khandaur Rao in the 85th mile of the Meerut, Roorkee, and Landaur road, nine miles from the Mohan Pass, was seriously damaged by the heavy floods which took place in July and August 1894. The bridge consists of nine masonry arches of 35 feet each. Since 1890 the set of the river has been towards the north abutment, and in 1892 heavy scour took place, causing cracks near the ends of that abutment and the pier next to it, and in the arches. A sand and tree spur, which had been erected in 1891, was also destroyed. In 1893 the spur was reconstructed and pitched with stone. In 1894 the floors of three bays at the north and two at the south end were pitched with stone, and were protected by piling on the up and down stream faces.

The heavy and incessant rains in the Siváliks in July and August 1894 caused floods that topped and carried away the spurs reconstructed in 1893; the floors of the north bay were scoured out, causing further settlement in the first pier and affecting the second pier also. In consequence of these settlements the cracks increased to a very great extent. In considering what remedial measures should be adopted for the protection of the bridge, and to prevent further damage being done to the northern piers and abutment, it was noticed that when the river attacked one end of the bridge,

the other end became heavily silted up. It was inferred from this that the waterway of the bridge was in excess of what was actually required. And this view seemed to be supported by calculations which were made as to the theoretical amount of waterway which was necessary to pass the river at this part of its course. Acting on this view it was decided (*a*) to restrict the waterway of the bridge to the six south bays, and to close the three damaged bays to the north; (*b*) to erect two parallel guide bunds each 360 feet long, placed at right angles to the bridge on the up-stream side, and two short guide bunds 100 feet long, on the down-stream side; (*c*) the depth of the floor to be increased by 1½ feet of boulder masonry; (*d*) to provide aprons 8′ × 3′ up-stream, 12′ × 3′ down-stream, the ends being protected by curtain walls three feet wide by 2½ feet deep.

A preliminary estimate, amounting to Rs. 14,343, having been sanctioned in November 1894, collection of materials was at once put in hand and the construction of the bunds was commenced. A portable engine, centrifugal pumps, and other machinery and plant for work in the foundations had been obtained from the Roorkee Workshops, and work was vigorously pushed on. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 8,080 against an estimate of Rs. 14,243.

Renewing the roadway of the Gangan Nadi Bridge on the Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly Road in the Moradabad district.—Noticed in last year's report. The roadway of the bridge formerly consisted of wooden beams and planks which had decayed to such an extent as to render the bridge unsafe. It was therefore decided to renew the roadway with wrought-iron girders and buckled plates. Rupees 15,000 were spent last year in purchasing the girders and iron work, and this year the work has been completed, with the exception of raising the approaches and painting the girders, at a cost of Rs. 23,605 against an estimate of Rs. 26,311.

Constructing left approach road to the Rámganga bridge on the Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly Road, Moradabad district.—The Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly road at present crosses the Rámganga river in the Moradabad district by a bridge of boats. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway having recently constructed a bridge over the Rámganga specially designed for cart as well as railway traffic, it was necessary to construct a road approach to it on the left bank. From the junction of the Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly road with the Naini Tal road, the new approach road branches off to the south, until it reaches the line of railway; from this point it is carried alongside the railway bank, gradually rising to the bridge. The earthwork has been completed. Masonry in the culverts and scuppers is in progress and metal collected for roadway. The amount of the estimate for the work is Rs. 31,706, but of this Rs. 27,722 are for the portion of the work which is within railway limits and which is being carried out by the railway; Rs. 13,870 were expended on the work during the year.

Constructing a bridge over the Bindal river in mile 106 *of the Meerut, Roorkee, and Landaur Road, Dehra district.*—This work was commenced last year and was noticed in last year's report. The bridge has been completed at a cost of Rs. 35,211 against an estimate of Rs. 30,325.

Resectioning, metalling, and widening road surface of the Meerut, Roorkee, and Landaur Road, Saháranpur district.—The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 11,899; but up to the 31st March 1895 only Rs. 430 had been expended on the work, which is still in progress.

Constructing protective works for the bridge over the river Hindan at Gházi-abad, Meerut district.—Noticed in last year's report. The work has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,299 against an estimate of Rs. 5,058.

Transfer of the Delhi and Muttra 1st Class Road, Muttra district, from Local to Provincial control.—This road, which is 31¼ miles in length, has lately been transferred from Local to Provincial control, and will henceforward be maintained as a Provincial Communication.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Educational.

Constructing a new Tahsíli School at Aheripur in the Etáwah district.—This building stands on a suitable site just outside the village and is of brick masonry throughout. The roofs are jack arches on girders, and the floors stone flags on concrete. The work has practically been completed, the expenditure being Rs. 5,218 against an estimate of Rs. 5,867.

Medical.

Constructing a Female Dispensary at Bulandshahr.—Noticed in last year's report. The work has now been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 6,856 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 7,205.

Contribution Works.

Constructing a new Dispensary at Tilhar in the Sháhjahánpur district.—The estimate for this work, which was noticed in last year's report, amounts to Rs. 10,895, and it has been completed at a cost of Rs. 9,689.

Additions and alterations to the Great Trigonometrical Survey Office at Dehra Dún.—The roofing has been completed except that of the centre room. An expenditure of Rs. 4,471 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 10,000. The work is a Contribution one.

Communications.

Metalling the Ujhani and Sahaswan Road in the Budaun district.—Noticed in last year's report. The total quantity of metal collected is 3,93,141 cubic feet, and of this 2,72,789 have been consolidated. Only three miles remain to be metalled. An expenditure of Rs. 24,749 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 38,950. The work is still in progress.

Raising from 2nd to 1st class the last 18 miles of the Moradabad and Sambhal Road in the Moradabad district.—This work was noticed in last year's report. Road consolidation has been completed up to mile 18, with the exception of portions of miles 17 and 18, which are not quite complete. An expenditure of Rs. 35,418 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 49,988.

Metalling six miles of the Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor Road in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Noticed in last year's report. The estimate amounts to Rs. 38,350, and an expenditure of Rs. 23,315 has been incurred on the work. The metalling on miles 6, 7, and 8, the earthwork on miles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and the culverts on miles 10 and 12 have been completed, and about 8,000 cubic feet of kankar have been collected on mile 9.

Metalling the Meerut and Bághpat Road in the Meerut district.—Noticed in last year's report. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 33,419 against which an expenditure of Rs. 10,911 has been incurrred; 2¼ miles of the road have been consolidated and a single coat of metal has been collected for 1½ miles.

Restoring the Káli Nadi Bridge on the Aligarh and Rámghát Road in the Aligarh district.—Noticed in last year's report. An expenditure of Rs. 25,755 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 29,529.

Reconstructing the Chatree Bridge over the Káli Nadi on the Sasni, Nanu, Dadon, and Sankra road in the Aligarh district.—Noticed in last year's report. Materials collected and work started. Outlay Rs. 15,663 against an estimate of Rs. 46,345.

Constructing a 2nd class Railway Feeder Road from Puranpur to Dhancraghát in the Pilibhít district.—Noticed in last year's report. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 18,978 against an estimate of Rs. 19,323.

Constructing an inspection bungalow at Dhámpur on the Bijnor and Dhámpur 2nd class road, Bijnor district.—This work, which was noticed in last year's report, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,580 against an estimate of Rs. 3,672.

Metalling the Agra and Fatehabad road in the Agra district.—Out of the 18 miles of the road which it was proposed to metal at a cost of Rs. 30,950, a length of 15 miles from Agra has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 22,799.

Providing additional waterway in mile 16 of the Etáwah and Farukhabad Road in the Etáwah district.—The work sanctioned consists of raising the road and putting in additional culverts at a cost of Rs. 6,636. An allotment of Rs. 4,000 was made during the year and has been utilized. The work is still in progress.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Draining the town of Amroha in the Moradabad district.—The earthwork is nearly completed, bricks have been burnt and masonry commenced. The town of Amroha is surrounded by a number of low-lying tanks which in the rains overflow, flooding the town and rendering it very unhealthy. The municipality decided to drain the tanks and obtained the sanction of Government to the preparation of a scheme by the District Engineer of Moradabad. The work, which consists chiefly of drainage cuts and brick masonry drains, was undertaken this year, and by the end of March 1895, an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 had been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 7,747. The work is still in progress.

SECOND CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

No important works were undertaken for the Military, Postal or Telegraph Departments.

CIVIL.

Opium.

Constructing an Opium Godown at Khairábad, Sitapur district.—The fair estimate for this work was sanctioned in February 1895, for Rs. 16,161.

Noticed in last year's report; a sum of Rs. 5,006 was spent in collection of materials during 1893-94. Very little progress was made during 1894-95 as the estimate was sanctioned late in the year, and the whole of the Budget grant provided for it was reappropriated to other works. The total expenditure up to end of March 1895 was Rs. 6,117.

Minor Departments.

Constructing a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar, Naini Tal district.—An expenditure of Rs. 41,965 was incurred during the year under review. The main building has been practically completed. Some work on the Assistant's quarters still remains to be done.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Additions and alterations to the Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal, for the accommodation of the Secretariat Offices.—This building was purchased by Government for the accommodation of the Secretariat offices. Additions and alterations to it were suggested by the Secretary in the Financial Department and approved by the Chief Engineer. These were incorporated in two estimates, which were sanctioned for Rs. 12,680 and Rs. 5,153, respectively. The building was vacated by the School Committee in December 1894, and work was at once commenced to allow of the additions being completed and the building made fit for occupation by the 1st April 1895. The whole of the work in the original estimate, and a great part of it in the supplementary estimate, has been completed, and the Secretariat offices have occupied the building since April 1895. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 15,005 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 12,680.

Constructing new kutcherry buildings at Naini Tal.—The estimate for this work, noticed in last year's report, was sanctioned in January 1895, for Rs. 1,09,370. Materials were collected last year, and work has been commenced and is making good progress. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 18,905.

Laying on municipal water to the Government House, Lucknow.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 6,272, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,900 was incurred during the year. The connection has been completed in the kitchen block, stables, guard-room, and the staff quarters. The main building was not taken in hand, as the house was occupied for the last two months of the year, and the h t a and lava tories had not arrived from England.

Law and Justice.

Constructing a new Judge's Court at Gonda.—This work, for which materials were collected as noticed in last year's report, has not yet been commenced owing to the impossibility of providing funds. The estimate amounts to Rs. 31,004.

Collection of materials for constructing a Civil Court-house at Hardoi.—Administrative sanction having been accorded to the construction of a Civil Court-house at Hardoi similar in design to the one proposed at Gonda, an estimate for collection of materials was sanctioned for Rs. 9,500, and an expenditure of Rs. 8,759 incurred by the end of March 1895. The fair project for the main building has been submitted and is under the consideration of Government.

Constructing a Sessions Court-house with out-offices at Unao.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 10,017 in 1892; an expenditure of Rs. 740 was incurred during last year, after which work was stopped, and the funds provided for it in the Budget were transferred for the collection of materials for the Judge's Court at Hardoi.

Police.

The construction of temporary barracks for constables in the Reserve Police Lines at Lucknow, noticed in last year's report, was completed during the year under review with a total expenditure of Rs. 11,600 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,178.

Medical.

The work on certain additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Lucknow, which was noticed in the reports for the last two years, was completed with a total expenditure of Rs. 20,533 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 21,863.

The remodelling of the new tonga road from the Brewery to Naini Tal was undertaken during the year. Since the construction in 1889 of this new section, large sums have been spent annually upon special repairs to the road. This excessive expenditure was largely due to faulty design, and the Chief Engineer directed that the road should be remodelled on the principles laid down in General Wilkins' "Treatise on Mountain Roads." An estimate for this purpose, amounting to Rs. 1,13,000, was sanctioned in March 1895, and expenditure incurred during the year to the extent of Rs. 19,123. The regrading was completed and the road opened to cart traffic on 1st April 1895. Excavation for widening is in progress; lowering of culverts for the regrading has been completed. The construction of breast and retaining walls is in progress.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Carrying out protective measures in connection with the Gohna landslip and lake, Garhwál district.—This work, which was noticed in last year's report, was completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 94,691 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 69,006. The lake passed over and through the slip which dammed it up on the 25th August 1894, causing a flood of vast dimensions and velocity to pass down the Alaknanda and Ganges valleys into the main river at Hardwár, a distance of 150 miles. Considerable damage was done to bridges, buildings, and roads on both sides of these valleys, and to the head-works of the Ganges Canal at Hardwár. The special arrangements projected in the spring of 1894, and described in last year's Administration Report, were carefully carried out by the Civil authorities and by the Public Works and Telegraph Departments; ample warning was given, and the enormous flood passed down the 150 miles of valley into the broad channel below Hardwár during the night of the 25th August 1894 without the loss of a single life. The only casualties

connected with the operations at Gohna were a faqír and his wife, who, together with their three children, were buried by a heavy subsidence which occurred suddenly in the tail of the dam on the 9th August 1894. The man had been warned to leave the spot, which was considered unsafe, and on refusing to do so had been twice removed by force; he returned a third time, and with his family perished under the slip before he could be again removed.

On the 11th August 1894 intimation that the lake would escape within 15 days was telegraphed to all concerned. The suspension bridges in the Alaknanda valley down to Lachmanjhula had been previously dismantled, temporary communication being kept up by means of jhulas or rope foot-bridges. On the 22nd August 1894 the warning message was issued that the lake would escape within 48 hours. At 6-35 A.M. on the 25th August 1894 the lake water began to trickle over the dam. The destructive action of the overflow was at first slow, but at 2 P.M. the percolation which had then become very heavy, caused a sudden cutting back of the dam on the down-stream side to within 1,000 feet of the overflow point. At 3-30 P.M. messages were despatched that the dam was cutting back, and that the lake would commence falling during the night. At 11-30 P.M. a loud crash was heard, the dam was completely breached, and the released water of the lake, rushing through a rapidly-increasing channel, poured into the narrow valley below. The final bursting of the dam took place towards midnight in complete darkness and in a cloud of mist and rain; and under these conditions it was impossible to observe accurately at what rate the lake fell. At 5 A.M., however, on the 26th August 1895, it was evident that an enormous volume of water had escaped, and on examination it was found that the total fall of the lake during the night had been 380 feet. The lake now permanently left is about 3,900 yards long with an average breadth of 400 yards. The depth near the dam is about 300 feet. The flood at Chamoli, 13 miles below Gohna, rose to 165 feet above the bed of the river. At Hardwár the water rose 11 feet above an already high river, causing an unprecedented flood at the head-works of the canal.

The actual cost incurred in constructing and maintaining the temporary telegraph line between Gohna and Hardwár amounted to the end of March 1895 to Rs. 54,508 against an estimate of Rs. 39,000 sanctioned for this portion of the protective operations. The excess expenditure of Rs. 25,684 was mainly due to the line being kept up longer, and the offices being opened sooner, than was anticipated when the estimate was first prepared in March 1894.

A flood which caused much damage to property occurred in the river Gumti in the month of September 1894. Owing to an abnormally heavy rainfall in the beginning of that month the river rose until it overflowed the banks. At Lucknow the roads on both sides of the river were submerged for three or four days, and communication was carried on by means of boats. The court buildings and offices near the river bank were flooded and had to be closed for several days. To these buildings and to the United Service Club much damage was caused, whilst in the poorer quarters on the north bank of the river the hardship and suffering due to the flood were serious and widespread. The water on this occasion rose two feet higher at Lucknow than in 1891.

The same flood which caused so much distress at Lucknow caused also considerable damage to the town of Jaunpur, where the distress was intensified by the prolonged duration of the floods during September and October 1894. A detailed report of the Gumti floods having been submitted shortly after their subsidence, an experienced officer of the Public Works Department was deputed by the Government to enquire into the causes of the periodical floods which occur in the Gumti valley, and to report on the remedial measures to be adopted. Mr. H. G. Passanah, Executive Engineer, was placed in charge of the investigation, which was conducted on lines laid down by the Superintending Engineer of the Circle. The report, which is a valuable contribution to the question of river floods, has been received.

Contribution Works.

Constructing the Quinton Memorial Wing in the Dufferin Hospital at Lucknow.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 14,276, and an expenditure of Rs. 13,879 incurred up to end of March 1895. Funds for the building were subscribed by the leading talúqdárs of Oudh in memory of the late Mr. Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, and formerly Commissioner of Lucknow.

Reconstructing covered way from the Library and Chapel to the class-rooms of La Martinière Boys' School, Lucknow.—This work was finished during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 10,620 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,963.

Additions to La Martinière Girls' School, Khurshed Manzil, Lucknow.—This work was practically completed during 1893-94, but there were certain savings in the estimate which were utilized in 1894-95 in constructing drains and roads about the building. The total expenditure incurred on the work was Rs. 51,404 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 51,340.

Special repairs to "Constantia," La Martinière Boys' School, Lucknow.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 13,730. Some materials have been collected at site. Work has been stopped pending revision of the estimate to meet the wishes of the Governors of the school. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 500.

Adapting the "Dilaram Kothi," Lucknow, for a school for native girls.—An estimate for Rs. 3,000 has been prepared for this work, and Rs. 1,500 spent up to end of March 1895. Repairs to main building finished; cooking and bathing-rooms for pupils almost ready; roofing materials are being collected.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

Medical.

Constructing a new dispensary at Bahraich.—This work was practically completed at the close of 1892-93; but an expenditure of Rs. 710, being the balance of account due to the contractors, was incurred during the year. The total outlay incurred on the work was Rs. 28,041 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 25,656.

Constructing a new dispensary at Sultánpur.—The sanctioned estimate for this work was Rs. 16,765; an outlay of Rs. 4,867 was incurred during the year, and the total expenditure up to the 31st March 1895 was Rs. 10,208. The work is in progress and the superstructure masonry is in hand.

Communications.

Improving the Bhim Tal and Mornaulá 2nd class road, Naini Tal district.—This work, which was noticed in full in last year's report, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 13,577.

Repairing damages done to roads and bridges by the Gohna flood, Garhwál district.—The Gohna flood caused considerable damage to Government buildings, the suspension bridges, and the road along the Alaknanda valley. The repairs have been taken in hand, and an expenditure of Rs. 42,579 incurred during the year.

The following is a brief note of progress made on the repairs in question :—

The roads from Lachmanjhula to Deopryag, from Srinagar to Chituapipal, and from Nandpryag to Chamoli have been completed; the bridges at Jakhni and Hat have been re-erected; that at Nandpryag is nearly ready; the rest are well in hand and will be finished when the iron-work for them is received from Roorkee.

Special repairs to 2nd class roads, Kumaun portion, Naini Tal district.—An estimate for this was sanctioned for Rs. 18,077, and the work was completed with a total outlay of Rs. 18,633.

Remodelling the Tons bridge at Akbarpur on the Fyzabad and Jaunpur road, Fyzabad district.—This work, which was noticed in detail in the last annual report,

was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 44,440 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 43,487.

Constructing a screw pile bridge over the Soane river on the Gonda and Balrámpur road, Gonda district.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 23,864, and an expenditure of Rs. 11,172 was incurred during the year. Materials have been collected to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and screwing of the piles has been started. The Executive Engineer having reported great difficulty in driving the piles, the question has been raised whether the design of the bridge should not be modified.

Raising and bridging the Nawábganj and Lakarmandi road, Gonda district.—This work, which was noticed in full in the last annual report, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 35,832 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 36,136.

Metalling the Lucknow and Hardoi road from Kakori to Malihabad, Lucknow district.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 12,385. The road being already sufficiently raised and bridged, metalling only had to be provided for. Collection of metal was started in February 1894, and 3½ miles of the road were completed during the following rainy season. The metal required for 2½ miles more was collected last cold season, leaving one mile to be collected before the setting in of the rains of 1895-96, during which it was expected that the work would be completed. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,200.

Metalling the Bari and Biswan road, Sitapur district.—This work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 30,475 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 33,145.

Raising and metalling the Hardoi and Pihání road, Hardoi district.—An estimate for this work was administratively sanctioned by Government for Rs. 20,246. The fair project is still under consideration. The District Engineer reports that the earthwork in some of the miles has been commenced and paid for out of the grant for relief works. The fair estimate will be reduced accordingly. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 658.

Raising and metalling the Hardoi and Farukhabad road, miles 4 to 8, Hardoi district.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 12,166, and an outlay of Rs. 438 incurred during the year. Earthwork on miles 7 and 8 was commenced under the authority of the Deputy Commissioner from the grant for famine relief works.

THIRD CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL WORKS.

Opium.

Gházipur district.—Constructing a new office building for the Superintendent of the Opium Factory at Gházipur—

	Rs.
Completed at a cost of	18,776
Against an estimate of	18,900

The want of an office building outside the Factory compound was long felt by the Opium authorities. This has now been supplied. The old office building within the Factory enclosure is being converted into cake godowns, for which, with some slight modifications and improvements, it is well suited.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Cawnpore district.—Additions and alterations to the Collector's kacheri at Cawnpore—

	Rs.
Estimate	9,322
Outlay	8,571

Office and verandah roofs completed; plastering completed, flooring nearly completed. Only iron-racks and skylights remain to be done.

Bánda district.—Constructing a tahsíli at Banda—

	Rs.
Estimate	15,159
Outlay to end of year	15,436

This work, which has been completed, is a first class tahsíli built on the standard plan. It consists of a main block or Tahsíldár's office, quarters for the resident Naib Tahsíldárs, two rows of lines for chaprásis, &c., stables for sawárs' horses, and an enclosure 200′ × 200′. The buildings have been substantially constructed of rubble stone with Jubbulpore tiled-roof on the main block and Allahabad tiles on the rest of the buildings.

Ballia district.—Constructing land revenue buildings at Korantadih, the new headquarters of the Ballia district.

In consequence of the removal of the headquarters of the Ballia district from Ballia to Korantadih, owing to the erosion of the river Ganges at the former place, accommodation had to be provided at Korantadih for public offices and for officials. This was done by making additions and improvements to existing buildings and by constructing certain new buildings that were necessary. Orders were received to start these works in anticipation of sanction. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 19,332, has since been submitted; allotment to the extent of Rs. 21,712 has been made, and an expenditure of Rs. 22,458 on the following works, which meet the present requirements, has been incurred :—

	Rs.
(1) Collector's kacheri and subsidiary buildings	2,836
(2) Constructing new Treasury and remodelling present record-room ...	10,950
(3) Collector's residence with out-houses	3,073
(4) Two Deputy Collectors' residences with out-houses	3,825
(5) Demolition of certain existing buildings at Ballia	1,774
Total ...	22,458

Gházipur district.—Constructing a new tahsíli building at Muhammadabad.

The location of the headquarters of the Ballia district having been fixed at Korantadih, formerly in the Gházipur district, Government directed the transfer of Muhammadabad from the jurisdiction of Gházipur to that of Ballia, and the removal of the tahsíli from Korantadih to Muhammadabad. This arrangement necessitated the construction of an office block for the tahsíli at the latter place, and an estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 12,000, was submitted for sanction. Collection of materials for the work operation was sanctioned by Government to the extent of Rs. 1,820, and funds allotted in full. Materials valued at Rs. 2,150 have been purchased during the year under review. The old buildings at Muhammadabad were repaired in order to accommodate the tahsíli establishment, police, and munsifi.

Gházipur district.—Construction of new tahsíli buildings at Saidpur and Zamania. The present tahsíli buildings at Saidpur and Zamania are of pre-mutiny date. They do not admit of further improvements or repair, and have been condemned as unfit for further use. In accordance with orders received, fair projects, amounting respectively to Rs. 26,107 and Rs. 26,404, have been submitted for sanction. Materials to the extent of Rs. 1,525 and Rs. 1,131 were collected for the Saidpur and Zamania tahsílis against sanctioned estimates of Rs. 1,953 for each work.

Gorakhpur.—Construction of Commissioner's kutcherri—

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	28,604
Expenditure to 31st March 1895	29,364

This work was completed during the year, and occupied by the Commissioner from the 1st April 1895. The expenditure to end of year was Rs. 29,364, but the account was not finally closed.

Law and Justice.

Benares district.—Additions and alterations to district court buildings at Benares:—

It was proposed to construct new district court buildings at a cost of Rs. 81,000, but this proposal was abandoned by Government in favour of additions and alterations to the present buildings which would fit them for existing requirements. A fair project was accordingly prepared and sanctioned for Rs. 30,000. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,674. Work is in progress.

Jails.

Ballia district.—Constructing a sadar havalát and subsidiary jail at Korantadih, the new headquarters of Ballia district. In pursuance of the deliberations of a meeting held at Korantadih on 21st January 1895, presided over by the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, it was decided that in order to qualify it as a subsidiary jail, the havalát should be built in accordance with the instructions and details laid down in the Jail Commission Report. A fair project, amounting to Rs. 19,646, prepared on these lines has been submitted. In the meantime, as desired by Government, the work was taken in hand, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,340 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 4,000.

The following progress was made during the year:—

(1) Enclosure wall round two sides completed.

(2) Masonry of barrack walls completed and roofing in hand.

Police.

Gházipur district.—Constructing new reserve police lines at Gházipur—

	Rs.
Estimate	19,297
Outlay of the year	6,820

The work done during the year was—dismantling of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (old stud) stables finished. Masoury of Nos. 1 and 2 nearly finished. Roofing and tiling in good progress.

Ballia district.—Constructing new reserve police lines at Korantadih.

In consequence of removal of the headquarters of the Ballia district from Ballia to Korantadih, it became necessary to construct new reserve police lines at the latter place, and a fair project, amounting to Rs. 25,850, has been submitted for sanction. The Reserve Inspector's quarters, urgently required, were put in hand, and Rs. 1,074 expended during the year. Residential quarters for the District Superintendent of Police at Korantadih were also required and had to be provided for. The late Tahsíldár's quarters at Korantadih were converted for the purpose, by executing necessary repairs, re-roofing the building, and providing the necessary out-offices. The work was done at a cost of Rs. 4,113.

Miscellaneous.

Allahabad district.—Constructing chimney shaft and boiler-house for the Government Press at Allahabad—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	8,234
Completed at a cost of	8,634

Ballia district.—Public Works Department buildings at Korantadih.

The headquarters of the Ballia district having been transferred from Ballia to Korantadih, accommodation was required for the District Engineer and his office. The late Naib Tahsíldár's quarters at Korantadih were utilized for the purpose, and Rs. 3,590 were spent in repairs, reroofing, and providing out-offices.

Contribution Works.

Cawnpore district.—Constructing Lady Dufferin Hospital at Cawnpore—

	Rs.
Estimate	39,834
Expenditure to date	34,841
During the year	743

Work is approaching completion.

Benares district.—Constructing wards for eye and infectious diseases in the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for Women—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	12,000
Completed at a cost of	11,163

The building was made over early in the current year to the administrators of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Benares Branch.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Monuments and Antiquities.

Benares district.—Special repairs to Fatiman buildings, the burial-place of the family of the *ex*-kings of Delhi.

The buildings, which were in a state of disrepair, have now been put into good order to the extent of funds available, and work completed.

	Rs.
Expenditure during the year was	4,769
Against an estimate of	4,814

COMMUNICATIONS.

Boat bridges and Ferries.

Gorakhpur district.—Pontoon bridge at Bhawapurghát on the Gházipur, Deorighát, and Gorakhpur Trunk Road—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	43,623
Completed at a cost of	43,205

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Medical.

Allahabad district.—Reroofing, with additions and alterations, the civil hospital at Allahabad—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	9,748
Work completed at a cost of	9,748
Expenditure during the year	1,414

Jhánsi district.—Constructing servants' quarters, Jhánsi dispensary, and eye-operating room—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	4,819
Expenditure	5,320

The Jhánsi dispensary consists of three blocks of buildings—the dispensary proper and male and female wards. The architecture is in the Bundela style. These buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 55,558. The new buildings consist of a row of houses for servants, and an eye-operating room. With the exception of the eye-operating room, which is of brick and similar in design to the main dispensary buildings, the other buildings have been substantially constructed of rubble stone.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1st Class Roads.

Cawnpore district.—Raising and metalling the 2nd class road from Akbarpur to Rura—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	23,500
Expenditure during the year	3,683

About 1,300,000 cubic feet of earthwork and 8,457 cubic feet kankar collection completed.

Fatehpur district.—Raising to 1st class the existing 2nd class road from Khaga to Kishenpur—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	30,193
Expenditure up to date	13,161
And during the year	9,511

Earthwork completed. Collection of two coats of metal on miles 7, 8, 9 and 10 completed. Construction of bridges and culverts in progress.

Hamírpur district.—Constructing a 1st class road from Mahoba to the borders of the Chatterpur State leading to the village of Lauri—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	15,967
Expenditure	2,174

Work in progress.

This line is considered an important feeder road to the railway station on the Indian Midland Railway at Mahoba. The road in the Hamírpur district is 4½ miles long, and joins on to the metalled road recently constructed by the Central India Public Works Department. The work is being carried on vigorously, and will be practically finished by the end of October 1895.

Jhánsi district.—Converting the 2nd class road from Mau to Punch *viâ* Gursarai into a 1st class metalled road—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	1,55,921
Expenditure	5,033

This is the most important feeder road in the Jhánsi district. It will, it is anticipated, draw practically all the traffic of the portion of the Jhánsi district east of the river Betwa, and of the estate of Gursarai to the Indian Midland Railway station at Mau, a distance of 26 miles. Work is in progress on the first six miles.

Jalaun district.—Converting the 2nd class road, Jalaun to Madhogarh, into a 1st class metalled road—

	Rs
Estimated cost	49,950
Expenditure	14,400

This is an important road which will carry a large proportion of the traffic from the old Madhogarh pargana to the Orai station, Indian Midland Railway. The length of the new road is 15 miles *viâ* Bangra. Metal for two coats has been collected in miles 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and for one-fourth of mile 8, and it is hoped that funds will be provided during 1895-96 for laying down the metal and the small amount of earthwork that is necessary on the above miles. There is a nála in mile 5 of the road the bridging of which will cost Rs. 11,000. Plans are under preparation.

Jalaun district.—Conversion of the Orai-Punch 2nd class road into a metalled road—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	39,008
Expenditure	30,594

This is an important road, as it connects the sadar station of Orai with the largest and most important town in the district, *viz.*, Kunch. The bulk of the traffic, however, goes to the Ait Railway station, Indian Midland Railway, a distance of nine miles from Kunch. The work, it is anticipated, will be finished during 1895-96.

Ballia district.—Metalling six miles of Ballia and Ghorawli 2nd class road—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	10,789
Outlay of the year	1,999

Earthwork in raising road completed and some kankar collected when the year closed.

Azamgarh district.—Metalling Azamgarh and Mau road—

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	56,029
Expenditure to 31st March 1895	51,606

Work still in progress; 17 miles finished; 8 miles remain to be consolidated during the rains of 1895; half a mile of collection has yet to be got in. Culverts finished.

Gorakhpur district.—Metalling Deoria and Barhaj 2nd class road—

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	35,030
Expenditure to 31st March 1895	6,745

Work in progress. Earthwork nearly finished; kankar collected in the first 2½ miles, leaving 16½ miles more to be collected.

Gorakhpur district.—Metalling a portion of Deoria and Padrauna 2nd class road—

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	11,795
Expenditure to 31st March 1895	7,854

Work in progress. Earthwork finished; kankar collection complete, except a short length in mile 6. Consolidation will be done during the rains of 1895.

2ND CLASS ROADS.

Hamírpur district.—Converting the 3rd class road, Hamírpur to Ráth, into a 2nd class road—

	Rs.
Estimated cost...	38,096
Expenditure	37,209

Work finished. This road was considered by the District Board to be one of the most important roads in the district, both for passing traffic to Cawnpore from the important market at Ráth and, before the Indian Midland Railway established a carrying agency at Rath, for administrative purposes. Since the agency has been established the bulk of the traffic is drawn the other way, *i.e.* to the south of the district to the station of Kulpahár on the Indian Midland Railway; the road, however, is still of importance, as it connects the station of Hamírpur with the important tahsíl at Ráth

Gházipur district.—Raising and bridging Saidpur and Sadat 2nd class road.

This is an unfinished work of last year, and completed during 1894-95 at a total cost of Rs. 11,623 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,593. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,334.

The road 11 miles in length has been raised throughout, and made 24 feet wide at surface and 60 feet throughout, excepting the portion on which the Gangi bridge embankment stands, where it is 100 feet wide. Two old culverts have been dismantled and fourteen new culverts constructed.

Ballia district.—Raising and bridging the road from Rasra in the Ballia district to Mau in the Azamgarh district *viâ* Haldharpur.

The importance of this road having been recognised by Government, a preliminary estimate for Rs. 13,749, for earthwork, collection of materials, &c., was sanctioned, and work started in anticipation of sanction to the fair estimate which is under preparation. Earthwork is now well in hand, and the manufacture of bricks required for culverts is in progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,916.

Gorakhpur district.—Ganeshpur Senduria 2nd class road—

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	44,942
Expenditure to 31st March 1895	34,551

The work is still in progress. The earthwork has all been done except at culverts. Five culverts have still to be built, and also a bridge over the Kalan nadi, for which a project is nearly ready. Materials have been collected, and the culverts will be finished by June 1895, and the bridge by the end of the year.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging Khalilabad and Menhdawal road—

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	26,073
Expenditure to 31st March 1895	13,967

Work in progress. The earthwork is practically done, and culverts have been put in hand. Piles for the Randa nála bridge have been landed at site. There was some delay in acquiring the land, and the compensation could not be paid for before the year closed.

3RD CLASS ROADS.

Lalitpur district.—Third class road, Betwa to Jakhlam Railway Station—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	22,211
Expenditure	21,318

This work, it is anticipated, will act as an important feeder road to the Jakhlam railway station on the Indian Midland Railway, during the dry months. The entire length of 14 miles has been causewayed and culverted, and is now complete.

Lalitpur district.—Constructing causeways Goona-Maddanpur 3rd class road—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	15,539
Expenditure	1,232

This road skirts the hills to the south of the Lalitpur district from Goona on the metalled road to Saugor, to Maddanpur, a large village situated at the extreme south-east corner of the district. The causeways will improve the existing road to a great extent, as the nálas are hill-torrents in the rains, and the sandy beds during the dry months impede traffic a good deal. The work provides for nine causeways across the larger nálas. Under orders from Government, the work of collecting rubble stone, stone ballast, and kankar for lime burning was commenced in anticipation of sanction to the estimate, and in 1892-93 Rs. 1,232 were expended on the first five causeways. In 1893-94 the allotment for this work was reappropriated, and in 1894-95 no funds were allotted. In September 1894 an estimate was sanctioned, amounting to Rs. 15,539. It was originally intended to construct causeways along the whole length of road; but the modified estimate is for nine causeways only on important streams, and for metalling the road for a length of three miles from the Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Saugor road to the large village of Nuhat.

4TH CLASS ROADS.

Lalitpur district.—Causeway over the Naraini river on the Pírghát and Balabahat road—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	8,461
Outlay	6,693

Work finished. A very useful work. The causeway is in fact an under-bridge, as it is raised six feet above the bed of the stream. It has 37 openings of five feet and is 370 feet in length, bank to bank, with approaches in cutting. The structure is built of rubble stone, plastered, with a concrete roadway. It connects Khemlasa in the Central Provinces, an important grain market, with Balabahat, a large village in the south of the Lalitpur district.

Contribution Works.

Gorakhpur district.—New 1st class road from Salempur to Majhauli—

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	15,820
Expenditure to 31st March 1895	15,282

Earthwork and culverts finished, and the metalling done from Majhauli right up to the railway station at Salempur, but the last two furlongs in the town of Majhauli are still unmetalled, as the Collector proposes to widen this bit, which is very narrow at present. A plan is being made for this purpose, and the work will be finished during the rains of 1895.

Ganges Navigation Works.

The usual operations were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for cargo boats and steamers over that portion of the Ganges which lies between its junctions with the Gogra and the Jumna. The minimum depth of the channel is fixed at from four to five feet. The works for this purpose carried out during the year were of the usual nature and were successful. No accidents occurred. The expenditure incurred up to the 30th June 1895 was Rs. 8,496.

Works carried out by the agency of the Jail Department.

The following statement shows the principal works carried out by the agency of the Jail Department :—

Serial number.	Project and work.	Budget item.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1894.	Allotment for 1894-95.	Expenditure during 1894-95.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	
1	Constructing officials' quarters and warders' lines in the Central Prison, Allahabad.	39	32,293	10,000 0 0	11,000	11,000 0 0	Nearly completed.
2	Adding verandahs to one side of all sleeping barracks in the Central Prison at Benares.	41	13,842	6,000 0 0	5,000	5,000 0 0	Ditto.
3	Constructing a new jail at Gorakhpur.	42	1,33,921	68,900 0 0 +568 15 3	48,000	46,075 9 8	Ditto.
4	Additions and improvements to the jail buildings at Mirzapur.	...	48,643	45,573 15 0	2,168	2,136 2 7	All completed excepting central well, which is under Department Public Works.
5	Remodelling three cell barracks, Nos. 2, 4, and 5 in Central Prison, Allahabad.	...	25,033	...	10,000	10,000 0 0	In progress.

Works of Public utility.

An expenditure of Rs. 53,862, or Rs. 1,08,340 less than the previous year's outlay, was incurred during 1894-95 on works of public utility by private individuals and from private contributions. The last statement of Appendix B shows the nature and the number of the works constructed in each Division.

The following statement shows some of the works on which large sums of money were expended :—

District.	Name of individual.	Description of work.	Amount.
			Rs.
Aligarh ...	Tori, Bania	Dharmsála at Bhumgarhi	1,000
Muttra ...	Mohan Lal	"Pakka" well with a páo, sehdari, and a room adjoining it at Sitoha Askarpur.	7,000
Do. ...	Chhitor Mal	Pakka well at Raipura Jal ...	500
Do. ...	Bithal Das	Ditto and sehdari at Gobardhan ...	1,200
Do. ...	Bhora Gajadhar Singh ...	Ditto at Jagdishpur	510
Do. ...	Musammat Janki	Ditto at Rawal in pargana Mahában...	600
Agra ...	Indarjit	Ditto in mauza Ahbepura on Kheragarh, Agra road.	500
Do. ...	Chaube Rup Kishore ...	Pakka well in mauza Ladonpura on Arnola and Pináhat road.	500
Bijnor ...	Madan Kishore Kayesth ...	Pakka well in mauza Ibrahimpur, Narain, pargana Dhámpur.	625
Moradabad ...	Sahu Bithal Das	Pakka well in Moradabad city ...	500
Ditto ...	Jwala Parshad	Ditto ditto ...	500
Sitapur ...	Ram Charan Kurmi	Ditto on the road near mauza Neamanpur.	500
Hardoi ...	Koer Durga Parshad, Talúqdár ...	Quin Sarai at Sandíla	12,000
Fyzabad ...	Narpat Singh and Ramnath Singh,	Kachcha tank in mauza Bharauli, pargana Maugalsi.	500
Bahraich ...	Rája Suraj Parkash Singh ...	Kachcha tank at Gangwal	1,000
Bánda ...	Kallu Bania	Pakka well at Narauli, pargana Pailani ...	800
Do. ...	Musammat Mohania, wife of Jawahir Kurmi.	Kachcha tank at Tindwari, pargana Pailani,	1,000
Do. ...	Sheoran Singh	Pakka well at Jagsu, pargana Baberu ...	500
Benares ...	Maháráni Kauchha Maiya (Ráni of Nepál).	Ditto in mauza Tulsipur, pargana Dehatamanat.	780
Basti ...	Hardat Dube	Pakka tank in mauza Masjidia, tappa Heer, pargana Bansi West.	600

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1894-95, as compared with the revised estimate for that year and the actuals for 1893-94, are given below :—

	Service.	1894-95. Revised estimate.	1894-95. Actuals.	1893-94. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.	Military	700	626	679
	Civil Works	...	...	...
	Total	700	626	679
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	26.000	25,193	20,991
	Sales of buildings, lands, &c.	2,000	24,455	1,185
	Ditto ools and plant	1,000	784	607
	Ditto produce	17,600	16,854	12,393
	Ditto old materials	4,300	6,133	2,695
	Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Indian (Civil) Engineering College.	...	...	...
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	2,900	2,799	3,628
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	40,000	44,805	72,322
	Ferry receipts	22,000	30,052	30,647
	Unclaimed deposits	200	...	25
	Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts	24,000	27,007	28,648
	Total	1,40,000	1,78,082	1,73,141
Incorporated Local Funds.	Rent ofbuildings	3,500	2,789	2,996
	Sales of buildings	1,200	...	535
	Ditto tools and plant	...	757	597
	Ditto produce	6,000	6,830	5,996
	Ditto old materials	800	308	317
	Value of materials received from old buildings	100	153	56
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	300	328	179
	Unclaimed deposits	100	8	66
	Arboriculture	6,000	9,060	...
	Total	18,000	20,233	10,742

The actuals for the year were more than the revised estimate by Rs. 40,241, and Rs. 14,379 more than the actuals of 1893-94.

The Budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	20,000	
	Civil do.	1,42,600	
			1,62,600
Provincial		26,65,000	
Local		17,38,000	
			44,03,000
	GRAND TOTAL		45,65,600

The actual expenditure of the year, distributed by funds, was—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	16,509	
	Civil do.	1,44,588	
			1,61,097
Provincial		27,44,118	
Local		17,90,238	
			45,34,356
Contributions			1,70,685
	GRAND TOTAL		48,66,138

and classified by service and main heads of accounts, the expenditure was as under :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease in suspense balances.	Profit and loss.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works ...	3,949	9,422	2,949	...	189	...	...	16,509
Civil do. ...	70,688	46,247	25,974	...	1,679	...	...	1,44,588
Total ...	74,637	55,669	28,923	...	1,868	...	...	1,61,097
Provincial.								
Civil buildings ...	6,60,643	2,99,261	7,10,116	1,53,779	17,812	—1,60,923	...	27,44,118
Communications ...	1,59,310	7,95,626						
Miscellaneous public improvements.	97,854	10,660						
Total ...	9,17,787	11,05,547	7,10,116	1,53,779	17,812	—1,60,923	...	27,44,118
Local (Incorporated).								
Civil buildings ...	99,433	61,624	3,98,000	...	10,000	...	...	17,90,238
Communications ...	3,68,691	8,37,159						
Miscellaneous public improvements.	90	15,241						
Total ...	4,68,214	9,14,024	3,98,000	...	10,000	...	...	17,90,238
Contributions ...	1,38,998	23,533	7,703	...	451	...	...	1,70,685
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,99,636	20,98,773	11,44,742	1,53,779	30,131	—1,60,923	...	48,66,138

The variations between actual outlay and the final grants are shown below :—

Service.	Final grants.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grants.		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(*a*) Military	20,000	16,509	...	3,491	—17·46
(*b*) Civil	1,42,600	1,24,588	1,988	...	+1·39
Provincial	26,65,000	27,44,118	79,118	...	+2·96
Local	17,38,000	17,90,238	52,238	...	+3·01
Total ...	45,65,600	46,95,453	1,33,344	3,491	
			+1,29,853		+2·84

The following table shows the lapses under the different heads :—

Service.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess or short outlay.	Profit and loss.	Increase or decrease in suspense.	Net excess outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Military ...	+1,789	—4,478	—751	—51	—3,491	...	...	—3,491
(*b*) Civil ...	+3,688	—1,353	—326	—21	+1,988	...	...	+1,988
Provincial ...	+72,787	+45,547	+44,895	+6,812	+1,70,041	...	—90,923	+79,118
Local	—1,786	+54,024	...	...	+52,238	...	...	+52,238
Total ...	+76,478	+93,740	+43,818	+6,740	+2,20,776	...	—90,923	+1,29,853

The excess outlay is due to the Government of India having reduced the revised estimates by Rs. 2,00,000 for Provincial and Rs. 75,000 for Local.

It will thus be seen that the total expenditure under all branches, which in 189-94 was Rs. 49,00,281, amounted during the year under review to Rs. 46,95,453, or including Contribution works, to Rs. 48,66,138 against a Budget grant of Rs. 45,65,600, distributed as follows :—

		Rs.
Imperial	(*a*) Military	16,509
	(*b*) Civil	1,44,588
Provincial	... ...	27,44,118
Local	... ...	17,90,238
Contributions	... ...	1,70,685
	Total ...	48,66,138

Taking the three main heads of original works, repairs, and establishment, the figures are—

	Rs.
Original Works	15,99,636
Repairs	20,98,773
Establishment	11,44,742

viz.—

Original Works.

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	3,949	
	Civil Do.	70,688	
			74,637
Provincial	Civil buildings	6,60,643	
	Communications	1,59,310	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	97,834	
			9,17,787
Local	Civil buildings	99,433	
	Communications	3,68,691	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	90	
			4,68,214
Contributions	... ...		1,38,998
	Total ...		15,99,636

Repairs.

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	9,422	
	Civil do.	46,247	
			55,669
Provincial ...	Civil buildings	2,99,261	
	Communications	7,95,626	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	10,660	
			11,05,547
Local ...	Civil buildings	61,624	
	Communications	8,37,159	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	15,241	
			9,14,024
Contributions	... ...		23,533
	Total ...		20,98,773

Establishment.

	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	28,923	
Provincial	7,10,116	
Local	3,98,000	
Contributions	7,703	
Total, Establishment ...		11,44,742
Add for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops.		1,53,779
GRAND TOTAL, ESTABLISHMENT ...		12,98,521

The sum of Rs. 11,44,742, which excludes the charges for College and Workshops, is Rs. 56,353 more than the amount, *viz.* Rs. 10,88,389, expended during 1893-94.

In addition, as will be seen further on, Tools and Plant cost Rs. 30,131.

Of the total sum expended on Establishment, one-fourth was spent on Direction and Accounts, and about three-fourths on Construction proper; distributed as under :—

	Rs.	Per cent.
Direction	2,17,795	or 16·77
Accounts	1,08,603	„ 8·56
Construction	9,72,123	„ 74·87

The following statement shows the financial adjustment of the outlay under service and main heads, and the proportionate percentage charge for establishment as compared therewith :—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay, including Establishment and Tools and Plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works and repairs and suspense only.	Percentage on Establishment		
					To grant, columns 2 and 4	To outlay columns 3 and 4.	To work only, columns 4 and 5.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial { Military Works ...	20,000	16,509	2,949	13,371	14·74	17·86	22·05
Imperial { Civil Do. ...	1,42,600	1,44,588	25,974	1,16,935	18·21	17·96	22·21
Provincial Buildings and Roads.	25,15,000	25,90 339	7,10,116	18,62,411	28·23	27·41	38·13
Thomason Civil Engineering College Establishment.	1,50,000	1,53,779	1,53,779	...	...	...	...
Local Incorporated ...	17,38,000	17,90,238	3,98,000	13,82,238	22·90	22·23	28·79
Contribution	2,43,299	1,70,685	7,703	1,62 531	3·17	4·51	4·74
Total ...	48,08,899	48 66,138	12,98,521	35,37,486	27·00	26·68	36·70

TOOLS AND PLANT.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial .. { Military Works	189	
Imperial .. { Civil Dc.	1,679	
		1,868
Provincial		17,812
Local		10,000
Contributions		451
Total ...		30,131

which is 0·62 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 48,66,138, and 0·81 per cent. on the expenditure of Rs. 36,98,409 on works and repairs.

GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS AT ROORKEE.

The net profit during the year was Rs. 44,805 against Rs, 72,322 in 1893-94.

The following shows the condition of the funds connected with (i) the Ganges River Works and Tolls, (ii) Ferry Fund, (iii) Accommodation for Travellers :—

I.—GANGES RIVER WORKS AND TOLLS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April 1894	36 665	
Collections in 1894-95	10,333	
Total		46,998

Outlay on maintenance of Public Works and Collection Establishment—

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) In the Civil Department	2,695	
(*b*) Ditto Public Works Department	13,847	
Total ...		16,542
Unexpended balance on 31st March 1895		30,456

II.—FERRY FUND.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in the Civil Department	5 50,130	
Ditto Public Works Department ...	30,052	
Total, Receipts ...		5,80,182
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department	25 966	

Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department :—

	Rs.		
(*a*) Works and maintenance	88,946		
(*b*) Share of Public Works Establishment ...	20,458		
(*c*) Ditto Tools and Plant	1,334		
		1,10,738	
Total, Expenditure			1,36,704
Surplus Receipts			4,43 478

III.—ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELERS.

	Rs.	Rs
Receipts collected in the Civil Department		45,079
Expenditure by ditto	20,996	

Expenditure by the Public Works Department :—

	Rs.		
(*a*) Works and maintenance	40,593		
(*b*) Share of Public Works Establishment	9,337		
(*c*) Ditto Tools and Plant	609		
		50,539	
Total, Expenditure			71,535
Excess expenditure over receipts			26 456

The corresponding excess in 1893-94 was Rs, 42,980.

(*b*)—*Railways.*

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(*c*)—*Canals.*

SECTION I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work in the following statement :—

Class.	Work.	During the year. Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1894-95.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	8,143	1,000	9,143	42,28,588
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	2,83,725	19,689	3,03,414	2,92,55,283
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	2,28,721	9,510	2,38,231	3,42,93,787
	Agra Canal	95,857	2,199	98,056	93,51,345
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	56,103	4,910	61,013	35,57,278
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	6,087	503	6,590	63,336
	Total, Major Works ...	6,70,493	36,811	7,07,304	7,65,21,029
Minor Works.					
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).					
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals	9,866	258	10,124	6 77,932
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	7,125	14	7,139	17,29,012
	Bijnor Canals ...	1,184	—825	359	1,36,606
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	18,175	—553	17,622	26,25,948
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	169	...	169	1,75,698
	Sarda Canal ...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	169	...	169	2,25,270
	Total, Minor Works ...	18,344	—553	17,791	28,51,218
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,96,980	37,258	7,34,238	8,36,00,835

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 7,82,00,495 direct, and Rs. 54,00,340 indirect charges. Of the direct charges, Rs. 7,52,54,010 have been provided from Imperial, and Rs. 29,46,485 from Provincial Funds.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—The revenue actually realized and the charges against revenue during the last two years are shown below:—

	1893-94.				1894-95.				Increase or decrease in 1894-95.
	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—									
Water-rate and miscellaneous revenue.	73,689	57,71,147	1,74,368	60,19,204	58,944	56,23,502	1,50,481	58,32,927	**—1,86,277**
Indirect revenue ...	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...
Total ...	73,689	69,46,129	2,60,652	72,80,470	58,944	67,98,484	2,36,765	70,94,193	**—1,86,277**
Charges—									
Direct charges ...	99,124	24,38,835	1,44,210	26,82,169	89,812	23,69,675	1,59,269	26,18,756	**—63,413**
Indirect ditto ...	8,382	1,78,322	12,308	1,99,012	8,077	1,72,897	13,290	1,94,264	**—4,748**
Total ...	1,07,506	26,17,157	1,56,518	28,81,181	97,889	25,42,572	1,72,559	28,13,020	**—68,161**
Net revenue ...	— 33,817	43,28,972	1,04,134	43,99,289	**—38,945**	42,55,912	64,206	42,81,173	**—1,18,116**
Interest charges ...	1,59,791	28,24,350	...	29,84,141	1,60,365	28,49,284	...	30,09,649	+25,508
Profit or loss ...	**—1,93,608**	15,04,622	1,04,134	14,15,148	**—1,99,310**	14,06,628	64,206	12,71,524	**—1,43,624**

The net results for the two years are—

Class of works.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works	**—1,93,608**	**—1,99,310**
Productive Do.	15,04,622	14,06,628
Minor Do.	1,04,134	64,206
Total Profit ...	14,15,148	12,71,524

From all classes of works there was a net profit of Rs. 12,71,524. This is a decrease of Rs. 1,43,624 compared with the previous year, and an increase of Rs. 2,22,320 compared with the average of the previous five years. On Productive and Minor works the net profit is about 14¾ lakhs; but the Betwa Canal, the only Protective work in these Provinces, has again been worked at a serious loss. Including interest on capital, the charges exceed the receipts for the year by very nearly two lakhs.

The net revenue from all works amounted to 5·12 per cent., and from Productive works to 5·56 per cent. against 5·31 and 5·71 in the previous year.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to the end of the year.—The following table shows the total receipts (realizations), charges and interest from the opening of the canals to the end of 1894-95 :—

	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1894-95...	5,91,225	14,70,38,506	62,50 706	15,38,80,437
Direct and indirect revenue charges to end of 1894-95.	9,29,788	6,14,35,369	44,43,642	6,68,08,799
Net revenue	−3,38,563	8,56,03,137	18,07,064	8,70,71,638
Interest charges to end of 1894-95 ...	18,35,174	7,19,39,032	...	7,37,74,206
Net revenue deducting interest charges ...	−21,73,737	1,36,64,105	18,07,064	1,32,97,432

The charges incurred on the Betwa Canal have exceeded receipts by 21¾ lakhs; from Productive works the net revenue to the end of the year has exceeded the charges, including interest, by over 136½ lakhs.

Provincial contract.—Under the contract entered into with the Government of India on 1st April 1892, the Provincial Government retains the *direct* revenue from Major Productive and Minor Irrigation works, but pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total Capital outlay from all sources on works of the former class; and also on the Capital outlay (Rs. 23,35,555) from Imperial Funds on Minor Works and Navigation.

The results for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

Financial results of the Provincial contract.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue—			
Productive Works, gross earnings	55,99,355	57,71,147	56,23,502
Minor works	1,86,634	1,74,368	1,50,481
Total ...	57,85,989	59,45,515	57,73,983
Expenditure (Provincial)—			
Productive works working expenses	24,29,258	24,38,835	23,69,675
Minor works, Capital Account	49,025	37,964	18,344
Ditto working expenses	1,61,970	1,44,210	1,59,269
Ditto neither Capital nor Revenue ...	96,067	70,393	90,809
Total ...	27,36,320	26,91,402	26,38,096
Net Revenue	30,49,669	32,54,113	31,35,886
Interest charge payable to Government of India ...	29,00,916	29,17,772	29,42,706
Surplus or Deficit	+1,48,753	+3,36,341	+1,93,180

Area irrigated and details of gross revenue assessed.—The area irrigated and details of the gross revenue assessed for the past 11 years are given in the following statement:—

Year.	Area irrigated.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue.	Total revenue.
		Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85 ...	1,617,305	40,03,658	4,05,681	1,56,708	64,630	24,992	52,177	47,07,246	9,49,631	56,56,877
1885-86 ...	1,709,676	43,21,185	4,42,866	1,58,165	85,950	26,181	49,038	50,83,385	9,49,631	60,33,016
1886-87 ...	1,363,815	35,31,976	3,15,094	1,76,098	78,666	31,022	50,959	41,83,815	9,57,155	51,40,970
1887-88 ...	1,517,288	39,03,962	3,93,463	1,80,953	71,242	25,576	50,349	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205
1888-89 ...	1,604,753	41,80,276	4,06,792	1,86,649	71,075	26,530	50,804	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543
1889-90 ...	1,879,403	46,58,828	4,05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28,263	52,522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515
1890-91 ...	2,014,114	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
1891-92 ...	2,045,030	53,06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,150	60,88,048	12,32,091	73,20,139
1882-93 ...	1,799,846	47,83,006	3,20,751	1,72,586	72,530	18,498	69,090	54,36,461	12,61,266	66,97,727
1893-94 ...	1,645,197	52,66,886	3,12,737	1,72,177	73,705	17,331	57,648	59,00,484	12,61,266	71,61,750
Average for 10 years ending with 1893-94.	1,719,643	45,09,776	3,82,932	1,77,256	73,873	23,999	55,467	52,23,303	10,78,808	63,02,111
1894-95 ...	929,461	33,89,917	1,98,406	2,12 054	75,719	19,361	65,731	39,61,188	12,61,266	52,22,454

NOTE.—The figures for 1893-94 as now shown are more correct than those given in the corresponding tables of the report for that year.

Compared with the previous year the gross revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 19,39,296, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Occupier's rate	—18,76,969
Owner's rate	—1,14,331
Plantations	+39,877
Water-power	+2 014
Navigation	+2,030
Miscellaneous	+8,083
Net decrease ...	19,39,296

The reason for the large decrease is explained in the following section.

SECTION II.—AGRICULTURAL.

The seasons.—During April, May, and the early part of June there was a strong demand for canal water, especially for indigo.

Over most of the canal-irrigated tract the rains broke between the 10th and 15th of June, and throughout the remainder of the kharif season there was good rainfall and practically no demand except for rice irrigation.

Well distributed and ample rainfall throughout the rabi season practically did away with all necessity for artificial irrigation. In the history of these Provinces there is no record of a similar season. Rain fell every month from October to February: during that period over ten inches of rain fell against an average of two and-a-half inches, and there were sixteen rainy days against an average of four.

Area irrigated by canals.—The following statement shows the area irrigated during the last 11 years:—

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canal.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Total.
									Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1884-85 ...	583,939	534,833	128,002	166,407	...	12,553	85,198	4,547	412	1,414	1,617,305
1885-86 ...	741,636	462,302	176 721	215,356	12,356	12,306	79 927	6,588	996	1,488	1.709,676
1886-87 ...	574,440	359,003	122,096	203,429	8,608	12,472	78,554	4,183	309	721	1,363,815
1887-88 ...	601,904	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1,316	1,517,288
1888-89 ...	628,260	519,022	124 434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1 861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	807,574	499,894	178 254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
1890-91 ...	821,652	642,632	152.118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2,014.114
1891-92 ...	832,864	660,963	164,981	223,437	30,606	20,521	96,914	11,970	1,148	1.626	2,045,030
1892-93 ...	722,478	584,009	107,054	227,430	22,422	15,190	105,737	12 474	1,548	1.504	1,799,846
1893-94 ...	656,757	525,853	165,220	201,664	18,804	9,659	62,705	2,487	941	1,107	1,645,197
Average for 10 years ending with 1893-94.	707,150	525,945	144,344	208,023	*23,086	14,944	88,533	7,639	866	1,420	1,719,643
1894-95 ...	351,637	231,143	139,166	125,260	8,041	9,470	59,276	4,610	562	296	929,461

*Average for nine years.

Compared with 1893-94 there is a decrease of 715,736 acres, distributed thus:—

Canal.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1893-94.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1893-94.
	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	−305,120	−46·46
Lower do.	−294,710	−56·04
Agra	−26 054	−15·77
Eastern Jumna	−76 404	−37·88
Betwa	−10,763	−57·24
Dún	−189	−1·96
Rohilkhand	−3,429	−5·47
Bijnor	+2,123	+85·36
Jhánsi Lakes	−379	−40·28
Hamírpur do.	−811	−73·26
Total ...	−715,736	−43·50

Kharíf and rabi areas.—The next table shows the kharíf and rabi areas irrigated during the last 11 years:—

Year.	Kharíf. April to September.	Rabi. October to March.	Total area.	Percentage. Kharíf.	Percentage. Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1884-85	773,603	843,702	1,617,305	47·82	52·18
1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1.709 676	41·08	58·92
1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60·27
1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28
1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
1891-92	766.215	1,278,815	2,045,030	37·47	62·53
1892-93	706,221	1,093,625	1,799,846	39·24	60·76
1993-94	744,381	900,816	1,645,197	45 25	54·75
Average for 10 years ending with 1893-94,	687,761	1,031 882	1,719,643	40·00	60·00
Ditto ditto 1894-95,	777,913	151,548	929,461	83·70	16·30

Owing chiefly to the extensive cultivation of indigo the kharíf area was very large and has been only once exceeded—in the dry season of 1883. On the other hand, owing to excessive rainfall, the rabi area is the lowest recorded for over thirty years.

Crops irrigated.—The areas of the different crops, kharíf and rabi, irrigated during the last 11 years, are shown below:—

Crops.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	Average for the past 10 years.	1894-95.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual—												
Sugarcane ...	153,591	175,944	168,452	197,532	224,245	158,414	198,577	245,667	216,362	207,537	194,639	218,006
Kharíf—												
Rice ...	93,493	100,706	109,513	102,367	110,137	132,554	167,868	149,045	174,843	138,875	127,940	117,662
Maize ...	20,434	17,236	13,554	9,330	14,439	24,070	15,034	35,157	32,946	18,429	20,063	18,061
Millet ...	10,190	6 062	4,297	4,426	3,874	6,363	9,831	17,158	11,640	6,393	8,023	7,024
Indigo ...	391,302	297,314	164,013	212,756	224,177	223,633	224,663	174,546	138,521	264,652	231 558	308,833
Cotton ...	65 936	60,601	41,835	47,912	35,990	62,967	69,887	88,647	68,690	63,776	60,624	50,502
Other crops ...	38,728	44,706	40,316	38,332	40,804	41,826	42,081	56,107	63,331	44,939	45,117	57,938
Total, Kharíf ...	620,083	526,625	373,528	415,123	429,421	491,413	529,364	520,660	489,971	537,064	493 325	560,020
Rabi—												
Wheat ...	512,982	550,891	495,370	508,263	545,153	713,199	736,297	755,786	655,116	558,126	603,118	83,973
Barley ...	108,327	118,569	70,881	79,937	92,142	113,505	107,352	108,821	68,963	56,439	92,494	6,385
Gram ...	17,154	42,087	27,793	33 091	32,279	70,960	57,158	55,557	34,510	32,640	40,323	18,689
Peas ...	7,986	20,979	27,634	22,461	13,066	16,629	26,092	25,778	30,297	23,630	21,455	1,674
Other food-grains.	168,345	221 209	160,520	217,877	221,763	251,337	296,480	282,272	265,249	196,391	228 144	23,591
Poppy ...	10,644	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819	10,847	12,744	11,290	9,816	10,149	11,758	5,813
Other crops ...	18,193	37,743	24,958	30,047	37,869	53,029	50,051	39,199	29,562	23,221	34,387	11,310
Total, Rabi ...	843,631	1,007,107	821,835	904,633	951,091	1,229,506	1,286,173	1,278,703	1,093,513	900,596	1,031,679	151,435
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,617,305	1,709,676	1,363,815	1,517,288	1,604,757	1,879,403	2,014,114	2,045,030	1,799,846	1,645,197	1,719 643	929,461

Owing to the continued high prices there is again a marked increase under indigo. The decrease in wheat is remarkable, but a rainfall of ten inches, well distributed throughout the rabi season, was sufficient to bring even wheat to maturity without assistance from canals.

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

The gross revenue (realization) and expenditure during the past two years were as follows:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	11,046	12,851
Agra Canal...	5,985	7,084
Total Receipts	17,031	19,935
Expenditure.		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	15,844	12,119
Agra Canal...	12,675	10,575
Total Expenditure	28,519	22 694
Excess of expenditure over receipts	11,488	2,759

There is a satisfactory increase in receipts and a decrease in expenditure. Some details of traffic are given in the following statement:—

Traffic Statistics.

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	99,278	25,942	125,220	124,473	35,397	159,870
Ton mileage	5,639,537	813,256	6,452,793	6,793,804	1,765,332	8,559,136
Value of goods carried	22,63,525	334,841	25,98,366	24,17,966	5,49,341	29,67,307
Number of passengers	37	51	89	...	404	404

SECTION IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service heads included in the budget estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year;—

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 35)	8,143	11,000	6,000
Major works—Working expenses (account head 42)	89,963	1,00,000	95,000
Ditto of which the Capital account is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	6,70,493	4,40,000	6,60,000
Total Imperial ...	7,68,599	5,51,000	7,61,000
Provincial.			
Major works—Working expenses (account head 42)	23,62,308	23,72,000	23,75,000
Minor works (account head 43), Capital account	18,344	59,600	22,200
Ditto working expenses	1,58,630	1,68,500	1,22,335
Ditto works of which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	90,809	99,900	85,465
Total Provincial ...	26,30,091	27,60,000	26,05,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,98,690	32,51,000	33,66,000

The differences between outlay and final grant are small except under Minor works working expenses, in which the excess of Rs. 37,295 is chiefly under Establishment.

Capital outlay on works.—The capital outlay on "Works" shown in the above table was distributed as follows:—

Class.	Work.	Head works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries	Drainage works.	Total.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	...	1,420	3,580	...	5,000
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	8,686	72,951	54,466	80,965	2,17,068
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	87,930	24,905	61,700	8,991	1,83,526
	Agra Canal ...	...	42,366	1,480	17,686	61,532
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	25,198	114	...	8,711	34,023
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	231	...	...	231
	Total, Major Works ...	1,21,814	1,41,987	1,21,226	1,16,353	5,01,380
Minor Works.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43).	Dún Canals ...	...	...	8,024	...	8,024
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	436	...	436
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	888	...	888
	Total ...	...	...	9,348	...	9,348
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	169	...	...	169
	Total, Minor Works ...	...	169	9,348	...	9,517
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,21,814	1,42,156	1,30,574	1,16,353	5,10,897

Betwa Canal.—On the Betwa Canal the small outlay under Capital was incurred on constructing a ziladár's office at Jalaun and two minor channels (the Tehar and Pachokra) on the Kathaund Branch. The latter works were completed, but land charges remained unadjusted at the end of the year.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the outlay of Rs. 2,17,068 was incurred chiefly on drainage and torrent works.

Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 1,10,000. During July and August a succession of heavy floods occurred in the Ránipur and Pathri torrents. The beds below the superpassages were considerably eroded, and to ensure the safety of the Canal works it was decided to construct a 10′ fall in the torrent below the Pathri superpassage, and a rapid below that of Ránipur. Estimates for these works, amounting respectively to Rs. 1,06,794 and Rs. 50,634, received the sanction of the Government of India, and by the end of the year sufficient progress had been made to ensure the completion of the works before the rainy season.

The high flood of the 26th August in the Ganges river, due to the rush of water from the Gohna lake, caused a considerable change in the river bed above the canal headworks: the main stream above Chillawála was diverted from the left to the right bank of the river. To protect the works on the right bank, and to prevent the main stream from cutting round the Dudhia weir and finding its way into the canal supply channel, it was found necessary to construct a new training spur below the Motichur junction. The estimate amounted to Rs. 17,738. Work was started in January and completed before the rains set in.

Good progress was made on the construction of the Pur Drainage System in the Muzaffarnagar district. The estimate, Rs. 81,071, for this work was sanctioned in October 1893 against Canal Capital.

An estimate, Rs. 38,256, for widening and remodelling the Muzaffarnagar drain so as to allow of an extension of its catchment area, received the sanction of the Government of India, half against Canal capital and half against Provincial revenue. Work was put in hand, and about Rs. 20,000 spent.

With the sanction of the Government of India, it was decided to close the estimate (Rs. 4,78,172) for constructing a new regulator, &c., at the head of the canal. The estimate was sanctioned in January 1884 and included provision for remodelling the Myapur dam. On the completion of the alterations to the dam it was found that there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of shingle deposited in the recess above the regulator. Under these improved conditions it was considered unnecessary to build a new regulator, and it was decided that the addition of a second line of gates to the existing regulator, would afford sufficient protection against floods. An estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 82,427 (of which Rs. 62,352 are chargeable to Capital and Rs. 20,075 to Working Expenses) was submitted to the Government of India.

The proposals for draining the Pinna and Harsauli tracts in the Muzaffarnagar district were again considered. An estimate for draining the former tract had been sanctioned by this Government in September 1892, but work was postponed pending the results of further observations on the rise of spring level, &c., and decision as to the incidence of cost. Measurements since received show a considerable rise of spring level in the Pinna Doáb since the construction of the Deoband branch canal, and it is evident that drainage is necessary and must be carried out within the next few years. The necessity for drainage is, however, greater in the Harsauli tract, and it was decided to carry out this project first. An estimate for the work (Rs. 41,945) chargeable half to Canal capital and half to Provincial funds was sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1895.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay, Rs. 16,000, incurred on constructing a ziladár's office at Makhena; profiles and bed-bars in distributaries, and the Raidhana drain in the Meerut district.

A project was prepared for the improvement of the Nim Nadi in the Bulandshahr district, and an estimate for the work (Rs. 32,032), three-fourths Capital and one-fourth Provincial, was submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

Meerut Division.—Outlay Rs. 15,000. The Rahkara drain was completed; work was continued on the Nagan Nadi improvements, and on widening the Sardhana drain, and a number of profiles and discharge flumes were constructed on distributary channels.

Bulandshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 51,000, incurred on drainage and minor distributary works. Ninety miles of new drains were opened during the year and 278 miles during the past four years. The energy with which these very necessary works have been designed and constructed reflects great credit on the officers attached to the division.

The following drainage works were completed: The Aliabad, Harnauti, Badshahpur, Rajpur, Astauli, and Akbarpur drains; improving the Patwaya nála, and enlarging the Dasna drain. The following were under construction: The Nizampur, Sobra, Bhikhanpur, Langotgarhi, Karah, Bolakipur, Changauli, Dansauli, Bulandshahr, Nahraula, and Chandhana drains.

The Rakhara, Garhi, and Kalakheri minors were completed, the construction of four other minors was put in hand, and a large number of masonry outlets and bed-bars built on distributaries.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 25,000. The Akrabad drain extension and the Agsoli drains were nearly completed; the Borah and Kotla minors were under construction, and good progress was made in the construction of masonry outlets and bed-bars in distributaries.

Lower Ganges Canal.—The outlay of Rs. 1,83,256 was incurred chiefly on headworks in connection with permanent river training works above Narora weir, and on distributaries in the Etáwah Division.

Narora Division.—Outlay Rs. 1,00,000, of which Rs. 88,000 was spent in the construction of training groynes in the Ganges river above Narora weir. A new and improved pattern of nose, designed by Mr. Denehy, Sub-Engineer, was adopted for the ends of the groynes. The Mohanpur and Bhargain distributaries were nearly completed; work was started on the important Mohanpur drain in the Etah district. The estimate for this work (Rs. 29,264, chargeable half to Capital and half to Provincial funds) received the sanction of the Government of India in May 1894. The main line of Sirhpura drain and the Teor branch drain were completed. The construction of the Rudain drain in the Etah district remained in abeyance pending decision on certain questions raised by the Railway authorities. The Government of India have referred the matter to the arbitration of the Consulting Engineer for State Railways.

Mainpuri Division.—Outlay Rs. 13,000. The following works were completed: Constructing five cattle-bridges over the Bewar Branch, the Mahaut, Rohela, and Barauli minors, and the Jasmai inspection-house. The raising and strengthening bank of main canal was in progress.

Etáwah Division.—Outlay Rs. 57,500. Two inspection-houses were built, the Takha escape from the Ganges distributary was nearly finshed, the Landhora minor was completed, and a large number of new bridges were built on distributary channels. The Malhausi, Bishanpur, Dilagaon, Dokhni, Jarauli, and Chandkora drains were completed.

The sanction of the Government of India was accorded to an estimate (Rs. 4,26,230) for extending the Ghátampur distributary.

Cawnpore Division.—Outlay Rs. 10,256, incurred on constructing two ziladárs' offices, an inspection-house, the Saraya drainage cut and improvements to distributaries.

An estimate (Rs. 35,440) for remodelling the right Ranjitpur distributary received the sanction of the Government of India.

Bhognipur Division.—Outlay Rs. 2,500. The Barwara minor completed; the Umarpur minor and the Kasolar and Takpura drains under construction.

Agra Canal.—The outlay of Rs. 61,532 was chiefly incurred in constructing a new regulator and lock at mile 31 and on drainage works. The regulator and lock at mile 31 were practically completed; a stop dam built at mile 9½, and a second class inspection-house built at Sahar. Three new minors were made—the Madhuri Kund, Jansuthi, and Ladiaka.

Numerous difficult questions in connection with the drainage of the tract commanded by this canal have now been settled, and estimates for the more urgent works have been sanctioned. The estimate (Rs. 50,661) for opening out the Western depression above the Jarua escape, and that for constructing the Tilpat drainage cut in the Delhi district (Rs. 18,823) were sanctioned by the Government of India and put in hand during the year. The Pachhgain, Ballabgarh, Pilwa, and Bamnauli drains and the extension of the Sehan drain were practically completed.

Eastern Jumna Canals.—The outlay of Rs. 34,023 was incurred chiefly in constructing a new dam below the existing Naogaon dam.

Upper Division.—Outlay Rs. 28,816. The torrent floods of 1894 were exceptionally severe, and the Naogaon dam was seriously endangered: a hole 20 feet deep was scoured out and the masonry toe of the dam on right flank sank ten feet. To save the dam from total destruction it was found necessary to cut the right bank of the canal in two places some distance up stream, and to pass a portion of the floods through the breaches thus made. The prompt measures adopted by the officer in charge of the Division (Mr. Hawkins) saved the work from being further injured by the subsequent smaller floods. For the future protection of the work it was considered necessary to construct a retaining weir immediately below the existing dam. An estimate (Rs. 1,02,252) was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1895. Work had been started in anticipation of sanction, and in spite of many difficulties considerable progress was made before the end of the year.

The Landhaura drain was nearly completed.

Lower Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,207. Sanction was accorded to estimates amounting, respectively, to Rs. 28,043 and Rs. 27,121, for constructing the Lumb and Basi drains. The latter work was put in hand.

An estimate (Rs. 16,728) has also been sanctioned for diverting the Kandhla drain.

Under "Extensions and improvements" chargeable to Revenue, the expenditure was as follows:—

			Rs.
Protective works.	Betwa Canal		1,389
Productive works.	Ganges		98,485
	Lower Ganges		35,899
	Agra		22,281
	Eastern Jumna		13,753
		Total ...	1,70,418
Minor works	Dún		2,532
	Rohilkhand		3,142
	Bijnor		1,404
	Jhánsi Lakes		1,071
	Hamírpur		326
		Total ...	8,475
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,80,282

The expenditure under this head is Rs. 20,000 less than in the previous year. It was as usual incurred on miscellaneous works for the improvement of distributary and drainage channels; but a large sum was also spent this year on works rendered necessary by the heavy floods of 1894.

Ganges Canal, Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 33,000, incurred chiefly on alterations to the Myapur dam, improving the Chillawála channel, and the protective works of the Pathri superpassage.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,000, on miscellaneous works.

Meerut Division.—Outlay Rs. 3,485, on miscellaneous works.

Bulandshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 40,000, chiefly incurred on the construction of new minors and branch drains and on improving existing channels. One hundred and thirteen works of "Extension and Improvement" were in progress in this Division.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 17,000, incurred on reroofing Gangauli inspection-house; remodelling the Pilkhatra distributary; constructing discharge sites in distributaries, &c.

Lower Ganges Canal, Narora Division.—Outlay Rs. 16,699, nearly all incurred on the extensions of groynes in the Ganges river.

Mainpuri Division.—Outlay Rs. 3,200.

Cawnpore Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,000.

Etáwah Division.—Outlay Rs. 6,000.

Bhognipur Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,000.

Agra Canal.—The outlay of Rs. 22,281 was incurred on constructing a new groyne (No. 4C.) below the Okla weir; rebuilding ziladrás' offices at Chhota Kosi; building a bridge over the Muttra Navigation Channel; and a number of smaller works.

Eastern Jumna Canal, Upper Division.—Outlay Rs. 8,338. Beldárs' quarters were constructed at Gangrao and Fyzabad; spur No. 2, below the junction of the Fyzabad escape channel on the river Jumna, was completed; and works for protecting the Maskhara retaining dam were put in hand.

Lower Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,415, chiefly incurred on silt tanks along the main canal.

Repairs and maintenance.—The following table shows the expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the year:—

Class of works.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Betwa	34,331	30,202
Productive	Upper Ganges	3,89,238	3,93,130
	Lower Do.	3,03,254	2,93,192
	Agra	1,06,970	94,397
	Eastern Jumna	1,10,433	1,30,674
Minor	Dún	19,150	21,900
	Rohilkhand	22,304	23,393
	Bijnor	3,203	2,457
	Bundelkhand Lakes	3,557	3,693
Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	Upper Ganges	8,561	9,008
	Lower Ganges	3,186	6,211
	Eastern Jumna	1,442	2,267
	Betwa	...	746
	Dún	88	...
	Jhánsi Lakes	153	...
	Total ...	10,05,870	10,11,270

The total expenditure is ·53 per cent. in excess of the previous year. The excess is due to the extra expenditure on the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals rendered necessary by the severe floods of the year.

An expenditure of Rs. 8,000 was incurred on special protective works at the head of the Ganges Canal in anticipation of the flood from the Gohna lake. These works, designed with great judgment by Mr. Cordner, Superintending Engineer of the Circle, proved to be very necessary and sufficient for the protection of the canal. The flood reached Myapur on the morning of the 26th July, and on that day the gauge at Raiwála rose to 30·2 feet or two feet higher then any previous record. Up-stream of the canal regulator the flood rose to 22·3 above the floor of the regulator and to within three feet of the top of the protective bunds. The canal works were saved from serious injury, but considerable damage was done to the river training and regulating works. The cost of repairing the damage was estimated at Rs. 40,000; but, in addition to actual damage, the flood caused a change in the course of the main stream above Hardwár, and this will lead to an increase of expenditure during the next few years on the maintenance and construction of river training works.

The following statement shows the outlay for each canal under "new works" on minor (agricultural) works of which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept:—

	Outlay Rs.
Ganges Canal	41,990
Lower Ganges Canal	10,677
Agra Canal	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,965
Total ...	55,632

Ganges Canal, Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 19,000. The Megha Kheri drain and the diversion of the right branch of the Muzaffarnagar drain were completed. The diversion of the Dhandhera drain and the construction of a new outfall channel for the Solani Khadir drain were in progress. The remodelling of the Muzaffarnagar drain, half the cost of which is chargeable to this head, was also in progress.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,217. The Wait, Raidhana, and Kithor drains were under construction.

Meerut Division.—Outlay Rs. 1,500, incurred on the Nagan Nadi improvements.

Bulandshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 11,273, chiefly incurred ou the drainage works named in paragraph 14, half the cost of which is debited to this head.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,000, on the Akrabad drain extension and the Agsoli drain.

Lower Ganges Canal.—Nearly the whole outlay (Rs. 10,677) on this canal was incurred in the Narora Division. The Budhganga and Bagar Nála improvements and the Ganeshpur, Sirhpura, and Sheokah drains were completed.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The amount (Rs. 2,966) is half the actual outlay on the construction of the Landhaura drainage cut.

Contribution Works.—Under "Contributions" there was a small expenditure of Rs. 1,139, most of which was incurred in the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, on improvements to the drains of Deoband.

Mileage of channels.—One hundred and sixty-eight miles of new channels were opened during the year: of these one hundred and twenty miles are drainage cuts.

(d)—*Telegraphs.*

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of 1894-95, and the extensions made during the year:—

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At the end of 1893-94.	Added during 1894-95.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at end of 1894-95.	At end of 1893-94.	Added during 1894-95.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at end of 1894-95.
4,755	370	*149	4,976	17,140	491	149	17,482

* Temporary line from Hardwár to Gohna erected and dismantled during the year.

During the year 23 Government telegraph offices were opened. Statistics regarding telegraph offices generally are given in the following table:—

Description of offices.	Number open at end of 1893-94.	Opened during 1894-95.	Closed during 1894-95.	Number open at end of 1894-95.	Number of telegrams despatched from Government Telegraph Offices during 1894-95.	Increase over preceding year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government offices ...	143	23	10†	156	293,418	30,170	3,36,366 7 9
Railway and Canal offices...	298	19*	7	310			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	171	2	7	166			
Total ...	612	44	24	632			

* Includes four Railway offices, Agra to Achneyra, hitherto included in Rájputána statistics.
† Temporary offices on the line between Hardwár and Gohna.

Post Office.

(a)—*Imperial Post.*

The most important measure introduced during the year under review was the local money-order system. It was first introduced experimentally in the Gorakhpur district on the 1st of August 1894, and extended experimentally to the Allahabad, Azamgarh, Basti, Meerut, and Saháranpur districts from the 1st of January 1895. On the whole the system has worked well. The success which has so far attended the measure encourages the belief that the system may in time be extended to the entire circle, and further developed.

The following figures show the local money-order work done in each office from the date the system was introduced to the close of the year:—

District.	Number.	Amount.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad	3,004	41,757	630
Azamgarh	7,025	1,05,886	1,483
Basti	9,862	1,17,594	1,904
Gorakhpur	26,363	3,55,702	5,403
Meerut	4,287	1,20,189	1,519
Saháranpur	2,376	65,368	805
Total ...	52,917	8,06,496	11,744

Another measure of importance that was effected was the transfer of 28 post-offices in the districts of Nowgong and Sutna to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Postal Circle in consequence of the abolition of the Central India Circle from the 1st of July 1894.

During the year under review the system of serving writs of demand for land revenue, income-tax, excise, &c., through the agency of the post which had been in operation in Oudh since the 1st of April 1893, was extended with the approval of the Local Government to all the districts of the North-Western Provinces, except Kumaun, from the 1st of June 1894. It was considered that the system could not be worked in Kumaun owing to the paucity of village postmen and the natural difficulties of the country.

During the year under report the Mail Service was frequently interrupted by disastrous floods caused by the heavy and prolonged rains. The most serious interruption was that caused by the bursting of the Gohna lake in the Himálayas.

A singular case of fraud by impersonation occurred in the Sultánpur district. One Ganpat Singh by presenting a forged certificate, purporting to be signed by the Inspector of the Sub-division, prevailed on the Branch Post-master of Walipur to appoint him to act for a village postman. This man subsequently absconded with Rs. 41-2-0, the value of certain money-orders, and has not since been heard of.

The following statement shows the number of post-offices of all classes and of letter-boxes which existed at the beginning and close of the year 1894-95 and the postmen and village postmen employed:—

Particulars.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village post-men.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1894 ...	1,246	1,824	1,623	468	5,161
Opened or entertained in 1894-95 ...	48	377	38	65	528
Closed or discontinued in 1894-95 ...	10	68	55	2	135
Balance on 31st March 1895 ...	1,284	2,133	1,606	531	5,554
Increase or decrease ...	+38	+309	−17	+63	+393

The number of head offices increased by two, the number of sub-post offices increased by 7, the number of branch post-offices increased by 29, five being abolished and 34 new ones opened. The number of combined post and telegraph offices in the circle rose from 128 to 139, the income derived from these being Rs. 1,83,352, against Rs. 1,59,177 in the previous year. The following statement shows the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway, mail carts, and runners as compared with the mileage under each of these heads for the previous year:—

Railways.		Mail carts.		Runners.		Total.	
1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
2,841¼	3,017	627	697½	1,653¾	2,091¾	5,122	5,806¼

There were seven highway robberies in British territory, one in each of the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Saháranpur, and Benares, and three in Etah.

Village delivery work shows the following result as compared with the previous year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of articles issued for delivery	48,569,846	53,329,146
Ditto returned undelivered	944,060	1,016,548
Ditto actually delivered	47,625,786	52,312,598
Percentage of undelivered articles	1·94	1·906

The number of value payable articles posted during the year at head and sub-offices was 210,923, on which the sum specified for recovery was Rs. 27,27,644, and the commission that accrued to the post-office amounted to Rs. 46,707. The figures for the previous year were 197,652 articles, the amount for recovery being Rs. 23,68,793, and the commission realized being Rs. 42,133.

The number of insured articles sent through the post as compared with that of the previous year was as under:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of articles	22,705	25,620
Amount of insurance fee	Rs. 12,169	Rs. 15,686

The money-order transactions of the post-office in these provinces during 1894-95 are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission charged.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94	1,306,863	2,38,71,579	3,26,029	1,863,315	3,54,81,358
1894-95, ...	1,347,285	24,905,605	3,31,220	2,028,555	3,81,56,596
Increase or decrease ...	+40,422	+10,34,027	+5,191	+165,204	+2,675,238

The number of money-orders, both issued and paid, dealt with in the year was a little short of 3½ millions, and the value was more than 63 crores of rupees. Comparing the figures of the past year with those of the previous year, there is an increase in the year under review of 40,422 money-orders aggregating Rs. 10,34,026 under the head of issues, and 165,204 money-orders, aggregating Rs. 26,75,237 under the head of payments. The total amount of commission realized in the year was Rs. 3,31,220 as compared with Rs. 3,26,029 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 5,190 in the year under report. The increase is doubtless partly accounted for by the amalgamation of the Nowgong and Sutna districts of the late Central India Circle with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh postal circle, but is also to some extent owing to the normal development of the money-order system.

There is a considerable increase observable in the revenue money-order work. The post-office was instrumental in collecting more than 37 lakhs of rupees of land and miscellaneous revenue for the Local Government during the year as compared with a little more than 34 lakhs collected in the previous year. The amount of commission realized was Rs. 48,457, as against Rs. 44,782 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 3,675 in the year under report. Special measures were adopted to reduce the number of land and miscellaneous revenue money-orders refused by Tahsíldárs.

There was a decrease in the rent money-order work done; the falling off being represented by a trifle more than half a lakh of rupees of rent remitted by means of money-orders as compared with the collections under this head in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the business done in rent money-orders in the year under report is in advance of that done in the year 1892-93 by more than a lakh of rupees.

The number of British postal orders of all classes sold during the year 1894-95 was 7,646, aggregating in Indian currency Rs. 88,823, and the commission realized on these sales amounted to Rs. 457-8-0.

The savings bank transactions of the post-office compare as follows with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of accounts.		Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	23,291	15,791	122,636	53,84,702	77,795	49,36,012	78,74,043
1894-95	23,649	17,186	129,543	55,57,580	87,585	54,40,574	81,05,627
Increase ...	358	1,395	6,907	1,72,878	8,790	5,04,561	2,31,584

The number of complaints against the department was 346 as against 607 in the previous year.

The amount paid through the agency of the post-office by salt traders for the salt required by them was Rs. 1,59,094 against Rs. 1,28,770, showing an increase of Rs. 30,324.

(b)—District Post.

The subjoined table shows the total number of post-offices and letter-boxes which existed, and of village postmen employed, at the commencement and close of the year 1894-95:—

	District post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1894 ...	353	591	50	705	1,699
Opened or entertained in 1894-95 ...	2	154	...	13	169
Closed or discontinued in 1894-95 ...	1	9	...	4	14
Balance on the 31st March 1895 ...	354	736	50	714	1,854
Increase ...	1	145	...	9	155

During the year under report two new district dâk branch offices, one at Babhuan in the Gonda district and the other at Pokhra in the Garhwâl district, were opened. One district dâk branch office at Kailaspur in the Saháranpur district was closed: 154 letter-boxes were set up in new localities or transferred to the District Dâk Department from the Imperial establishment during the year under report.

Nine letter-boxes were closed or transferred from the district post to the Imperial Department.

The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year was 9,165¼ miles, against 9,210¾ miles during the previous year; there was therefore a net decrease of 45½ miles.

The subjoined statement shows in abstract the total number of articles posted at and delivered from district post-offices during the year under report (1894-95) and the previous year:—

	Articles received from district post-offices for despatch by imperial post-offices.			Articles sent from imperial post-offices for delivery by district post-offices.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1893-94	2,343,422	23,336	4,620	3,291,980	59,018	21,078
1894-95	2,536,346	19,992	2,862	3,677,801	55,980	17,292
Increase	192,924	...	...	3,85,821	...	...
Decrease	...	3,344	1,758	...	3,038	3,786
Percentage of increase ...	8·2	...	...	11·7	...	...
Percentage of decrease	...	14·3	38·	...	5·1	17·9

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted for despatch during the past two years was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Received for delivery	3,372,076	3,751,073
Posted for despatch	2,371,378	2,559,200

The above figures show an increase of 11·2 per cent. in the number of articles received for delivery as compared with the figures for 1894-95, and 7·9 per cent. in of those posted for despatch.

The total number of articles returned undelivered during the year was 182,533, or 4·8 per cent. on the total number received for delivery.

The total cost of maintenance of the district post in the United Provinces was the number Rs. 1,86,447-3-11:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	1,46,101	14	9
Oudh	40,345	5	2

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 1,85,000, the same as in the previous year.

Efforts were made during the year to improve postal arrangements in Kumaun and Garhwál, and a strict watch was kept of the time taken in delivering the dâk to the various patwáris, with the result that complaints have been fewer. With the increased funds which will be available for those districts during the next year it is hoped that it will be possible to open the required number of new post-offices and lines.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A.)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

From the point of view of agricultural prosperity the year which ended on the 30th September 1894 was fairly good, but inferior to its predecessor. The monsoon of 1893 began early, but the rainfall was as a rule excessive, and a heavy fall in October damaged a kharíf harvest that had already to some extent been injured by excessive moisture. In the Meerut and Agra Division the kharíf was good; in Oudh and in the eastern districts it gave but a poor crop.

The winter rains were sufficient, but untimely, and there was a great deal of cloudy weather, which disappointed the promise of an abundant spring harvest. The sugar crop was everywhere excellent, and in Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand the spring harvest was good; but elsewhere it suffered from the cloudy weather, and in Bundelkhand the wheat was injured by rust.

The year was unhealthy: in many places there were severe outbreaks of cholera, and malarial fever was very prevalent, especially in the sub-Himálayan districts. Except in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, there was much mortality among cattle, and while the prevention and treatement of cattle-disease is a matter of the utmost importance to the provinces, it is to be regretted that but little progress in this direction can as yet be recorded. The laboratory at Mukhtesar has now been finished, but the Civil Veterinary Department is still in its infancy, the agricultural population is careless and apathetic in presence of a cattle epidemic, and it cannot be said that any effective remedies except improvements in sanitation have yet been brought to their notice.

The state of the collections was satisfactory. The demand on account of the outstanding balances of land revenue on the roll amounted to Rs. 4,83,281, but nearly four lakhs were remitted and removed from the accounts, and the real balance outstanding was Rs. 20,266; 71 per cent. of which consisted of arrears due by the Chaudhri of Bishangarh. The outstanding balance of occupiers' rates (Rs. 812) was due from lambardárs of tahsíl Bhongaon in the Mainpuri district, who collected from the tenants and applied the money to other purposes.

Of the current demand of revenue on the roll the recoverable balance awaiting adjustment was Rs. 22,882, and if from this be deducted the sums held under suspension or uncollected in villages which suffered from floods, the real balance was Rs. 11,164. Nine districts in Oudh and sixteen districts in the North-Western Provinces showed a clear balance sheet. In the Agra Division the cycle of deterioration has come to an end. The Director of Land Records has noted an expansion of the cultivated area in this division of 147,000 acres over the average of the previous four years. In the Etah district 40,000 acres of new cultivation since the revision of the assessment have been recorded, and sugarcane and rice are now raised from the marshes of the last ten or twenty years. In the villages protected from wild cattle on the Bhartpur border cultivation has largely extended. Throughout the division collections were up to date, and the measures taken—drainage, a liberal reduction of revenue, and firmness in enforcing the punctual payment of the reduced demand—have been successful. The Bhongaon tahsíl of the Mainpuri district is the only portion of the division where recovery appears to be slow.

On 1st October 1893 the land revenue on the roll was Rs. 5,94,90,937: on 1st October 1894 it was Rs. 5,98,48,331, being an increase of Rs. 3,57,394; due chiefly to progressive assessments in Gorakhpur, Basti, and Bulandshahr, and to enhancement of revenue at the regular revision of settlement in portions of Garhwál and Unao.

The general character of the season was unfavourable to canal irrigation, but the demand for occupiers' rate, which in the previous year had fallen from Rs. 51,17,921 to Rs. 46,73,812, rose to Rs. 50,95,938. The revised rates were in force in the Meerut Division, and there was abundance of water in the Jumna, which enabled the Agra Canal to extend its operations.

The recoverable balance was only Rs. 7,053, of which four-fifths were due from Mainpuri.

In State properties the total demand, including outstandings, was Rs. 7,78,455, and of this Rs. 7,68,992 were collected. Bánda district again showed the largest arrear (Rs. 3,972), and in that district the total collections were Rs. 3,024-9-7 below the current demand. The rent rates of these Bánda estates has been satisfactorily adjusted, but the arrears consisted chiefly of nominal rents of uncultivated land. There is no reason why this nominal demand should be maintained; on the contrary, the demand should first be made just, and punctual payment should then be insisted on. Measures to this end have been taken by the Government.

The system of remitting revenue by money-orders continued to grow in popularity. The number of money-orders rose from 151,264 to 169,180, and their value from Rs. 33,22,162 to Rs. 36,39,619.

Though there has been a slight decrease in the number of suits, there has been a considerable increase in the number of applications and the total of suits and applications in the North-Western Provinces, which rose last year from 255,765 to 263,646, has again risen to 271,592.

Out of a total of 94,838 suits, suits for arrears amounted to 85,257, or 89·8 per cent. of the total number, as compared with 88·07 and 89·77 per cent. of the two previous years. The pending file was reduced, and 84 cases only had been pending for more than three months at the close of the year. The effect of the measures taken to lessen the duration of suits in certain districts will, it is hoped, be apparent in the returns of 1894-95.

The statistics of applications indicated a continued activity on the part of landholders in ejecting tenants-at-will and a continued resistance on the part of the tenants. Every division of the North-Western Provinces showed an increase in the number of applications under section 36, Act XII of 1881. In Budaun, Meerut, and Bijnor this increase was ascribed to the approach of the settlement: in Bareilly and Pilibhít, to the desire of the landlords to punish tenants who had sold their sugarcane juice in the open market rather than to the landlords at a less price. The tenants contested 28 per cent. of the notices, and were successful in 55 per cent. of the number contested and decided.

There was a sensible decline of 2,000 cases (a fall of 20·69 per cent.) in the number of applications to enhance the rent of occupancy-tenants, and there was a decrease of 1,642 or 8·34 per cent. in the number of applications under section 35, Act XII of 1881, to eject protected tenants for non-payment of rent. This decrease, however, was not general, and occurred chiefly in the Benares Division, where the number of notices issued was still very large, being 6,290 out of a total for the province of 17,830. Occupancy-tenants were ejected from 40,502 acres as compared with 43,167 acres in 1892-93, ejectment having actually taken place in pursuance of 38·98 per cent. of the notices issued as compared with 36·29 per cent. in 1892-93 and 38·68 per cent. in the previous year. Resignations of occupancy holdings, though fewer in number, were still numerous, and seem to have been due to pressure exercised by the landholders with a view to enhance the rents of tenants who from some cause were in their power

On the whole, the protected area has risen by 20,000 acres, but has not yet recovered the loss of the previous year.

In Oudh, while the number of ejectment cases diminished, the area affected by the notices considerably increased. Eviction actually took place from 8,549 holdings with an area of 58,158 acres, of which 30,221 acres were relet to new tenants. The average rise in the rent of relet lands from which statutory tenants had been ejected was, as last year, 13 per cent., or double the percentage allowed by law. The question of illegal enhancement was discussed last year, and was again referred to by the Board of Revenue. The remedy will be fully considered on receipt of their promised report.

The appeals for disposal by Judges numbered 3,514. Less than half (1,746) were disposed of, and the pending file, 1,768 cases, contained 1,121 cases in Oudh, where only 641 cases were decided during the year. In the North-Western Provinces the average duration was 7 months 18 days; in Oudh it rose to 12 months and 15 days. In the former province, the pending file was largest (265 cases) in the Meerut Division, where the appointment of an Additional Judge at Aligarh has recently been sanctioned; but in Oudh there was a very serious congestion of work, and the Judicial Commissioner was asked to suggest a remedy.

Appeals in rent cases to Commissioners have diminished by 489 cases, but the number pending at the close of the year fell by 18 cases only from 2,214 to 2,196. Of these, however, no less than 926 belonged to the Meerut Division, where the Commissioner disposed of only 41 contested appeals.

The cases for disposal by the Board rose from 3,142 to 3,441, and those decided from 2,558 to 2,796.

At first sight the statistics of minor coercive processes used in the collection of the land revenue seem to indicate that the revenue was collected with greater difficulty than in the previous year; but it has been explained that the return of the year under report included for the first time writs for arrears of takávi and mutation fees, and it is believed on good grounds that regular writs of demand and attachments of moveable property have to some extent taken the place of irregular processes. But in Meerut, Azamgarh, and Hardoi arrests seem to have been made without proper discretion, and in Azamgarh, Agra, and Gonda the number of attachments was unduly large, especially as the increase in these processes was confined to cases where sale was not actually found necessary. Comparatively little use was made of the severer forms of coercion, and only one case of sale of landed property occurred.

In the North-Western Provinces there was a decrease in the number of transfers by public or private sale and by mortgage, and Oudh showed an increase in the number of cases of redemption of mortgage. The trustworthiness of these figures, however, is doubtful; in Gorakhpur it is said that the patwáris were under the impression that it was no part of their duty to report any transfers except succession cases. Collectors were instructed to satisfy themselves that no mistake is made regarding the duties of the land-record establishments in this respect.

The disposal of partition work was, on the whole, satisfactory. Applications showed a decline from the figures of 1892-93 and the pending file was reduced. The encouragement of imperfect partitions and the discouragement of the formation of very minute properties by perfect partition was one of the questions referred to the committee of revenue officers appointed in 1894 to consider the amendment of the Land Revenue Acts (XIX of 1873 and XVII of 1876) whose report has since been received.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted only to Rs. 66,364, or half the amount, Rs. 1,23,471, sanctioned in 1891-92. In Oudh, where the decrease was greatest, the approach of the settlement may have caused a reluctance to take loans. Loans also may have become less popular owing to Collectors properly insisting on the advance being spent on the work for which it was taken. In Aligarh

a comparatively large sum was advanced for drainage. Advances for drainage works are suitable in districts or parts of districts where there are no canals; but when in canal districts a scheme for drainage has been or ought to be prepared under section 57, Act VIII of 1873, the work will continue to be undertaken by the Irrigation Department.

Except in Allahabad, advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act declined in every division, but since the close of the year they have, owing to the damage caused to the first spring sowings of 1894, exceeded the average. A scheme proposed by Mr. Rose, a senior Collector in the North-Western Provinces, for improving the method of advances under this Act was submitted to Government by the Board of Revenue and was returned for reconsideration with reference to the previous literature on the subject.

In the economic sections of the district and divisional reports the continued struggle of the landowners to prevent the accrual of a right of occupancy received prominent mention, and several officers gave their opinion that the rule conferring that right after twelve years' occupation operated to produce antagonism; the power of sub-letting tended in some cases to create a class of middlemen who levied a rack-rent from the actual cultivators of the soil; and in other cases the recorded occupancy tenant was a mere lay figure set up by the landholder for the purpose of excluding the real cultivator from occupancy rights. The political and social evils involved in the continued transfer of proprietary rights into the possession of the trading and money-lending classes were noticed, while it was said that the old land-owning classes, who cannot forget that the land once belonged to their ancestors, are sinking into the position of tenants.

Improved communications are still a want of the districts of the Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur Divisions, of Garhwál and of Bundelkhand. The success of the Sháhjahánpur Steam Tramway will, it is hoped, give an impulse to similar projects in other districts, where they might be carried out with advantage to the shareholders, to the local trade, and to the province at large. District officers in their reports discussed various railway schemes, of which the most important are the lines from Saháranpur to Dehra, through the rich parganas along the Jumna from Delhi to Saháranpur, through Budaun, and through Azamgarh. The Bareilly-Moradabad Railway through Rámpur, and the extension from Lucknow to Rae Bareli, were opened during the year.

Twelve districts—three in the North-Western Provinces and nine in Oudh—were under settlement during the year, and some of the most important work of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Government was the discussion and regulation of matters connected with the revision of the land records, the methods of assessment, and the procedure for sanctioning and confirming settlement proposals. The appointment of a Settlement Commissioner for Oudh not only relieved the overworked Divisional Commissioners, but has also relieved the Board of the duty of examining the assessment of individual estates, and has ensured a closer control over, and greater uniformity in, assessment work.

The status of the Director of Land Records and of his Assistants has not been altered by the decision to discontinue the revision of the land record by temporary establishments engaged by the Settlement Officer, and to entrust the revision in each district as settlement approaches to the permanent land record agency. But the responsibility of that agency has been augmented, and the supervising staff at the disposal of the Board for the maintenance and correction of the record has been strengthened by the addition of an Assistant to the Director (Mr. Scott) and of three selected officers of the Survey Department, under whose practical instruction, guided by the professional knowledge and long experience of Mr. Scott, the entire staff of patwáris, school teachers, and kanúngos will, it is hoped, gradually become thoroughly efficient in surveying and map correction.

In the North-Western Provinces the revision of patwáris' circles is now nearly finished and has given a considerable addition of pay to the patwáris of the Gorakhpur Division. The reductions of pay were greatest in Agra, where the new scale could not be brought into final effect so soon as the 1st October 1895. The reductions in this district have been too large, and the new scale will be reconsidered by the Board before its introduction is completed.

In Oudh a systematic revision of circles will be made on the conclusion of settlement operations.

The annual papers were filed with creditable punctuality. Increasing use has been made of the pargana-books, and officers in camp recognise the importance of adding to their value by the entry of annual notes.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, (*c*) Canals.]

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

Note.—Headings 3 and 5 are blank; as "Customs" is an Imperial head of account, and "Salt" is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. For "Opium" see under "Excise."

6.—Excise.

The total receipts from all sources* exceeded those of the previous year by 5·3 per cent. and are the highest on record. The total charges at the same time fell from Rs. 1,91,801 to Rs. 1,33,507; but this was almost entirely due to the cessation of payment of discount on the sale of opium. The fact that the total excise income for the year is the highest on record is the more satisfactory, inasmuch as in recent years all the changes effected have been in the direction of discouragement of intoxicants. The revenue from chandu shops has been abandoned, the taxation of spirits has been increased, the excise on opium has been raised, and the number of shops for the sale of spirits and drugs has been carefully restricted in accordance with the requirements of the population. During the last few years the different branches of the excise administration of these Provinces have been submitted to a stringent scrutiny, and it is matter for congratulation that so few serious blemishes which it is within the power of the Local Government to remedy have been pointed out. There is no doubt still ample room for improvement, but that improvement will take place on the lines already laid down, and will be largely in detail. For the present the modified distillery system has been entirely abolished.

	1893-94.	*Increase or decrease, as compared with 1892-93.*
	Rs.	Rs.
* Country liquor	...38,50,765	+ 2,81,171
English ditto	... 3,62,777	— 1,293
Drugs	... 7,57,958	+ 50,216
Opium	... 7,90 097	— 8,590
Madak and chandu	... *Nil.*	— 9,426
Tári	... 89,246	+ 1,790
Fines and miscellaneous	... 1,820	— 713
Total	...58,52,663	+3,13,155

Of the considerable rise of Rs. 3,13,155 in the receipts no less than Rs. 3,10,433 belong to the North-Western Provinces. The noxious preparations known as madak and chandu finally disappear from the provincial returns, and it is hoped that in the

next generation their consumption in private will be to a great extent discontinued. The only other decrease of importance—that under the head of opium—would not occur if a sum of Rs. 77,809 charged to the Government on account of discount on sales and abatements (items which no longer appear in the accounts) were deducted from the receipts of 1892-93.

With the exception of a rise of half a lakh in the income from drugs and of a small sum under tári, the increased receipts were obtained from country liquor, the details of which under the main heads are given on the margin. The receipts in the case of the three last items are said to have been largely influenced by the favourable character, both from an agricultural and from a liquor contractor's point of view, of the year 1892-93, at the close of which the settlements for 1893-94 were made, and in certain backward districts by improved administration.

	Receipts 1893-94. Rs.	*Increase as compared with* 1892-93. Rs.
Still-head duty	23,15,418	+81,582
Fees for retail vend of country spirits ...	10,39,974	+1,31,747
Outsills	3,12,241	+47,177
Farming	1,64,109	+22,695

The license fees for retail vend of country spirits still fall short by more than two lakhs of rupees of those of the year (1890-91) preceding the enhancement in the rate of still-head duty, and the rise in the total income must be regarded to a great extent as a recovery after two years of depression consequent upon the change. There is still room for increase in the larger towns, and it is only in these that an incidence of license fees greatly exceeding the present average is desired.

As regards still-head duty, the increase is attributed generally to a higher consumption following upon good harvests and low prices during the seasons of 1893-94. In Oudh, however, a small rise of Rs. 26,489 in license fees for retail vend of country sprits was counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 31,048 in still-head duty, and a comparison of the general result of the year's working in this province with that in the North-Western Provinces leads to the conclusion that the deficient income in the former is mainly due to inefficient administration, more especially in the Fyzabad division. The same cause is at work in certain parts of the North-Western Provinces.

The reduction in the gallonage which followed the large enhancement of the still-head duty in 1891-92 has now been recovered in the Meerut and Agra divisions, has been nearly recovered in Rohilkhand, and in Allahabad and Benares the deficiency does not exceed 20 per cent. In Rae Bareli and Sitapur, however, of the Lucknow division there is a continuing decrease, and in Fyzabad, Gonda, and Bahraich of the Fyzabad division there has been a sensible decrease since 1891-92 with a very large falling off since the year preceding the change.

The reduction in the number of shops for retail sale has led in some instances to a decrease in license fees; but there is no need to be discouraged in the introduction of what there is good reason to believe are wholesome reforms by a slight initial loss which will no doubt in time and with effective administration disappear. The number of shops in towns has been rightly reduced both on grounds of public order and of revenue. In localities where wages are highest, where the cost of carriage of liquor is inconsiderable, and where the custom per shop is greatest, it should be possible to secure a higher incidence of license fees than in rural tracts, where the only aid to high profits is the comparative absence of competition. In cities a shop for every eight to ten thousand inhabitants should be ample.

The revision of the allocation of distilleries continues to make progress slowly, one distillery having been closed at the commencement of the year. Every effort is being made to close distilleries which are not absolutely necessary. The increase in the strength of issue of liquor, the enhanced distillery fees, and the restriction of the octroi on raw materials which has recently been ordered, should facilitate the closure of outlying distilleries, as well as of some of the smaller distilleries at headquarters.

The question of the levy of octroi duties on materials used in the manufacture of country liquor was dealt with in 1891, and disposed of for the time by the Government in accordance with recommendations made by the Board of Revenue. It was found that in 21 municipalities only were octroi duties levied on such articles; and that shíra was in several towns produced inside municipal limits in the process of refining the crude sugar. It was held that it was not possible to fix with any approach to accuracy the average quantity of shíra required for the manufacture of a given quantity of spirits, owing to the varying quality of the material, the character of the season, and the skill of the distiller. The Board were of opinion that octroi might fairly be levied on materials used for the manufacture of liquor destined for consumption within municipalities and "did not think it necessary, in the interests of the Excise Department, to attempt so difficult a task as devising a system of refunds of octroi levied upon materials used in manufacturing liquor, part of which is, and part of which is not, properly liable to municipal taxation."

Since 1891, in consequence of the closing of outlying distilleries and the greater concentration of manufacture, the subject has no doubt increased in importance, and further inquiries are now being made as to the extent of the burden imposed by municipalities. Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has fixed a maximum rate of taxation on *mahua* of 9 pies per maund, equivalent approximately to Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of the high rate of two annas per maund, which is imposed at present in five municipalities.

The total increase in the receipts from drugs amounted to Rs. 50,216 only. The opinion has been expressed that in some localities the high price of country spirits has encouraged illicit practices, and the use of cheaper and worse intoxicants, more especially drugs. If this be true, it can only be so to a very limited extent. While the real receipts from country liquor have increased as compared with 1892-93 by 7·8 per cent., those from drugs have increased in an almost exactly corresponding degree, *viz.* by 7 per cent. No statistics are available in the report bearing on the selling price of liquor during the year, but it is probable that it was low owing to the larger demand for liquor and the unusually low price of mahua and shíra, Re. 1-0-2 and Re. 1-8-4 per maund (wholesale) as compared with an average of Re. 1-10-2 and Rs. 2-1-5, respectively, in the three preceding years. The average income from drugs in the four years previous to 1893 amounted to Rs. 6,99,445, which was exceeded by Rs. 58,513 only in 1893-94. It cannot be stated for certain that the consumption of liquor has even diminished, for it is impossible to reduce the gallonage of previous years to a common strength for purposes of comparison. It is certain, on the other hand, that in many districts where the issues of spirits, as compared with those of neighbouring districts, are unduly and abnormally low, the consumption of licit liquor would, with improved administration and greater vigilance in the detection of crime, rise to a large extent. The increase in the consumption of drugs appears to have been going on for the last ten years at least, and to have occurred in all districts except eight.

In Rohilkhand, where the increase in the consumption of drugs is said to be most conspicuous, the gross excise receipts per 10,000 of the population from drugs rose by 21·7 per cent., but the receipts from spirits and fermented liquors rose at the same time by 14·1 per cent.

The subject of the future administration of, and the rates of duty on, hemp drugs is now under consideration; the report of the Hemp Drugs Commission having been recently received. If it be found possible to impose an import duty on charas and to enhance in this way its price, this will no doubt tend to lower the advantage at present possessed by drugs over spirits as a comparatively cheap intoxicant.

Opium is undoubtedly the most unsatisfactory subject dealt with under the head of drugs. Of the small decrease of Rs. 8,590 in the receipts from opium, Rs. 3,639 were under license fees, chiefly in the eastern districts, and Rs. 4,951 under price of opium, also to a great extent in the eastern districts. At the same time the sale of licit opium

was far less than usual—65,100 seers as compared with 70,654 in 1892-93. In the eastern districts the serious traffic in illicit opium affected injuriously the sale of licit opium, the price of which has been recently raised. It is remarkable that increments of 50, 100, and even 200 per cent. in the sales by treasurers should have roused the attention of so few officers. Notwithstanding the fall in the recorded receipts, the financial results were, as already stated, satisfactory, if certain deductions made in 1892-93 on account of abatements and refunds are taken into account. The net gain to the excise revenue is put at Rs. 68,324, exclusive of the value of the opium set free for export by the decreased consumption. At present a further general enhancement of the price charged for opium appears to be undesirable.

The operations for the detection and punishment of offenders were not attended with noticeable success. It is clear that more liberality is required in the grant of rewards, which amounted in all to Rs. 10,058, or Rs. 1,913 less than in the previous year.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts are compared below with the figures of the two years preceeding:—

Year.		Non-judicial stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Copy stamps.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	...	17,42,352	50,57,553	3,52,576	71,52,481
1893-94	...	17,74,956	50,78,200	3,96,706	72,49,862
1894-95	...	18,68,343	48,30,059	3,78,832	70,77,234

An increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps and a decline in court fees occurred in almost all districts, and an analysis of the divisional variations shows that the character of the agricultural seasons is reflected with unusual clearness in the year's transactions. The outturn of the harvest was deficient; the autumn crops of 1894 failed in a large part of the provinces, and the prospects of the spring harvest owing to constant rain in the cold weather were unsatisfactory. Under such circumstances it has been observed that litigation may be expected to decline, while the sale of non-judicial stamps required for the incurring or renewal of obligations is likely to be stimulated. The statistics of the past year support this theory.

The increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps amounts to 7 per cent. in the case of receipt stamps, 2·3 per cent. in hundis, and 5·3 per cent. in document stamps. The increase in receipt stamps may be partly due to a more general observance of the provisions of the law. A discovery that the Muttra Municipal Board had been taking unstamped receipts from its employés suggests, however, that there is still scope for the operation of this cause. Sales of document stamps increased generally throughout the province. In only six districts has there been a decrease of over Rs. 1,000, and in some of these the decline is owing to accidental causes.

There was a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. in the gross receipts from court-fee stamps, owing to a general decline in civil and revenue litigation. The decrease is not confined to any part of the Province: in eight districts only did the receipts exceed those of the previous year by a substantial sum.

With the decline in litigation the receipts from copy stamps fell off by 4·5 per cent. from Rs. 3,96,706 to Rs. 3,78,832; but the decrease was not so general as in the case of court-fee stamps, the western divisions showing larger receipts than in the previous year. The falling off was most noticeable in the Bundelkhand districts of the Allahabad Division, in Gorakhpur, and in Oudh. The question of improving the present arrangements, under which copies of documents of all descriptions are given on stamped paper of a particular pattern, the fees being realized by the issue of as many impressed sheets as may be required, without reference to the length of the document to be copied, has been for some time under discussion. The useless expenditure

of paper which has occurred in the past will in future be prevented by the supply of copy stamps of various values from eight annas to four rupees, for which arrangements have lately been made. The question of granting copies of, or extracts from, tabular statements on paper with printed headings where suitable, will receive further attention. Extracts from the land records required in ejectment cases are now issued on printed forms; but the question of a more extended use of such forms merits consideration. Every endeavour is being made in the interests of the public to simplify the procedure for the grant of copies as far as may be possible with due regard to the necessity of preventing fraud and embezzlement. From the large proportion of urgent copies asked for in many districts it is clear that ordinary copies are not supplied as expeditiously as is desirable.

The gross charges have fallen from Rs. 1,62,486 to Rs. 1,54,071. Under the head of "Establishment" there has been an increase of Rs. 5,067, which was, however, more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the amounts granted as refunds, chiefly under the Court Fees Act.

The administration of the law regarding refunds, though more care is taken than before, cannot be considered altogether satisfactory; the proportion of documents wrongly impounded has risen from 10 to 14 per cent., and the large number of acquittals in criminal cases is due partly to a want of care in the institution of cases by Collectors and partly to misinterpretation of the law by the courts.

8.—Income-tax.

The following table compares the receipts from the tax in the year under report and the three years preceding:—

Year.	Salaries, pensions, and annuities.		Profits of companies.		Interest on securities.	Other sources of income.		Fines and penalties.	Total collections.	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 ...	8,063	3,80,000	41	72,459	36,949	66,643	17,23,708	636	74,747	22,13,752
1892-93 ...	8,708	3,99,528	38	81,321	33,463	66,865	17,33,259	657	75,611	22,48,225
1893-94 ...	8,397	4,31 736	37	83,821	33,840	67,332	17,70,122	728	76,266	23,20,247
1894-95 ...	8,873	4,47,659	44	86,290	40,373	67,759	18 06,964	705	76,676	23,81 991

The steady increase in the receipts which had been noticed in previous years was maintained. The increase was general under all heads of income, but was proportionately greatest under Part III (Interest on securities), where an increase of 16 per cent. on the figures of the previous year was obtained. Receipts under Part II (Profits by companies) have gradually advanced during the last four years, and are now nearly 20 per cent. higher than in 1891-92—a satisfactory indication of increasing commercial activity in the provinces. Receipts under Part IV (Other sources of income) rose from Rs. 17,70,122 to Rs. 18,06,964, or by a little over 2 per cent. As in the previous year, there was a considerable decrease in the taxation of incomes of the lowest class, and three-fourths of the total increase was derived from incomes of over Rs. 2,000. The tendency to deal more leniently with the poorest class of assessees, in cases where there is any doubt as to the actual income realized, and to scrutinize more closely the profits of comparatively wealthy individuals, may be regarded as a satisfactory indication of progress made towards the careful and equitable administration of the tax. The variations in the receipts are in some cases due chiefly to the greater or less care taken in the working of the Act, as in Agra, Meerut, and Muttra, while in others their connection with the conditions of trade

during the year is clearly brought out. A general increase in Rohilkhand, except in the district of Budaun, is the result of a brisk and profitable trade in sugar, following a good crop of sugarcane. The expanding trade of Jhánsi has led to an increase of the assessments in that district, and a similar cause is assigned to account for the increase in Ballia. On the other hand, a large falling off in Aligarh is owing to unfavourable speculations in indigo, and a continued decline in Bulandshahr is attributed, though with perhaps less reason, to want of activity in the wheat and cotton trade.

9.—Currency.

The main features of the circulation account were somewhat similar to those of the year 1893-94. There was again a large increase in the average monthly figure, which stood at Rs. 1,44,67,940 against Rs. 1,39,61,548 last year. At the same time the highest monthly figure reached during 1894-95 (Rs. 1,83,10,695 in January 1895) was somewhat below that of December 1893 (the highest point reached in 1893-94), which stood at Rs. 1,84,90,170. The decline in the value of notes in circulation began somewhat later than in the previous year, but was much greater and more rapid: in February it amounted to no less than Rs. 66,82,645, and the balance on March 31st stood at a figure (Rs. 12,11,545) below that with which the year opened. The general demand for notes, however, continues to grow. The case of Rs. 10,000 notes alone forms an exception to the rule, and this because they are mostly taken by the Bank of Bengal to suit its private business requirements. During 1894-95 there was not so large a call for notes of this value as in 1893-94. Similarly the value of Calcutta foreign notes which found their way to the Currency Office during 1894-95 through the Bank in the way of private business was much less.

The issues of coin were also comparatively small, silver being apparently plentiful outside.

The figures for the close of the year show a still further increase in the circulation of notes of all denominations but Rs. 10,000. Rs. 500 notes appear to have been more than usually in demand, while those of the value of Rs. 1,000 remained at very nearly the same figure as upon the closing day of the previous year. The usual details are given below:—

	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value. Rs.
Opening balance ...	13,939	45,621	23,727	18,579	24,266	3,078	3,335	327	132,872	1,24,99,995
Closing balance ...	15,530	52,165	26,640	21,105	29,831	4,154	3,341	70	152,836	1,12,88,450
	+1,591	+ 6,544	+ 2,913	+ 2,526	+ 5,565	+ 1,076	+ 6	- 257	+ 19,964	- 12,11,545

Temporary currency agencies continue to be largely utilized for the transfer of surplus funds from treasuries. One new agency was opened in February 1895 at Gorakhpur. A sum of Rs. 1,60,00,000 was remitted during the year from the agencies noted below to Calcutta and the Panjáb, of which one crore went to Calcutta.

To Calcutta.

	Lakhs.
Lucknow	50
Cawnpore	10
Agra	20
Fyzabad	10
Benares	10

To the Panjáb.

	Lakhs.
Moradabad	30
Meerut	30

The total receipts at agencies in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 2,63,75,000, raising the closing balance to Rs. 1,83,50,000 against Rs. 1,42,75,000 in the previous year in spite of the above mentioned remittances to Calcutta and the Panjáb. No note transactions occurred during 1894-95.

No forged notes were received at the currency office. A forged half note purporting to be No. $\frac{R}{94}$ 77,407 of the Rs. 500 denomination of the Calcutta circle was, however, detected at Muttra; the matter is still pending in the Court of the Sessions Judge, whose decision is awaited.

No notes bearing advertisements on the reverse were received during 1894-95. Nor were remittances received from other circles: on the other hand, two of fifty lakhs each were made in May and November to Calcutta, as it was found impossible to accommodate the increasing coin balance at Allahabad.

Home notes worth Rs. 3,60,05,065, and numbering 213,789, were cancelled in 1894-95. Though there has been a decrease in the value of the notes cancelled, the number of pieces is largely in excess of that of the previous year, the difference being 23,891. The decrease in value is due to the small number of notes of the two highest denominations which have been cancelled as compared with the previous year. An increase took place in the notes of all other values.

There were 28 notes of an aggregate value of Rs. 825 credited to Government under article 342 of the Currency Code. Their description is given below:—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Half notes	14	660
Mismatched notes	14	165
Total ...	28	825

No credits to Government were made of the values of fraudulently altered notes. The difference of three between the ledger balance and the circulation account mentioned in the last two reports still remains unreconciled.

A very large surplus of coin was during 1894-95 available for cashing Calcutta and Lahore notes, the amount on the 31st March 1895 standing as high as Rs. 1,51,76,519.

Inquiry was made during the year as to the extent of the circulation in these provinces of shroff-marked coin. It was ascertained that the coin belonged almost entirely to the issues of 1835, 1840, and 1862, and that the marking had been done at a time when it was not considered objectionable and when it was possibly practised even in Government Treasuries. The Government considered that no new order should be issued in regard to the withdrawal of such coin from circulation: the coin now coming in without any practical inconvenience.

Considerable importation of silver and copper coin having been reported from the Native State of Baroda, careful inquiries on the subject were made, and measures were taken which have, it is believed, effectually checked the importation.

Statement showing the transactions at Currency Agencies during the year 1894-95.

	Receipt of coin.					Payment of coin.					
	Opening balances.	Received from treasuries as transfers.	Received from Bank of Bengal.	Received from currency agencies.	Total.	Paid to treasuries as transfers.	Paid to Bank of Bengal.	Remitted to other Provinces.	Remitted to currency agencies.	Closing balance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	33,75,000	41,50,000	17,00,000	5,50,000	97,75,000	6,00,000	5,00,000	50,00,000	6,00,000	30,75,000	97,75,000
Cawnpore	24,50,000	13,25,000	11,50,000	...	49,25,000	...	10,00,000	10,00,000	...	29,25,000	49,25,000
Agra	35,75,000	23,00,000	3,00,000	...	61,75,000	12,50,000	2,00,000	20,00,000	...	27,25,000	61,75,000
Moradabad	6,00,000	29,50,000	...	6,00,000	41,50,000	4,50,000	...	30,00,000	...	7,00,000	41,50,000
Meerut	5,50,000	55,00,000	...	...	60,50,000	1,00,000	...	30,00,000	...	29,50,000	60,50,000
Fyzabad	6,50,000	16,50,000	...	...	23,00,000	...	...	10,00,000	...	13,00,000	23,00,000
Muzaffarnagar	4,25,000	4,00,000	...	...	8,25,000	...	...	...	...	8,25,000	8,25,000
Aligarh	4,50,000	...	...	3,00,000	7,50,000	4,50,000	...	...	...	3,00,000	7,50,000
Benares	11,00,000	5,00,000	7,00,000	...	23,00,000	...	2,00,000	10,00,000	...	11,00,000	23,00 000
Bareilly	...	7,00,000	...	...	7,00,000	...	...	...	...	7,00,000	7,00,000
Sitapur	6,00.000	...	...	...	6,00,000	50,000	...	...	5,00,000	...	6 00,000
Bulandshahr	2,00,000	3,00,000	...	...	5,00,000	50,000	...	...	3,00,000	1,50,000	5,00,000
Etáwah	3,00,000	3,00,000	...	...	6,00,000	...	...	...	...	6,00,000	6,00,000
Gorakhpur	...	10,00,000	...	...	10,00,000	...	...	...	...	10,00,000	10,00,000
Total ...	1,42,75,000	2,10,75,000	38,50,000	14,50,000	4,06,50,000	29,50,000	19,00,000	1,60,00,000	14,50,000	1,83,50,000	4,06,50,000

B.—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1894-95.

The Provincial receipts of 1894-95 compare unfavourably both with the budget estimate and with the actuals of the preceding year. They fell short of the estimate by Rs. 6,32,000, and were less than the actuals of 1893-94 by Rs. 13,34,000, which included a sum of five lakhs withdrawn from Provincial Revenues and credited as a special contribution to Imperial Funds. The Provincial expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,62,000 and the actuals of 1893-94 by Rs. 75,000. The falling off in the revenue and the increase in the expenditure resulted in an actual deficit of Rs. 16,60,000 on the transactions of the year, as compared with a sum of Rs. 8,66,000 assumed on this account in the budget. The receipts under "Local," including the contribution from Provincial Revenues, were Rs. 1,50,000 below the estimate and Rs. 3,65,000 less than in 1893-94. The expenditure under this division, on the other hand, shows a decrease of Rs. 64,000 as compared with the budget estimate, but an excess of Rs. 51,000 over the actuals of the preceding year.

The following statement summarizes the accounts of the year under Provincial and Local:—

	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Opening balances	47,05,000	12,84,000	59,89,000
Receipts	3,17,52,000	1,04,82,000	4,22,34,000
Total ...	3,64,57,000	1,17,66,000	4,82,23,000
Expenditure	3,34,12,000	1,06,98,000	4,41,10,000
Closing balance	30,45,000	10,68,000	41,13,000

The corresponding figures for 1893-94 were—

	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Opening balance	49,56,000	10,85,000	60,41,000
Receipts	3,30,86,000	1,08,47,000	4,39,33,000
Total ...	3,80,42,000	1,19,32,000	4,99,74,000
Expenditure	3,33,37,000	1,06,47,000	4,39,84,000
Closing balance	47,05,000	12,85,000	59,90,000

The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as under:—

	Provincial. + Rs.	Provincial. − Rs.	Local. + Rs.	Local. − Rs.
Land Revenue	...	10,20,000	...	...
Provincial Rates	...	...	...	74,000
Stamps	...	1,29,000	...	...
Interest	...	64,000	...	...
Miscellaneous	65,000	...	...	...
Irrigation, Major Works (in charge of Public Works Officers)	...	1,22,000	...	...

The serious decline under "Land Revenue" was almost wholly due to suspensions of revenue collections in a very large number of districts, chiefly in Oudh and in the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, and Gorakhpur Divisions, in consequence of the damage done to the autumn crops by excessive rain, and the falling off in Local income from Provincial rates was owing to the same cause. The unfavourable character of the season also affected the receipts under "Stamps," as during periods of agricultural depression the purchases of court-fee stamps—the most important item of revenue under this head—diminish owing to the postponement of litigation until better prospects offer of realizing decrees. The falling off under "Interest" was owing partly to a decrease in advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in 1893-94, which

resulted in diminished repayments in the following year, and partly to the fact that municipalities in several cases drew their loans at the close of the year, and paid interest on them for a comparatively short period. The increase in Miscellaneous Receipts was partly owing to the inclusion in the general accounts of the gross transactions of the Sawad-i-shahr Government Estate at Agra, which were formerly shown in a personal ledger account, and partly to the credit of the sale proceeds of 1,000 gold mohars presented by the Nawáb of Rámpur on the occasion of his installation. The year was less favourable to the operations of the Irrigation Department than the previous one, and there was a large falling off in occupier's rates, chiefly on the Ganges and Lower Ganges Canals.

The following statement shows the more important differences in the expenditure of the two years :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	+	—	+	—
Assignments and Compensations ...	...	56,000	...	...
Land Revenue	...	2,44,000	1,83,000	...
Interest on Ordinary Debt... ...	57,000	...	...	...
Courts of Law...	2,72,000	...	...	...
Jails	73,000	...	...	...
Police	1,59,000	...	...	...
Education	24,000	...	...	...
Political	21,000	...	...	...
Scientific and Other Minor Departments,	...	50,000	...	...
Superannuation	1,05,000	...	...	...
Stationery and Printing	62,000	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	31,000	...	...
Major Works, Interest on Debt ...	25,000	...	...	...
Ditto Working expenses (Public Works Officers)	...	57,000	...	...
Civil Works (Civil Officers) ...	33,000	...	...	...
Ditto (Public Works Officers) ...	...	...	...	1,47,000

The decrease under Land Revenue and increase under Courts of Law were due, to some extent, to the same cause—the debit to the latter head of half the salaries and allowances of Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces, which were previously charged entirely to the former. The transfer to the Patwári Fund of the cost of the establishment of registrar kanúngos was the cause of the increased expenditure under Land Revenue (Local). Increased charges on account of fees to Pleaders and Barristers in criminal cases, the temporary appointment of Additional Civil and Sessions Judges, and larger expenditure on exchange compensation allowance and on the process-serving establishments in District and Sessions Courts which it had been found necessary to strengthen, also contributed to the excess under "Courts of Law." Additional loans to municipalities raised the charges for interest.

The increasing population of the jails, the further extension of the Police reorganization scheme, and the expenditure connected with the investiture of His Highness the Nawáb of Rámpur account for the increases under the heads of "Jails," "Police," and "Political" respectively.

The increases under "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" and "Major Works, Interest on Debt" indicate the constant growth of the liabilities of the Government under those heads. The increase under "Stationery and Printing" was chiefly owing to the purchase of raw materials and plant for the Government Press; while the excess under "Civil Works (Civil officers)," was accounted for by grants-in-aid of public works made to the municipalities of Cawnpore and Hardwár. The falling off under "Assignments and Compensations" was due to the postponement of the payment of the allowance of the late Rája Shambhu Narain Singh of Gházipur pending the settlement of a dispute among the claimants as to title to succeed, and to lower charges on account of allowances to excluded proprietors. Unusually high charges in 1893-94

on account of the Mágh (Kumbh) Fair, educational and medical buildings, and roads, and the writing off in that year of the balance of the loans made to the Almora and Naini Tal Municipalities, explain the comparatively low figure of expenditure in 1894-95 under the heads "Scientific and Other Minor Departments," "Civil Works (Public Works Officers)," and "Miscellaneous" respectively.

The actuals of 1894-95 compare as under with the original estimates for the year:—

	Estimates.		Actuals.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	45,24,000	13,80,000	47,05,000	12,84,000
Receipts	3,23,84,000	83,24,000	3,17,52,000	82,70,000
Contribution from Provincial	...	23,08,000	...	22,12,000
Expenditure	3,09,42,000	1,07,62,000	3,12,00,000	1,06,98,000
Contribution to Local	23,08,000	...	22,12,000	...
Closing balance	36,58,000	12,50,000	30,45,000	10,68,000

While the actual opening balance (Provincial) showed an improvement of Rs. 1,81,000 over the estimate, the closing balance was Rs. 6,13,000 below the amount anticipated. The very considerable decline in the Provincial receipts (Rs. 6,32,000) occurred for the most part under the heads classed as "Revenue" as distinguished from the departmental heads, and was almost wholly due to the causes already explained. The decrease (Rs. 54,000) in the "Local" revenue was principally owing to a fall in the Local Rates and Patwári Fund receipts.

In Provincial expenditure the more remarkable variations from the estimates were—

	Rs.
Assignments and Compensations	— 43,000
Land Revenue	— 2,62,000
Stamps	— 20,000
Courts of Law	+ 3,14,000
Jails	+ 57,000
Police	+ 76,000
Education	+ 26,000
Political	+ 22,000
Superannuation, &c.	+ 28,000
Stationery and Printing	+ 66,000
Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation (Public Works officers) ...	— 59,000
Civil Works (Civil officers)	+ 36,000
Ditto (Public Works Officers)	+ 24,000

The explanations already given in respect of the differences between the actual expenditure of the year under review and that of 1893-94 apply generally to the variations in the actuals as compared with the budget figures.

Cash balances and resource operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1894-95.

Minimum Balances.—The following table shows in lakhs of rupees the minimum working balances estimated during the past five years, 1890-91 to 1894-95, as

necessary for the provinces at the beginning of each month and also those proposed for the year 1895-96:—

Years.	1st October.	1st November.	1st December.	1st January.	1st February.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st August.	1st September.
1890-91	1,32,	1,00,	1,06,	1,36,	1,71,	1,56,	1,54,	1,36,	1,81,	2,19,	2,24,	1,77,
1891-92	1,35,	1,00,	1,06,	1,31,	1,69,	1,66,	1,63,	1,46,	1,91,	2.28,	2,31,	1,77,
1892-93	1,34,	1,00,	1,06,	1,34,	1,67,	1,67,	1,63,	1,44,	1,89,	2,26,	2,31,	1,80,
1893-94	1,31,	1,00,	1,06,	1,34.	1,66,	1,61,	1,63,	1,43,	1,94,	2,18,	2,12,	1,69,
1894-95	1,31,	1,00,	1,06,	1,34,	1,66,	1,61,	1,63,	1,43,	1,91,	2,18,	2,12,	1,69,
1895-96	1 34,	1,00,	1,06,	1,34,	1,66,	1,61,	1,63,	1,43,	1,91,	2,20,	2,15,	1,72,

Cash balances.—The subjoined statement shows in lakhs of rupees the distribution of the balances actually held on the 1st day of each month during the year 1894-95 as compared with the corresponding figures of the year preceding it; it also shows how far these balances differed from the estimated minima:—

	Actuals, 1892-93.			Actuals 1893-94.			Estimated minima 1893-94.
	Principal Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other treasuries.	Total.	Principal Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.	
On the 1st of October ...	48,	1,06,	1,54,	37,	1,75.	2,12,	1,31,
Ditto November ...	28,	78.	1,06,	37,	1,42,	1,79,	1,00,
Ditto December ...	35,	97,	1,32,	47,	1,55,	2,02,	1,06,
Ditto January ...	49,	1,46,	1,95,	61,	1,95,	2,56	1,34,
Ditto February ...	48,	2,07,	2,55,	80,	2,40,	3,20,	1,66,
Ditto March ...	37,	2,05,	2,42,	63,	1,81,	2,44,	1,61,
Ditto April ...	33,	1,73,	2,06,	49,	1,60,	2,09,	1,63,
Ditto May ...	36,	1,09.	1,45,	35,	1,10,	1,45,	1,43,
Ditto June ...	81,	1,63,	2,44,	61,	1.43,	2,04,	1,91,
Ditto July ...	78,	2.50,	3,28,	81,	1,88,	2,69,	2,18,
Ditto August ...	44,	2,52,	2,96,	55,	1,83,	2,38,	2,12,
Ditto September...	37,	2,10,	2,47,	48,	1,53,	2,01,	1,69,
On the 30th of September,	37,	1,75,	2,12,	44,	1,26,	1,70,	1,34,

High actual balances, due to the limited extent of drawings by the Comptroller-General, are again noticeable during the earlier part of the year. The estimated minima were for six months invariably exceeded by considerable amounts, the highest balance being shown on the 1st of February 1895: with, however, the drawing by the Comptroller-General of ninety lakhs at the end of February, and of eight lakhs more in March, a reduction in the balance set in, so that on May 1st it stood at 145 lakhs only, the lowest figure recorded for 12 months, and identical with that of May 1st, 1894. For the rest of the year the balances declined as compared with 1893-94, the Comptroller-General utilizing almost fully the amounts placed at his disposal. They were, however, still in all cases above the minima. The total sum utilized by the Comptroller-General through Bank and Currency during the year amounted to 178 lakhs, as shown in the margin.

October	1894	...	1 lakh.
December	1894	...	6 lakhs.
January	1895	...	3 do.
February	1895	...	90 do.
March	1895	...	8 do.
June	1895	...	20 do.
July	1895	...	50 do.
Total		...	178 do.

Movement of funds.—The local remittances made during the year were—

	Rs.
In specie	3,85,65,853
„ currency notes	84,48,975
„ small silver and copper coin	12,82,827
Total ...	4,82,97,660

Those in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 5,22,03,758, or Rs. 39,06,098 more.

Of the remittances classed as specie a sum of Rs. 67,14,000 represents transfers made through currency without the actual movement of coin from one treasury to another. This figure, though not so high as that of the preceding year, still represents a large saving, due to the use of the numerous currency chests in these provinces.

Specie remittances also include Rs. 80,631 worth of shroff-marked and other uncurrent coin, removed from outlying treasuries to central treasuries for eventual transmission to the Calcutta mint. As, however, the central treasuries have been all full with currency and treasury money, especially the Allahabad currency vaults, where resort has been had, in the absence of any other room, to the expedient of stacking currency money on the floor of the small coin depôt, the concentration of shroff-marked coin could not be fully carried out during the year, and hence the comparatively low figure on this account. This want of room generally led to a curtailment of the number of specie remittances.

There was a net increase of Rs. 5,80,425 under note remittances, but the total figure was not very high. This increase was solely under Foreign notes. The remittances of Home Circle notes were smaller than in 1893-94.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year consisted of—

	Rs.
Half rupees	3,57,332
Quarter do.	3,86,307
Eighth do.	1,88,328
Double pice	...
Single do.	3,45,165
Half do.	2,690
Pie pieces	3,005
Total ...	12,82,827

There is a great shrinkage in these figures as compared with those of last year, which in themselves were not very high. This is attributable mainly to the indifferent season, and also in part to the other circumstances alluded to hereafter under absorption of small coin.

The monthly distribution of the total remittances was as follows:—

	Rs.
October	30,77,980
November	43,92,200
December	47,52,070
January	31,88,920
February	32,28,260
March	47,17,890
April	40,71,550
May	71,78,605
June	49,35,645
July	33,87,930
August	26,15,380
September	27,51,230
Total ...	4,82,97,660

Remittances were made as in other years chiefly for the purpose of supplying treasuries with funds during the opium seasons, and of collecting the surplus balances at central points during the revenue seasons.

Supply bills.—The value of the supply bills granted on local treasuries was again less than in the previous year. This falling off is, however, partly counterbalanced by an increase under Foreign Supply Bills. The extent of the issue of Local Supply Bills was as below :—

	Rs.
By Agra	1,16,600
„ Allahabad	4,00,000
„ Benares	89,500
„ Bara Banki	74 125
„ Cawnpore...	7,67 500
„ Dehra Dún	2,73,200
„ Fyzabad	29,000
„ Lucknow	5,05,400
„ Naini Tal	1,96,400
Total ...	24,51 725

The largest issues, as usual, were at Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Allahabad. The Bara Banki Treasury was authorized to issue such bills for the convenience of the Court of Wards as a special case this year. The decrease of about Rs. 7,50,000 at Cawnpore is explained under foreign bills.

The remittances, made during 1894-95, to supply the opium treasuries in these provinces, are shown below in thousands of rupees:—

March and April season.

	(000 omitted.) Rs.
From Local treasuries	* 67,60,
Do. Bengal ditto	...
September season.	
From Local treasuries	†42,33,
Do. Bengal ditto	...

Foreign bills.—The supply bills on other Governments issued during the year amounted to Rs. 18,10,400 as follows :—

Issued by—	On India.	On Panjáb.	On Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cawnpore	5,00,000	...	2,50,000	7,50 000
Debra Dún	3,30,400	99 700	1,98,100	6,28,200
Fyzabad	...	33,300	...	33,300
Moradabad	...	...	40,000	40,000
Naini Tal	1,24,200	58,000	1,05,200	2,87,400
Roorkee	...	28 100	43,400	71.500
Total ...	9,54,600	2,19,100	6,36,700	18,10,400

Of these, bills to the extent of Rs. 7,50,000 were granted on Calcutta and Bombay to banks at Cawnpore as a special case, with a view to relieve the currency vaults here from an influx of silver, to purchase notes of high value for remittance to Calcutta and Bombay. Bills to the extent of Rs. 40,000 were also granted on Bombay to a banker of Rámpur (Moradabad) as a special case, at a premium of four annas per hundred rupees. The drawings of the Naini Tal and Roorkee treasuries were greater than those in the preceding year, while those of the Dehra Dún treasury were comparatively less. Dehra Dún and Naini Tal issued bills, as usual, on Calcutta, Amritsar, Delhi, Ludhiána, Umballa, Bombay, and Karáchi, while Roorkee issued them on Delhi, Ludhiána, and Bombay.

The supply bills of other Governments which were paid in these provinces during the year amounted to Rs. 4,62,971. Bills to the extent of Rs. 1,18,441, Rs. 2,42,900, and Rs. 1,01,630 were drawn by India, Bengal, and the Panjáb, respectively. The drawings of the India and Bengal treasuries were not so great as in the preceding

* From February to July 1895.

† From October 1894 to January 1895 (2,17,) and August and September 1895 (40,16,).

year, whilst those of the Panjáb treasuries were high, as they were newly authorized to draw monthly a very large amount of supply bills on Meerut.

Shroff-marked and other uncurrent silver coin.—The subjoined table shows the extent to which shroff-marked and other uncurrent coin was received in these provinces during the year under review :—

	Rs.
Balance on 1st October 1894 both in currency and treasury	5 74,656
Received from other provinces	
Total ...	5,74,656
Issued to Calcutta	...
Balance on the 1st October 1895	10,10,446
Total ...	10,10,446
Local receipts	4,35,790

The figure Rs. 4,35,790 is Rs. 1,32,370 less than that (Rs. 5,68,160) of the preceding year.

Coins of this kind appear to be found mostly in the north-western portion of these provinces. They were received largely in the Meerut division. The Agra and Rohilkhand divisions also continue to give somewhat high returns. On the other hand, in the Benares and Oudh divisions this kind of coin does not appear in large quantities.

Absorption of small coin.—The following statement shows in detail the receipts and issue of small coin in these provinces during the year 1894-95 :—

	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st October 1893,	2,36,910	4,21,099	2,66,495	44,737	5,79,256	25,026	9,216	15,82,739
Receipts from other provinces.	1,40,000	40,000	25,000	...	55,000	...	...	2,60,000
Total ...	3,76,910	4,61,099	2,91,495	44,737	6,34,256	25,026	9,216	18,42,739
Issues to other provinces ...	6,000	6,000	6,000	...	8,000	...	100	26,100
Balance on 30th September 1895.	2,66,638	4,68,001	2,95,296	61,416	7,90,289	25,504	7,445	19,14,589
Total ...	2,72,638	4,74,001	3,01,296	61,416	7,98,289	25,504	7,545	19,40,689
Local { Net receipts ...	...	2,902	9,801	16,679	1,64,033	478	...	2,03,893
Local { Net issues ...	1,04,272	...	...	...	...	...	1,671	1 05,943

For the first time, for years, instead of absorption there appears a net receipt or withdrawal of coin from circulation under all heads except half rupees and pies, the absorption under which is also not large. This is attributable, *firstly*, to the restriction of agricultural operations and temporary decline in prosperity in many districts, specially in those of Oudh, due to the excessive rainfall ; *secondly*, to the large issues of such coins in recent years ; and *thirdly*, to the fact that the year was not auspicious for Hindu marriages, on which occasions small coins are in great demand. The treasuries where small silver, and especially copper, are largely received, are those into which railway earnings are paid, such as Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Lucknow. The amount of copper received at these treasuries has always to be removed to other places.

During the marriage seasons the demand for small coin is felt all over the province, and in the opium seasons it is confined to the opium districts, such as Gonda, Bahraich, Gházipur, Rae Bareli, Sháhjahánpur, Etáwah, &c. Other places, where it is in considerable demand, are places of pilgrimage, such as Muttra and Benares, and hill stations, where it is needed to pay the wages of coolies, &c.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(*Vide* Chapter VI, pages 241 to 252 of Report for 1892-93.)

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation Section.]

3.—Emigration.

(*a*)—*Inland Emigration.*

Emigrants were recruited during the year from three districts, *viz.* Ghâzipur, Ballia, and Allahabad. The following statement shows number of emigrants, dependants, garden *sardârs*, and local agents:

District.	Emigrants.		Dependants.		Number of garden *sardârs*.	Local agents.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Ghâzipur	235	119	...	...	28	*2	* There was, besides, one local agent for recruiting free emigrants.
Ballia	1	4	1	5	1	...	
Allahabad	12	1	5	...	8	...	
Total ...	248	124	6	5	37	2	

The total number of emigrants recruited during the year was 372, besides 11 dependants. The following table shows the number of emigrants from 1885 to 1894:—

Year.	Number of emigrants.	Year.	Number of emigrants.
1885	220	1890	118
1886	282	1891	162
1887	231	1892	606
1888	257	1893	241
1889	341	1894	372

The increase of 131 in the number of emigrants recruited in 1894 under Act I of 1882 as compared with the preceding year was due to Ghâzipur having enlisted a

larger number of emigrants, as in that district there were twice as many garden *sardárs* at work during the year under report as in the preceding year.

In the Gházipur district the emigrants were as usual housed in temporary lodgings till their number was sufficient for despatch. The garden *sardárs* are reported to have removed their depôts from one place to another in the district, for convenience in collecting a sufficient number of emigrants, without giving intimation of such removals to the District Magistrate, who was in consequence unable to see whether the provisions of the law had been complied with on the part of the garden *sardárs*. The attention of the Magistrate has been invited to the rule requiring his approval to the places selected for the accommodation of intending emigrants, and it has been suggested to him that orders should be issued to garden *sardárs* to report transfer of locality in each case.

In Allahabad no operations in regard to inland emigration were reported to have been carried out; but it was ascertained from the Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar that recruiting operations had been carried on in Allahabad by four *sardárs* out of eight that had been sent to that district from the Johok Tea Estate. No trace could be found of the other four *sardárs* who had made the enlistments, and it is believed that they removed the emigrants from the jurisdiction of the Magistrate and the registering officer of Allahabad to the tea estate without giving any notice whatever of their operations or departure to that officer. Inquiry was made as to the cause of this omission on the part of the garden *sardárs* with a view to their punishment under section 151 of the Emigration Act of 1882.

During the year there were three depôts in Gházipur within the knowledge of the Magistrate. Two of these were maintained for the accommodation of labourers recruited under the Act and one for that of free emigrants. They were all visited by the inspecting officer, and necessary measures to remove sanitary defects reported to have been found in one of them were taken by him.

The number of labourers who left the province from Gházipur as free emigrants, without being registered, was said to be 285: these figures were obtained from the free recruiters, but are not reliable as they were furnished from incomplete records. More accurate information on this matter will, however, be furnished in future as the question of enforcing the maintenance of complete registers of free emigrants by the recruiters is receiving attention.

Two cases of wrongful confinement came under the notice of the Magistrate of Gházipur. In one case a girl, 13 years of age, was found to have been kept at a depôt against her will. She was liberated, and inquiry into her case led to the prosecution of the recruiter, resulting in his conviction and punishment with imprisonment for two years. In the other case of alleged wrongful confinement there was not sufficient evidence against the accused to warrant his conviction.

In Benares free emigrants are said to have gone to the labour districts, but their number could not be ascertained. With a view, therefore, to ensuring magisterial supervision and control over free recruitment, the Magistrates of Gházipur, Benares, Allahabad, and Ballia were requested to introduce in their respective districts, where emigration operations were carried on, the practice followed in the district of Gorakhpur; namely that the police should report the presence in the district of any agent professing to act under an "authority to assist free emigration" and to send the "authority" to the Magistrate for the purpose of being noted in a register, so that after due inquiry into the character of the persons recruiting orders might issue allowing or prohibiting those persons to recruit emigrants, the agents of this class being required to present before a Deputy Magistrate all persons recruited by them before despatch, and in case of refusal the depôt should be kept under police surveillance, and the cases of minors and females inquired into so that no case of abduction should occur.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Heads.	Amount.	Heads.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
(1) Fees from licensees	...	(1) Refund of emigration fees ...	...
(2) Fees from registering emigrants ...	359 0 0	(2) Establishment	44 14 0
		(3) Contingencies	...
Total ...	359 0 0	Total ...	44 14 0

As compared with the preceding year the receipts have risen by Rs. 126, and the expenditure by Rs. 15-12-0. The receipts in the year under report would have further increased by Rs. 13 had the garden *sardárs* of Johok Tea Estate got their recruits registered.

(*b*) *Emigration beyond India.*

The following abstract gives the results of registration comparatively for the two years 1893 and 1894, and shows an increase of 11,661 in the number of emigrants recruited as compared with 1893. The total number registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was double that of the previous year:—

	1893.	1894.
Bengal and Behar	4,682	6,220
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,364	20,487
Total ...	15,046	26,707

The registrations effected in the various districts of these Provinces were as under:—

Fyzabad	3,088	Agra	551
Benares	2,787	Bareilly	237
Cawnpore	2,359	Bara Banki	227
Allahabad	2,257	Fatehpur	184
Ghâzipur	1,729	Partábgarh	104
Gonda	1,536	Sultánpur	89
Basti	1,329	Hardoi	34
Lucknow	1,205	Farukhabad	28
Gorakhpur	1,198	Rae Bareli	22
Jaunpur	909	Bahraich	15
Azamgarh	586	Ballia	13
		Total ...	20,487

The districts of Fyzabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Ghâzipur again head the list as the largest recruiting districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The statement below shows the actual number of natives of these Provinces who were registered during the years 1893 and 1894:—

	1893.	1894.
North-Western Provinces	7,626	13,541
Oudh	4,165	8,903
Total ...	11,791	22,449

Classifying the total number of persons that were registered in 1894 from all parts of India for emigration to the colonies according to place of birth, 50½ per cent. were natives of the North-Western Provinces, as in the previous year; 33 per cent. were natives of Oudh against 27½ per cent. in 1893.

The following table shows the number of natives of each district who were registered as emigrants:—

Basti ...	...	...	2,693
Gonda ...	...	...	2,542
Azamgarh	...	...	2,150
Gházipur	...	...	1,434
Fyzabad	...	...	1,390
Jaunpur	...	...	1,305
Gorakhpur	...	...	1,140
Sultánpur	...	...	1,017
Allahabad	...	...	991
Partábgarh	...	...	928
Benares...	...	...	871
Rae Bareli	...	...	823
Ballia ...	...	...	648
Bara Banki	...	...	611
Unao ...	...	...	412
Lucknow	...	...	407
Bahraich	...	...	343
Mirzapur	...	...	313
Fatehpur	...	...	262
Cawnpore	...	...	260
Hardoi ...	...	...	259
Agra ...	...	...	229
Farukhabad	...	...	174
Sitapur	...	...	150
Bareilly	...	...	136
Mainpuri	...	...	126
Etáwah	...	...	117
Aligarh	...	...	103
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	85
Etah ...	...	...	83
Budaun	...	...	78
Bánda	...	...	64
Muttra	...	...	42
Meerut ...	...	...	34
Moradabad	...	...	29
Hamírpur	...	...	26
Kheri ...	...	...	26
Jhánsi	...	...	25
Jalaun ...	...	...	23
Bulandshahr	...	...	20
Bijnor ...	...	...	20
Pilibhít ...	...	...	12
Saháranpur	...	...	11
Other districts	...	...	37
	Total	...	22,449

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who proceeded to the several colonies during the year was 12,936 against 8,106 in the preceding year. The colonies to which the emigrants proceeded are shown in the following statement:—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	Jamaica.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Fiji.	Surinam.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,821	1,840	337	190	924	486	610	8,208
Oudh	2,255	609	233	158	755	281	437	4,728
Total ...	6,076	2,449	570	348	1,679	767	1,047	12,936

4.—Dispensaries.

Nine hospitals were opened and one closed during the year, so that the total number available to the public increased from 328 to 336. Of the nine hospitals opened, six were under district boards, two were private, and one was the Dufferin Hospital at Unao. There was an increase of 263,926, or 7·1 per cent., in the number of patients, both in and out-door, treated in all classes of hospitals; the total number having been 3,941,761 as compared with 3,677,835 in 1893. New hospitals accounted for 22,845 of the increased number. The daily average number of in-door patients fell from 2,415·42 to 2,378·96, notwithstanding that the total number advanced from 56,650 to 59,366. So far as this is an indication that cases were not retained unnecessarily in hospitals, the result was satisfactory. The districts in which the increase in attendance was greatest are noticed in the margin.

Dispensary.	Increase in attendance.
Gonda ...	... 27,019
Bara Banki	... 21,695
Benares ..	... 21,433
Mirzapur	... 19,072
Gorakhpur	... 18,917
Basti ...	... 18,199
Moradabad	... 15,415
Gházipur ...	... 12,867
Jaunpur	... 10,442
Fyzabad	... 9,941
Farukhabad	... 8,744
Azamgarh	... 8,718
Partábgarh	... 8,649
Cawnpore	... 8,070
Sháhjahánpur	... 7,527

At Gházipur, Partábgarh, and Sháhjahánpur the increase balanced a decrease in the preceding year. Lucknow and Aligarh showed very marked increases in 1893, and, apart from the changes of staff, some reaction might have been expected. At the same time no such reaction occurred in Gonda and Bara Banki, at which also the

attendance increased largely in 1893. The decrease at Agra was due, as in the case of Gházipur last year, to an error in the returns. There remain Bulandshahr and Etah, which showed decreases of 7,784 and 4,924 respectively. In Bulandshahr the decrease was confined to three of the five hospitals (Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad, and Anúpshahr). Meerut and Bánda, which were noticed in 1893 for a decrease in attendance, exhibited substantial increases, while at Naini Tal it remained stationary.

The increase in attendance of men, women, and children is contrasted with that for 1893 in the following table :—

	Total attendance.		Increase per cent. on figures of the previous year.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Women	726,173	755,353	4·7	4·0
Children	910,214	1,035,065	8·5	13·7
Men	2,041,448	2,151,343	7·4	5·3
Total ...	3,677,835	3,941,761	7·1	7·1

The increase in the rate of attendance of children was encouraging. In an unhealthy year it might have been expected that the rate of increase in the case of men would have advanced. It was to be expected that in the case of women the rate of female increase would not be maintained, since it was largely due to the opening of new hospitals which have recently been established.

Below are given the figures relating to the daily average number of in-patients :—

	1893.	1894.
Women	583·51	573·98
Children	177·40	192·45
Men	1,654·51	1,612·53
Total ...	2,415·42	2,378·96

The accommodation was, on the whole, ample, as there were in all 3,435 beds—2,346 for males and 1,089 for females. In only 15 out of the 336 hospitals was the accommodation defective. It was seriously deficient at seven of these.

Major operations performed increased from 25,997 in 1893 to 27,728 in 1894, and minor operations from 140,011 to 153,601. This last number does not include cases under treatment from the previous year. The total number of operations performed was thus 181,329 as compared with 166,008.

Receipts from all sources by hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 7,30,232 as compared with Rs. 8,68,549 in 1893. This was mainly due to the fact that in 1893 extraordinary expenditure was heavy. Thus special allowances by Government, which are, as a rule, devoted to buildings, decreased by Rs. 30,850. In the same way subscriptions from natives declined by Rs. 99,468. This is not due to any decrease in liberality, but to the fact that fewer calls were made on them. Subscriptions to Dufferin Hospitals decreased by Rs. 76,827, the receipts in 1893 having been swollen by donations of some Rs. 80,000 for the Lucknow Lady Lyall Hospital. The decrease of Rs. 22,641 in the case of ordinary hospitals was accounted for by fallings off of Rs. 7,500 in Agra, Rs. 1,560 in Fyzabad, Rs. 6,410 in Lucknow, Rs. 8,030 in Mirzapur, and Rs. 2,000 in Muttra—probably due to extraordinary receipts in the

previous year. Subscriptions by Europeans decreased by about Rs. 2,000, the deficit being accounted for by a falling off of receipts at the Dufferin Hospitals at Allahabad (Rs. 780), Cawnpore (Rs. 800), and Gonda (Rs. 420). The Government regretted to observe the total absence of European subscriptions at Agra, Allahabad (where, however, the Eye Hospital and Dufferin Hospital were liberally supported), Budaun, Basti, Etah, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Moradabad and Mainpuri, and the relative smallness of the amount obtained in other districts. It was no doubt due to absence of effort in collecting rather than to want of liberality on the part of the European community, the members of which are ordinarily ready enough to help charitable undertakings when reminded of their obligations. It was suggested that when the Civil Surgeon is overburdened with work, the Secretary of the District Board might relieve him of this duty. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 8,73,027 to Rs. 7,33,515 or by Rs. 1,39,512, the falling off occurring mainly under the heads of buildings and repairs Rs. (53,412) and investments (Rs. 83,700). There was a substantial cash balance of Rs. 1,97,685.

Agra Medical School.

The numbers in each class are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Military.	Civil.	From Rajputana.	Private.	Total.	Total, 1893.
Class I	* 20	28	3	* 2	53	38
Do II	30	23	3	9	35 + 30	318 + 19
Do. III		32	† 4	2	28	36
Do. IV ...	9	45	3	2	59	69
Total ...	59	128	13	15	215	...
Total, 1893-94 ...	59	113	11	10	...	193

* Include failed pupils. | † One from Ulwar State.

The large increase in the civil class was made in order to provide for 20 vacancies in the sanctioned strength of Hospital Assistants in these Provinces. Originally 166 were admitted to the first year class, but only 77 presented themselves at the preliminary examination held a month after the beginning of the school term. The class is now composed of 59. The Government was of opinion that care should be taken not to increase the size of the classes unnecessarily. The number of vacancies to be provided for annually is about 18. If the number of a class is enhanced beyond a certain point, it is difficult to give adequate individual attention to its members.

In the following statistics the results of the year's teaching are compared with those obtained in 1893-94; but in order to give an accurate ground for comparison between the figures of the two years in class III, figures have been inserted in brackets :—

	Number examined.		Number passed.		Average marks of whole class.		Average marks of those who passed.		Maximum marks.		Percentage of average marks to the maximum— Of the whole class.		Of those who passed.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	194-95	1893-94.	1894-95.
Class I ...	37	51	28	49	414	426	437	431	600	600	69	71	73	72
Do. II ...	50	65	...	...	246	223	...	...	375	375	65	59	...	...
Do. III ...	54	68	35	55	* 350 (303)	† 380 (275)	* 381 (328)	† 405 (291)	575 (475)	500 (475)	* 65 (64)	† 76 (58)	* 66 (69)	† 81 (61)
Do. IV ...	68	59	...	...	430	329	...	...	575	475	75	69	...	...

* The military pupils only appeared in anatomy. | † Civil pupils did not appear in Pharmacy.

NOTE.—The figures in parentheses have been calculated by omitting in 1894-95 the marks gained by military pupils other than those for Anatomy, and by omitting in 1893-94 the marks gained by civil pupils for Pharmacy, in which they were not examined in 1894-95.

There was therefore, on the whole, a falling off from the quality of the results obtained in 1893-94, due probably to the fact that all classes, except the fourth, were larger. The effect of the rule which it is proposed to introduce, and by which pupils who fail in more than two subjects will not be promoted, will apparently be trifling. It would have stopped the promotion of one student only (or possibly two when marks for Pharmacy are included) in the year under report.

As regards female students, the year's working showed an improvement. In all classes, except the second, the number of pupils increased, and 65 were examined as compared with 47 last year. Fourteen obtained diplomas, whereas in 1894 only three succeeded in doing so. It was also reported that the educational attainments of the newly-joined pupils were decidedly superior to those possessed by pupils of former years. A deficiency in general knowledge has hitherto been the great obstacle in training female Hospital Assistants.

Considerable improvements to the buildings connected with the institution were undertaken during the year under report. A new dissecting-room was completed. The lecture-room was remodelled. An examination room, office, and chemical laboratory were in course of construction. The principal wants which now remain to be supplied are boarding accommodation for pupils and an ophthalmic hospital. Both are, in the opinion of Government, deserving of attention as soon as the state of provincial finance permits the provision of funds.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

The year was the most unhealthy on record, and its statistics thus formed a marked contrast to those of 1893, hitherto the most healthy of those for which reliable figures are available. The number of births declined from 1,920,831, or 40·95 per mille of population, to 1,862,035, or 39·70 per mille; but it is probable that the unhealthiness of the year had not produced its full effect on the birth-rate, which would be felt in the year succeeding. Thus in 1890, which with the exception of 1894 was the most unhealthy year since 1881, the birth-rate, corrected for the increase in population since the census, was 37·38 as compared with a decennial average of 38·18; but in the next year, which was a healthy one, it fell to 33·26, the lowest since 1881. During 1894, 1,993,778 persons died as compared with 1,130,217 in the previous year; the death-rate rose from 24·10 to 42·51. Infantile mortality was especially severe, the rate calculated on the mean of the number of births during the year under report and the previous year rising from 190·7 to 270·7 or 32·3 above the average of the last decade. A trifling change in the total population of the United Provinces was due to a transfer of certain villages from Shahabad in Bengal to Ballia and from Ghâzipur to Shahabad.

This increased mortality, to which no district formed an exception, was greatest in the eastern districts, which suffered more severely from cholera than the western. In Unao, Sitapur, Hardoi, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Ghâzipur, Ballia, and Jaunpur the death-rate was more than double that of 1893. The Lucknow, Gorakhpur, and Benares Divisions were the chief sufferers. Meteorological conditions were very peculiar, and no doubt were the chief factor in producing the deplorable mortality, aided in the eastern districts by the dissemination of cholera by pilgrims from the Mâgh Mela at Allahabad, and scarcity towards the close of the year.

Among municipalities with a population of over 50,000, Farukhabad showed a death-rate of 62·02, and Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Benares, rates of 58·22, 58·99, and 59·50 respectively. The highest rates occurred at Unao (75·36), Nagîna (73·77), and Muhamdi (73·28). Omitting hill stations, the lowest mortality was returned from Bela (22·51)

among small and Bareilly (25·37) among large municipalities. The birth-rates varied from 66·50 at Fatehpur-Sikri and 51·16 at Koil to 25·24 at Brindaban and 27·26 at Bareilly. The urban death-rate for the whole provinces was 47·67 as compared with 41·85 in rural tracts, while the corresponding birth-rates were 40·91 and 39·54.

Registration of vital statistics was fairly accurate, except as regards the differentiation of diseases. The statistics of deaths, the cause of which has been verified by medical practitioners, covered 14,660 cases. The percentage, to the total mortality, of deaths due to various causes as ascertained from these cases, compared with those shown in the general tables as follows :—

	Percentages, to the total mortality, of deaths due to—				
	Fever.	Diseases of respiratory organs.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	Cholera.	Other causes.
General tables ...	75	...	3	8	14
Verified cases ...	33	14	17	13	23

It has long been recognised that "fever" is used by the illiterate recording agency as a convenient head to which to refer deaths not clearly due to other causes, and this accounted for the preponderance of deaths recorded under that head. Partábgarh was a curious instance of a deviation from the practice. In the rural tracts of that district only 20 per cent. of deaths were ascribed to fever, 62 per cent. being attributed to "other causes."

Fourteen per cent. of the entries of births and 13 per cent. of the recorded deaths were examined by the district or vaccination staff, with the result that, roughly speaking, the proportion of occurrences which had not been recorded amounted to between 2 and 3 per cent. The percentage of entries examined was sufficient, and represented over half a million cases as compared with (in round numbers) 290,000 in the previous year, when, however, the returns of 16 districts (as apart from those of the vaccination staff) were inaccurate and were not shown in the report. The fact that there is no Act XX town in the district furnishes no reason for failure to see that entries of vital statistics are tested. Under the rules of Government the District Officer and his staff are called upon to test the vital statistics recorded with reference to villages they may visit while on tour. An examination of the ratios, however, revealed several anomalous results :—

District.	Circle.	Death-rate.	Birth-rate.	Remarks.
Garhwál	Kotdwára	29·83	14·77	Due to migration of population ?
Muttra	Jait	18·76	35·58	
Mainpuri	Gola Bazár	106·11	89·93	
	Ekah	16·50	31·67	
Unao	Assiwan	14·65	13·84	
Cawnpore	Musinagar (town) ...	152·87	105·74	Occurrences belonging to the rural circle probably recorded in the town circle.
Bánda	Mánikpur	11·95	18·20	
Jhánsi	Jhánsi	18·71	29·00	
Gonda	Jigna Bazár ...	13·35	14·56	
Gorakhpur... ...	Gola	107·74	41·55	
Gházipur	Saidpur	28 20	19·54	
Ballia	Korantadih	27 36	15·31	
Mirzapur	Gopiganj (town) ...	20 04	15·29	Occurrences occurring in the town probably recorded in the rural circle.
	Ditto (rural) ...	83·04	61·52	

The orders on the report for the year preceding impressed upon the authorities concerned the necessity of attention to this matter. They were operative only during the closing months of the year, and further improvement should be apparent in the year to follow.

There was great unpunctuality in submitting the monthly returns of births and deaths: and it was pointed out that if the District Magistrate pays a small amount of attention to the subject and lets it be known that he will notice dilatoriness by the police in submitting the returns to the Civil Surgeon, there should be no difficulty in securing punctuality.

Cholera was responsible for 178,079 deaths—a figure which has only been twice surpassed since 1881. In the districts of Farukhabad, Unao, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ghâzipur, and Ballia the rate of mortality was the heaviest on record. There were two distinct outbreaks. The first was due to the pilgrims from the Mágh Mela. There were only three cases on the site of the fair; but the disease broke out in the crowded lodging-houses of the municipality, and was thence disseminated over the eastern portion of these provinces, spreading into the Central Provinces and Bengal. Cawnpore was the focus of the second outbreak, and the contagion spread thence to Farukhabad and Etáwah and the districts of the Lucknow Division.

The only subject for congratulation in reviewing the conditions of the year was its immunity from small-pox. The death-rate from this cause (·09) was the smallest on record. In only four of the towns of the provinces did the deaths from this disease reach a double figure, while one-half of the towns with a population exceeding 10,000 were entirely exempt. The most curious feature of this disease is its periodicity. From 1872 to 1892 epidemics occurred in the first two years of each quinquennial period. From 1883 to 1894 the period was lengthened by one year, and the epidemic in 1889 and 1890 was comparatively mild. The mortality in the last three years is successively smaller than any previously returned. There was less mortality from this cause in towns than in rural tracts.

Fever was again the general head to which mortality from all but a few well-defined causes was referred. Owing to the general unhealthiness of the year the death-rate from this cause rose to 31·88 from 18·84 in 1893. In fact, it exceeded the total mortality of that year by 7·78. Excluding Partábgarh, where the figures were abnormal, it ranged from 18·86 in Garhwál to 45·24 in Naini Tal, including the Tarái. Deaths attributed to dysentery and diarrhœa were nearly double those recorded in 1893.

The most important sanitary works completed during the year were the water-works at Cawnpore and Lucknow. The former were opened on the 21st March, and the latter on 21st July. At Meerut a scheme for a pure water-supply has been sanctioned. The Meerut scheme provides for the continuous pumping by turbines (replaced by a steam-engine during the short period for which the canal is dry) from the canal at Bhola into settling tanks, whence it will pass to the filters and clear water reservoir. Thence it will be pumped through a rising main nearly nine miles long to the cantonment raised reservoir and the city water towers. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at about eight lakhs of rupees, and the annual charges at Rs. 70,000, which provides for interest on capital and a sinking fund. At Lucknow the water is obtained from the Gumti, and pumped through a 20″ rising main three miles long to the three settling tanks at the Áish Bágh. From the settling tanks the water is conducted through four filters to an underground clear water reservoir having a capacity of 1,630,000 gallons. The water is then pumped into the mains of the distributing system, which contains some 34 miles of pipes and 300 standposts. The scheme cost about 15½ lakhs of rupees, and the annual maintenance charges (including interest on capital and sinking fund) amount to about Rs. 1,30,000. The Cawnpore works have cost nearly 14½ lakhs of rupees, the yearly maintenance charges, inclusive of interest charges and

sinking fund, being estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. The features of the scheme are similar to those at Lucknow. Sewage schemes were in hand at Benares and Cawnpore.

An important feature in the sanitary history of the year was the passing of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Sewerage and Drainage Act, which became law on 22nd September 1894. It is intended to facilitate the carrying out of large drainage schemes by municipalities. On application by a municipality the Act may be extended within its boundaries. Thereupon it is incumbent on the municipality to carry out effective sewerage and drainage works, and the necessary powers for this end are given. Chapter III deals with the drainage of private houses and their connection with the municipal system of sewers, which, as well as the provision, repair, and control of private drains, cesspools or privies, is provided for under conditions specified in the Act. Chapter IV gives the necessary facilities for entry on and inspection of private premises. In Chapter V are specified the subjects on which and the authorities by whom rules under the Act may be made; while penalties for infringement of the law find a place in Chapter VI. Matters of detail, such as the issue of notices, recovery of the cost of executing work, and compensation for damage are dealt with in Chapter VII.

Part I of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Sanitation Act, 1892, which deals with the water-supply and conservancy of Act XX towns and villages containing over 2,000 inhabitants, was extended to one district in each division towards the end of the year. The necessary rules were at the same time published. The districts thus selected (Muzaffarnagar, Etáwah, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Basti, Moradabad, Hardoi, and Gonda) are districts in which the Collector is likely to be able to give the personal attention necessary in the introduction of measures the carrying out of which will be difficult and which may be used as an engine of oppression by subordinate officials, unless care is taken to provide against this result. Instructions were issued to confine action, in the first place, to one or two Act XX towns until experience was gained of the working of the rules.

Allusion has already been made to the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad, which occurs once in 12 years and attracts an enormous concourse of people. It lasts between five and six weeks, during which some 50,000 persons are permanently resident on the site of the fair; while on the great bathing days the crowds which collect are enormous. It is estimated that on the 5th February, which was the great bathing day, one and-a-half millions of people were present. To minimize the danger to the public health caused by the collection and dispersion of such large numbers of pilgrims, unusual precautions were taken. The part of the fair occupied by the main site on the river bank was connected with the municipal water-works, all wells being closed; while the inhabitants of the portion located on an island in the bed of the river were made to obtain their water-supply from the deep stream of the Ganges, access to all back-waters being prevented by a cordon of police. The latrines on the main site were worked on the dry-earth system, night-soil being removed and trenched about half a mile beyond the fair site by means of a light tramway placed at the disposal of the fair by the Military authorities. As many as 1,340 sweepers were employed, supplemented and supervised by nearly an equal number of police. As far as the area occupied by the fair was concerned, these efforts to prevent disease were successful. Mortality was light, and only three deaths from cholera occurred; but the pilgrims herded in the city lodging-houses were attacked by cholera, and spread it along the route taken on their homeward journey. Directions were given that resort to wells in the municipality of Allahabad in preference to the supply afforded by the water-works should be discouraged by every means in the power of the Board.

The Sanitary Board met five times during the year and was mainly occupied with the rules under the Village Sanitation Act. Insanitary practices in connection with the disposal of the corpses of persons who have died of cholera and the improvement of vital statistics also claimed their attention.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes.

The figures for the last three years are compared in the following statement:

Year.		Deaths of—		Destroyed.	Rewards paid.
		Persons.	Cattle.		
					Rs. a. p.
1892	Wild animals	233	6,573	2,723	8,578 0 0
1893	Wild animals	232	6,362	2,210	7,530 0 0
1894	Wild animals	279	5,724	2,173	6,831 0 0
1892	Snakes	4,566	189	1,240	3 6 0
1893	Snakes	4,847	256	21,139	59 8 0
1894	Snakes	5,689	236	14,829	36 6 0

There was an increase in the mortality both from wild animals and snakes compared with the two preceding years. The increase in the number of deaths caused by wild animals is mostly attributable to wolves, which caused 106 deaths as against 68 in the preceding year. Of this number, no less than 39 deaths were reported from the Meerut district. The number of wolves destroyed was, however, less than in the previous year, being 925 as against 1,004 in 1893; but efforts for their extermination are maintained.

The number of persons killed by tigers decreased from 24 in 1893 to 16: the greatest number of casualties (seven) occurring in the Kumaun Division. The number of persons killed by leopards, bears, and hyænas was much the same as that of the previous year: and the deaths ascribed to animals other than those above-mentioned increased from 106 in 1893 to 127 in the year of report; of these 67 are attributed to jackals, 27 to wild boars, and 15 to crocodiles. A suggestion has been made that a reward should be granted for killing crocodiles, which do much damage; but the offer of a reward would have but little effect in helping to clear the great rivers of these creatures, and no action has been taken in the matter. The number of cattle reported to have been killed by wild animals decreased from 6,362 in 1893 to 5,724 in the year under review: and although fewer cattle are shown to have been killed by each kind of the more destructive carnivora than in the preceding year, the number killed by "other animals" increased from 349 to 399, of which 299 are reported to have been victims to wild dogs and jackals.

The total number of wild animals destroyed fell from 2,210 in 1893 to 2,173 head: and rewards diminished proportionately from Rs. 7,529 to Rs. 6,831. Except in the case of bears, of which 514 were killed, as against 316 in the previous year, fewer animals are reported to have been killed. Rewards for no less than 471 bears were paid in the Kumaun division; but it is doubtful whether all those paid for in the Almora district were actually destroyed there, as there is reason to believe that some of the skins were purchased in Nepál and Thibet for the sake of the reward. The measures taken for the destruction of wild dogs in Kumaun and Gonda were attended with very little success, 23 only having been destroyed against 16 in the previous year. These dogs are extremely wary and are migratory in their habits, and are consequently difficult to capture. Efforts will continue to be made for their destruction and orders have been issued increasing the Government reward to be paid in the Kumaun division. In Gonda, the Government reward has already been doubled and passes are granted by the Forest Department for shikáris to search for and destroy these animals in the Government forests.

Licenses for the destruction of dangerous carnivora in Government reserved forests were issued with the result that 14 tigers, 10 leopards, and one wild boar were killed.

The largest number of snakes destroyed in any division was in Agra (2,983), while in eight districts—Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Farukhabad, Benares, Ghâzipur, Fyzabad, Gonda,a nd Sultânpur—not a single snake has been reported to have been killed. The total number of snakes destroyed fell from 21,139 to 14,829 in 1894: and the amount expended in rewards, which was paid wholly from municipal funds, diminished from Rs. 59-8-0 in 1893 to Rs. 36-6-0 in 1894.

Except in Ghâzipur, the reports show that attention continued to be paid to the removal of jungle undergrowth and rubbish (as providing a cover for snakes) from the vicinity of inhabited sites. Rs. 126 was spent by the Muzaffarnagar municipality in clearing jungle, and the municipal board of Mau Rânipur incurred an expenditure of Rs. 47-13-6 on the same account. The Râja of Râmpura in the Jalaun district paid one rupee each for snakes killed on his estate.

7.—Vaccination.

In the following table the work of the year is contrasted with that done in the two previous years:—

	Number of vaccinators.	Successful vaccinations.			Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Primary.		Revaccination.		
		Under one year.	Others.			
						A. p.
1894-95	828	562,093	685,611	16,203	26·81	1 11
1893-94	848	521,879	659,721	15,108	25·38	2 1
1892-93	824	424,016	521,348	13,764	20 34	2 7

There was thus steady progress during the year under report. Seventeen districts, however, showed a decrease, which was considerable in those noted on the margin. The deputation of vaccinators to the Hardwâr fair accounted for the falling off at Sahâranpur. In Lucknow it was due entirely to a decrease of vaccination in the municipality. In the remaining districts the number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was still above the provincial ratio. In each of the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Bara Banki there was a decrease of over 1,000 cases, while the number of persons successfully vaccinated was much below the average; and in these districts, as well as in those of Gonda, Sultânpur, Gorakhpur, and Azamgarh, where also a very small proportion of the population was vaccinated, continued attention is required. The vaccination staff is not confined to that supplied by Government, but includes municipal and town vaccinators as well as those maintained by public subscriptions. There are at present considerable inequalities in the distribution of the staff supplied by Government; but when these are removed, it will be possible for no district to urge an insufficient staff as an excuse for a short output of work. It is possible (though in this respect the opportunities vary in different districts) to supplement by local effort the staff which Government supplies, and which, owing to financial considerations, is admittedly insufficient to cope with the work. For instance, considerable sums in addition to those provided by Government (from Provincial or Local funds) or municipalities were collected in the districts of Sitapur, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Fyzabad, and Lucknow. The Lieutenant-

Sahâranpur	2,238
Bijnor	3,763
Lucknow	11,120
Bara Banki	2,848
Sitapur	14,160
Rae Bareli	3,936

Governor and Chief Commissioner expressed a hope that every effort would be made by backward districts to act up to the example thus afforded. It was especially necessary in the 3rd Circle, where the number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille was only 21·72 as against the provincial figure of 26·81.

A reorganization of the vaccination staff came into force during the previous year. An important feature of the reorganization was the appointment of each Civil Surgeon to be the head of the department in the district to which he is attached. This measure produced a very large increase in the number of cases tested by the superior staff:—

	Number of cases inspected by—	
	Superior supervising agency.	Inferior supervising agency.
1894-95	144,460	408,256
1893-94	137,666	373,638
1892-93	39,945	348,056

On the whole the results as shown by the cases tested agreed very closely with those returned by vaccinators. There is now very little false work. The cases in which the results differed to any large extent are shown in the margin. Excluding Mirzapur and the hill districts, the circumstances of which are peculiar, the Assistant Superintendents of the following districts examined an insufficient number of cases as compared with the average per district of 8,331, *viz.* Sháhjahánpur (4,104), Sultánpur (3,062), Bánda (4,406), and Jaunpur (4,437). In certain districts, such as Benares, the Civil Surgeon, owing to the onerous character of his duties, is unable to do much work in testing vaccination operations. From the fact that only 72 were tested at Benares it would appear that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was unable to visit the district. Similar remarks apply to the Lucknow district.

District.	Percentage of success reported by—		
	Vaccinators.	Testing staff—	
		Superior.	Inferior.
Unao ...	92·25	90·98	85·84
Sitapur ...	90·89	85·22	91·20
Hardoi ...	92·11	90·11	86·66
Fyzabad ...	89·61	84·37	84·35
Sultánpur ...	92·70	91·85	86·31
Basti ...	93·24	93·20	88·65

The proportion of cases of vaccination of infants to the total number of successful primary operations increased but slightly. It stood at 45 as compared with 44 in 1892-93. About one-third of the infant population was protected. No efforts should be spared to increase the number of infants vaccinated, though vaccination is compulsory nowhere but in municipalities. An increase of cases of revaccination at the expense of primary operations is to be deprecated in view of the necessity of concentrating effort on the latter. It is possible that too much work in this direction was done in Gorakhpur, where, however, the tendency was to restrict the number of secondary operations. The outturn of revaccination in Garhwál accounted for more than half the total number of cases in the provinces. In the other hill districts it was not found necessary to revaccinate to any large extent.

Except in the 3rd Circle, where 17,988 operations were performed, little resort was had to the use of calf lymph. Where care is taken to supervise the depôt fair results seem to be obtained, percentages of successful cases of 82·57 and 84·52 being obtained at Allahabad and Lucknow. Unless operations are conducted on a fairly extensive scale, these depôts seem to be of questionable utility. At Aligarh, for instance, where a small depôt was started, out of 72 children vaccinated with calf lymph the cases of only 31 were successful. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the desirability of continuing vaccination operations during the hot weather. The late Sanitary Commissioner was in favour of the measure. In the report of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the 1st Circle it was stated that all the Civil Surgeons of his circle were adverse to the practice, and he himself was of opinion that it would be preferable to stop operations after the 31st March, if a calf lymph depôt were established

for each circle. The Government directed that, if sufficient experience had been gained of the working of the system in force during the last two years, the question should be taken into careful consideration after consulting Civil Surgeons.

The Vaccination Act was in force in all the municipalities of the provinces except Bhinga; but it seems clear that in the majority of them full effect was not given to its provisions. Statistics for vaccinations performed within the municipal area were not available before the year 1892-93, when the provisions of the Act were first enforced in about 65 municipalities, being extended to the remainder later. But it is possible to gain some idea of the work performed by a scrutiny of the figures for cases due to vaccinators paid from municipal funds. These cases include work done beyond the municipal area; but it is not the case, as might have been expected, hat operations performed beyond the municipal area diminish while those performed within it increase. The subjoined table gives the main results:—

	Successful primary vaccination.					Approximate number of municipalities in which the Act was actually in force.
	Performed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Performed by municipal vaccinators.	Performed beyond municipal area.	Performed within municipal areas.		
				Total.	On infants.	
1894-95	1,247,704	187,664	79,170	108,494	66,789	102
1893-94	1,181,600	187,881	62,165	125,716	65,926	84
1892-93	945,364	145,498	30,587	114,911	55,900	65
1891-92	877,351	141,931	...	...	...	4
1890-91	837,378	126,687	...	...	...	3

It will be seen that the number of operations performed by municipal vaccinators increased in almost exactly the same ratio (48 per cent.) as the total number in the provinces. If the Act were fully enforced, the increase in the case of the former would considerably exceed that of the latter, especially when operations beyond the municipal area show a large advance. Again, in 1894, 124,378 births were recorded in municipalities, whereas in the season of 1894-95 only 66,789 infants were successfully vaccinated. The decrease in the total number of operations within the municipal area during the past season was almost entirely accounted for by Lucknow, where there was a falling off of 12,184 successful cases. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the 1st Circle brought to notice the short-sighted policy of some municipalities in refusing to allow their vaccinators to perform work beyond the municipal area. In the case of small municipalities especially, it is difficult, unless the municipal vaccinator is encouraged to work beyond the circle, for him to maintain a supply of good lymph, owing to the restricted number of cases at his disposal. The Government directed that this tendency should be discouraged, not only in the interests of municipalities themselves, but of the public at large. The same officer was also of opinion that one cause of failure to give due effect to the provisions of the Act was the practice of compelling vaccinators to fill up those columns of the prescribed registers which contain details of the births within the municipality. He considered that this duty should be performed by the municipal servant whose duty it is to record vital statistics.

On the application of the Act to a municipality, the following results may be expected if it is strictly enforced. The ratio per mille of vaccinations will show a sudden rise, owing to the vaccination of all children under the age of 14 years if boys and 8 years if girls, and will gradually decline till it remains at about the same figure as the birth-rate. Allowing for mortality among infants, it should not be much lower than the birth-rate. Making the necessary allowance (about 20 per cent. of

infants die), in 31 of the 102 municipalities this undesirable result occurred. Below are given instances of the varying results obtained:—

Municipality.	First season during the whole of which the Act was enforced.	Number per mille of persons vaccinated.				Birth-rate in 1894.	Remarks.
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95		
Roorkee ...	1892 93	32·05	19·94	30·79	30·65	33·72	Improvement, but failure to enforce with regard to older children on introduction of Act.
Benares ...	1892-93	10·40	14·88	29·41	33·36	31·71	
Fyzabad ...	1892 93	20·88	37·09	35·66	37·88	33·45	
Meerut ...	1892-93	35·50	35·10	29·03	36·72	42·59	Failure both as regards older children and infants.
Cawnpore ...	1892 93	21·86	24·16	27 71	29·99	35 07	
Koil ...	1892-93	34·85	33·44	37·00	36·74	51·16	
Sandíla ...	1892-93	58·58	52·70	39·97	29·32	50 08	Failure to introduce and deterioration after introduction of Act.
Ujhani ...	1892-93	96·40	72·17	42 95	36 89	56·68	
Najíbabad ...	1892-93	55·13	55·79	51·72	28 54	51·26	
Lakhimpur ...	1892-93	129·44	149·51	58·96	50·91	33·32	Good results.
Bahraich ...	1893-94	54·23	47·16	85·34	55·52	34·06	
Amroha ...	1893-94	40·67	17·14	100·68	45 87	54 67	

The Government directed that the figures for the various municipalities should be scrutinized, and the necessity for vigorous action insisted upon where this is necessary. It was observed that Koil appeared as an instance of an unsatisfactory result, although the Sanitary Commissioner had reported that little difficulty was experienced there in carrying out the provisions of the Act. The truth possibly was that little trouble was taken to do so.

Substantial increases of work were obtained in the districts of Meerut, Agra, Budaun, Pilibhít, Hardoi (14,599), Kheri, Gonda, Sultánpur, Gorakhpur, and Basti (9,330), and the acknowledgments of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner were conveyed to the District Officers and medical staff of these districts, and the Government took the opportunity of placing on record the high appreciation of Government of the character of the services rendered by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hutcheson during his tenure of office since the year 1889-90. The best proof of the improvement effected during that period is furnished by the fact that the number of successful vaccinations increased from 837,378 in 1889-90 to 1,247,704 in 1894-95, while the average cost of each operation decreased from Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 0-1-11.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The statistics of asylum population during the year are shown in the following table:—

	Remaining on 1st January 1894.	Admitted (including re-admissions).	*Discharged.*		Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1894.	Daily average strength	Maximum number confined on any day.	Accommodation.
			Cured.	Transferred to friends, &c.					
Bareilly ...	302	69	37	8	21	305	296·37	325	422
Benares ...	275	52	17	9	27	274	275·64	284	310
Agra ...	232	73	40	12	17	235	238·36	249	276
Lucknow ...	235	60	28	20	31	216	228·07	240	278
Tota ...	1,044	254	122	49	96	1,030	1,038·44	1,098	1,286

At Bareilly the number of direct admissions and the daily average strength were the lowest on record for the last ten years. The accommodation was ample. Neither in the case of males nor in that of females did the maximum number confined on any one day exceed the available accommodation. The year was unhealthy as shown by the fact that the mortality per mille of the daily average strength was 92 against 52 in 1893 (which was exceptionally healthy), 93 in 1892, and 87 in 1891. There was a severe outbreak of influenza at Lucknow, which caused seven deaths. The figures for daily average sick at Bareilly since 1892 and at Agra since 1893 showed a very marked diminution. Notwithstanding this, the number of admissions per mille of daily average strength was 1,051, the figure in 1892, when mortality was heavier, having been 908. Eight European lunatics remained in the asylums at the end of 1893, six were admitted, one died, and four were discharged, leaving nine at the end of the year.

Details for criminal lunatics are as follows :—

	Remaining on 1st January.	Admitted.	Discharged, &c.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December.
Bareilly	25	3	3	...	25
Benares	60	10	7	4	59
Agra	32	11	8	2	33
Lucknow	43	15	4	5	49
Total ...	160	39	22	11	166

Of the 166 remaining on 31st December 1894, 72 not undergone trial, 70 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and 24 were prisoners who had become insane while in jail.

In recent years Government has had occasion to comment on the large proportion of lunatics admitted from the districts in which asylums are situated. This disparity continued in the year under report. Out of 254 admissions, 51 or one-fifth were admitted to the lunatic asylums from the districts in which these are respectively situated. At Lucknow no less than 24 out of 60 were admitted from that district. Benares was the only asylum where the disproportion did not exist, and there only 2 out of 52 were admitted from the Benares district. Of the total 254 admissions, 215 were males and 39 females. One hundred and eighty-seven were Hindus, 56 Musalmáns, 9 Christians, and 2 of "other castes." Classified by professions, 53 were cultivators, 35 petty dealers, 26 labourers, 31 servants, 15 shop-keepers, 13 beggars, and 81 of unknown occupation. Classified by ages, 11 were under 20 years of age, 199 were 20 years of age but under 40, 43 were 40 years of age but under 60, and one was over 60. The number of cases of the various classes of insanity treated during the last three years are shown below :—

	Mania.	Dementia.	Toxic insanity.	Melancholia.	Epileptic insanity.	Other forms.	Not diagnosed	Total.
1894 ...	660	230	148	91	88	78	3	1,298
1893 ...	630	234	134	95	81	81	2	1,257
1892 ...	667	253	113	100	76	78	4	1,291

Excluding expenditure in construction and repairs, which amounted to Rs. 22,222, the expenses of the asylums amounted in 1894 to Rs. 64,814 as compared with Rs. 65,526. This result was satisfactory in view of the increase in the daily average. The decrease was accounted for by an economy of Rs. 1,847 under "Diet." Owing to the increased sickness during the year and the purchase of iron cots for Bareilly and furniture for new barracks at Lucknow, medicines and contingencies showed an advance of Rs. 808. Earnings by lunatics and contributions from paying patients reduced the cost to Government to Rs. 60,436. Much greater uniformity in the charges per head was observable. The extremes for 1894 were Rs. 63-2-8 and Rs. 61-2-2. In 1892 they were Rs. 69-9-0 and Rs. 56-8-2. In the same way the net cost, after deducting earnings of the lunatics, varied between Rs. 59-13-9 and Rs. 58-0-10 as compared with Rs. 63-3-0 and Rs. 52-4-0 in 1892. The principal figures as regards expenditure, excluding buildings and repairs, are given below :—

		Establishment.	Rations.	Clothing and bedding.	Other charges.	Total.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bareilly	1894	29 7	25 13	2 6	3 8	61 2
	1893	29 8	28 9	2 0	1 15	62 0
	1892	26 15	26 8	1 9	1 8	56 8
Benares	1894	28 4	28 7	4 0	1 15	62 10
	1893	28 11	32 10	3 4	1 15	66 6
	1892	26 14	30 4	2 5	1 13	61 4
Agra	1894	31 10	26 4	2 9	2 12	63 3
	1893	34 7	28 11	3 2	2 8	68 12
	1892	34 15	30 3	2 11	1 6	69 3
Lucknow	1894	30 3	28 2	2 11	2 1	63 1
	1893	29 10	28 5	2 15	1 1	61 15
	1892	33 3	30 2	4 11	1 8	69 8
Total	1894	29 12	27 2	2 15	2 9	62 6
	1893	30 6	29 10	2 12	1 14	64 10
	1892	29 12	29 1	2 10	1 10	63 1

The expense of clothing and bedding increased considerably in the Benares Asylum, and in a less extent in that at Bareilly, where, however, the charges were hitherto abnormally low. Owing to the system of storing grain, which has now been introduced in all four asylums, the cost of rations showed a steady decrease. During the last three years revision of establishment has equalized the charges under that head. The variation still remaining was due to the fact that the Superintendent's pay at the three asylums was the same, whereas the population was considerably smaller at Lucknow and Agra than at the other two asylums.

Out of a daily average strength of 1,038, 427 lunatics were employed on the average in factories, or 41 per cent. of the inmates as compared with 39 in the previous year. The number thus shown does not include the number employed in menial labour connected with the asylums, all of which, except latrine work, was performed by lunatics. The profits of the manufactories amounted to Rs. 3,590-1-4. One of the most pleasing features of the year was the signal success which the Superintendent at Bareilly achieved in connection with the Dairy Farm attached to the asylum. This farm was started towards the close of 1890 with a view to reducing the danger of enteric fever and cholera among British soldiers by enabling them to obtain a purer supply of dairy produce. It commenced on borrowed capital in the shape of a loan of Rs. 3,000 advanced by the Military Department. By the close of 1894 not only was it free from debt, but, apart from the old buildings valued at Rs. 2,761-4-0 fresh buildings had been erected at a cost of Rs. 6,781. Rupees 2,420-15-10 had been expended on the latest pattern of machinery, and the live-stock was valued at Rs. 4,125. The net profits during the year 1894 amounted to Rs. 4,735-15-0. The Government was all the more gratified by the financial success of this institution, because it not merely confers an immense benefit on the public, but supplies the immates of the asylum with eminently suitable employment.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see pages 273 and 274 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

2.—Education.

The total expenditure, direct and indirect, on all institutions maintained or aided by the State, through the Educational Department is shown in the annexed tabular statement. The funds are derived in part from Provincial Revenues, from District Boards and Municipal Funds, and in part from Endowments and private sources. There is other expenditure on education, *viz*, in unaided schools of all kinds, in the Medical School at Agra, and in the schools maintained for the training of patwâris. The expenditure on the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee is included now for the first time in this statement. The whole of the expenditure on this institution, amounting to Rs. 1,38,515, was returned as direct; but this was incorrect, since none was returned under the heads of scholarships, buildings, apparatus, and furniture, all of which are classed as indirect expenditure on education. Direct expenditure is that which is incurred in maintaining the teaching staff. On account of the above defect in the Roorkee College returns, the figures for that institution are shown separately.

Direct and indirect expenditure from all sources.

	1895.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Expenditure.		
Colleges ...	3,07,209	2,86,403
Schools (general) ...	20,77,750	20,17,843
Ditto (special) ...	70,816	72,786
Total ...	24,55,775	23,77,032
Indirect expenditure.		
University ...	46,008	39,779
Direction ...	45,265	44,523
Inspection ...	2,44,690	2,59,360
Scholarships* ...	80,529	82,052
Buildings ...	2,83,887	3,02,609
Apparatus ...	33,187	30,285
Miscellaneous ...	1,02,167	1,32,941
Total ...	8,35,733	8,91,549
Rurki College, direct and indirect expenditure	1,38 515	...
Grand Total ...	34,30,023	32,68,581

* Includes scholarships tenable at unaided institutions.

The above table shows, apart from the expenditure on the Roorkee College, an increase of Rs. 78,743 on the direct, and a decrease of Rs. 55,816 on the indirect, account.

The portion of the above expenditure that falls upon Provincial and Local Funds is shown in the following table, the expenditure on the Roorkee College again being shown apart:—

Direct and indirect expenditure from public funds (Provincial and Local).

	1895.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure.		
Colleges ...	1,53,751	1,52,222
Schools (general)...	10,82,813	10,74,162
Ditto (special)...	58,502	61,224
Total ...	12,95,066	12,87,608
Indirect expenditure.		
Direction ...	45,265	44,523
Inspection ...	2 44,690	2,59,360
Scholarships * ...	42,624	39,069
Buildings ...	1,64,857	1,89,700
Apparatus ...	8,510	17,394
Miscellaneous ...	28,470	32,346
Total ...	5,34,416	5,81,762
Roorkee College, direct and indirect expenditure	1,37,215	...
Grand Total ...	19.66 697	18,69,370

* Includes scholarships tenable at unaided institutions.

A comparison with last year's figures shows an increase of Rs. 7,458 on direct expenditure, traceable in the main to schools (general); this is accounted for by the diminished fee income in Government High and Middle Anglo-Vernacular schools, by the opening of more Science and Drawing classes, and by grants allowed to schools. In indirect expenditure there was a large decrease, amounting to Rs. 47,346, occurring under the heads of inspection, buildings, apparatus, and miscellaneous. The net decrease was Rs. 39,888, apart from the expenditure on the Roorkee College.

The following general summary of the number of institutions, the average number of scholars on the rolls monthly during the year, and the direct expenditure from all sources, on the various kinds of education for boys and girls, shows the progress that was made during the year. The return from the Roorkee College has here been incorporated as received, increasing the expenditure from public funds by Rs. 1,37,215, and from endowments and other sources by Rs. 1,300, at the same time adding 189 to the average number of scholars on the rolls :—

Class of institution.		Number of institutions.	Average number of scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Expenditure.				
				From public revenues.	From Municipal revenues.	Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
For Boys.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For University education	1895	18	2,595	2,90,966	5,360	71,647	77,751	4,45,724
	1894	16	2,219	1,52,222	4,900	62,408	66,873	2,86,403
For Secondary education	1895	448	52,992	4,58,818	60,001	4,52,674	1,19,909	10,91,402
	1894	456	52,474	4,47,899	55,805	4,31,508	1,18,162	10,53,374
For Primary education	1895	4,051	1,50,345	5,27,525	21,958	43,032	28,463	6,20,978
	1894	4,031	1,50,000	5,30,674	23,685	40,727	34,778	6,29,864
Total	1895	4,517	2,05,932	12,77,309	87,319	5,67,353	2,26,123	21,58,104
	1894	4,503	2,04,693	11,30,795	84,390	5,34,643	2,19,813	19,69,641
For Girls.								
For Secondary education	1895	28	2,149	53,168	949	1,36,399	71,828	2,62,344
	1894	25	2,021	53,269	1,190	1,24,559	53,282	2,32,300
For Primary education	1895	256	7,420	43,302	6,680	7,341	45,703	1,03,026
	1894	257	7,600	42,320	5,446	4,170	50,369	1,02,305
Total	1895	284	9,569	96,470	7,629	1,43,740	1,17,531	3,65,370
	1894	282	9,621	95,589	6,636	1,28,729	1,03,651	3,34,605
Total boys and girls	1895	4,801	2,15,501	13,73,779	94,948	7,11,093	3,43,654	25,23,474
	1894	4,785	2,14,314	12,26,384	91,026	6,63,372	3,23,464	23,04,246
Schools for special instruction,	1895	13	1,599	58,502	672	2,369	9,273	70,816
	1894	14	1,769	61,224	462	2,522	8,578	72,786
GRAND TOTAL	1895	4,814	2,17,100	14,32,281	95,620	7,13,462	3,52,927	25,94,290
	1894	4,799	2,16,083	12,87,608	91,488	6,65,894	3,32,042	23,77,032

Thus there was independently of the Roorkee College, an increase of Rs. 20,806 on University education and of Rs. 38,028 on secondary schools for boys, while

there has been a decrease of Rs. 8,886 on primary schools for boys. There was a slight increase in the numbers attending each class of school. The number of girls at school diminished a little, but the expenditure on both primary and secondary schools for them increased. Schools for special instruction were 13 instead of the 14 reported last year, and there has been a falling off in numbers and in expenditure. The grand total shows an increase of 828 scholars, in addition to the Roorkee students. The numbers were thus almost stationary.

The following table exhibits the indirect expenditure on education from all sources, separately for each grade of institution.

Distribution of indirect expenditure from all sources on the different kinds of education during the year 1894-95.

Object.	Kind of education.																				
	University.					Secondary.					Primary.					Special.			Total.		
	Public funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	Public funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	Public funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	Public funds.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	Public funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University.	...	...	46,008	...	46,008	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,008	...	46,008
Direction,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,265	...	...	...	45,265
Inspection.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,690	...	...	...	2,44,690
Scholarships.	12,410	945	...	20,557	33,912	30,089	2,253	1,810	8,876	43,028	53	24	90	3,161	3,328	72	189	261	42,624	3,222	1,900	32,783	80,529
Buildings,	4,261	...	...	38,130	42,391	59,718	2,174	5,736	69,729	1,37,357	70,106	880	818	1,064	72,866	3,212	501	3,713	1,64,857	3,054	6,552	1,09,424	*2,83,887
Apparatus	80	...	322	2,560	2,962	2,079	251	5,429	10,914	18,573	5,556	...	4,300	354	10,210	795	647	1,442	8,510	251	10,051	14,375	33,187
Miscellaneous.	...	...	21	11,920	11,941	4,294	338	1,958	26,588	33,208	7,639	457	1,826	900	10,822	100	...	100	28,470	795	33,494	39,408	†1,02,167
Total ...	16,751	945	46,351	73,167	1,37,214	96,180	5,016	14,963	1,16,007	2,32,166	83,354	1,361	7,032	5,479	97,226	4,179	1,337	5,516	5,34,416	7,322	98,005	1,95,990	8,35,733

* Details of Rs. 27,590 not given.

† Ditto „ 46,096 miscellaneous expenditure under "Direction and Inspection" not given.

There was not much change in the proportional part of the whole direct expenditure which is met from the different sources of income, as the following statement shows :—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From public funds	55	54	56
Do. municipal funds	4	4	4
Do. fees	27	28	25
Do. endowments, &c.	14	14	15
Total ...	100	100	100

The increase in the share borne by public funds, and the decrease in that met from fees was entirely due to the inclusion of the Roorkee College returns for the first time.

The distribution of the expenditure among the different classes of institutions is shown in the following table :—

Class of institution.	Expenditure from		Total.	Percentage of expenditure defrayed from		Percentage of expenditure from public funds on each class of institution.
	Public funds.	Other sources.		Public funds.	Other sources.	
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Colleges	2,38,191	37,605	2,75,796	86	14	16·6
Secondary	3,08,487	1,99,046	5,07,533	61	39	21·5
Primary	5,21,506	65,784	5,87,290	89	11	36·4
Special	51,602	1,350	52,952	97	3	3·6
Aided.						
Colleges	52,775	1,17,153	1,69,928	31	69	3·7
Secondary	2,03,499	6,42,714	8,46,213	24	76	14·2
Primary	49,321	87,393	1,36,714	36	64	3·5
Special	6,990	10,964	17,864	39	61	·5
Total ...	14,32,281	11,62,009	25,94,290	55	45	100

Of the expenditure from public funds on educational institutions, more than 20 per cent. went to colleges, over 35 per cent. to secondary education, about 40 per cent. to primary education, and about 4 per cent. to special education. The figures for the whole of India, as given in paragraph 15 of the last Quinquennial Review, show that the expenditure on the same classes of institutions from public funds (Provincial and Local excluding Municipal) was as follows :—

	Rs.
Colleges	15,48,511
Secondary	24,78,082
Primary	43,28,177
Special	12,01,382

The proportion here was about 16 per cent. for Colleges, about 26 per cent. for secondary, over 45 per cent. for primary, and over 12 per cent. for special education. Thus proportionately we spent more on colleges and secondary schools, and less on primary and special schools than is spent in other parts of India for the same total charge on public funds. The changes during the year were due to the expenditure on the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, being for the first time included in the accounts.

The race and religion of the pupils and the proportion of each class to the total number are given below, for the last two years. The number of Hindus decreased by more than 2,000.

Race and religion.	1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Proportion to total number.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Proportion to total number.
Hindus	180,528	80·41	183,325	80·80
Muhammadans	36,373	16·20	36,234	15·97
Europeans and Eurasians	3,331	1·48	3,147	1·38
Native Christians	4,120	1·84	4,009	1·77
Miscellaneous races or religions ...	167	·07	178	·08
Total ...	224,519	100·00	226,893	100·00

The total number of scholars in all institutions, public and private, on the 31st March 1895, according to the returns submitted to the Department, amounted to

295,344, of whom 282,789 are males, and 12,555 females. Last year there were 301,609 scholars, *viz.*, 289,149 males and 12,460 females. The chief loss occurred in primary schools for general education, in special schools, and in advanced private institutions. Taking the population according to the census of 1891, and reckoning the population of school-going age in the usual way at 15 per cent. of the whole, the percentage of male scholars to the male population of school-going age fell from 7·93 to 7·76; the percentage of female scholars to the female population of school-going age remained at ·37; and the percentage of scholars of both sexes to the whole population of school-going age decreased from 4·29 to 4·20. We may obtain, however, more accurate calculations by allowing for the increase of the population since 1891. Making allowance at the average annual increment for the ten years from 1881 to 1891, the population of the Provinces in March 1895 may be taken as—

Males	24,860,000
Females	23,164,000
Total ...	48,024,000

Taking, as usual, 15 per cent. of the population as an approximate estimate of the number of children of school-going age, the numbers were 3,729,000 boys and 3,474,600 girls, or in all 7,203,600 children of school-going age. Adopting these figures, we see that only 7·58 per cent. of the male, ·36 of the female, and 4·10 of the entire population of school-going age were under instruction. These figures compare unfavourably with those for other parts of India as contained in the last Quinquennial Review. The percentage for the male population varied from 11·3 in the Central Provinces to 31·5 in Lower Burma. The average for the whole of India was 19·84. For the female population the percentage varied from ·8 in the Central Provinces to 6·8 in Coorg. The average for the whole of India was 1·97. The average for the entire population varied from 6 in the Central Provinces to 19·3 in Coorg. For the whole of India it was 11·06.

The following statement compares the cost of each kind of education in these and in the neighbouring Provinces. The figures are taken from the latest available reports:—

		N.-W. Provinces. Rs.	Bengal. Rs.	Central Provinces. Rs.	Panjab. Rs.
Collegiate ...	Total cost per pupil	167·9	135·9	107·9	194·0
	Share borne by public (excluding municipal) funds	97·8	70·3	32·7	1129
Secondary ...	Total cost per pupil	24·0	17·9	8·9	18·6
	Share borne by public (excluding municipal) funds	8·7	3·4	4·0	4·5
Primary ...	Total cost per pupil	4·4	2·5	3·0	5·1
	Share borne by public (excluding municipal) funds	3·4	·57	1·8	3·4

Taking the State and Aided schools alone, the cost of each pupil falling on Government stood thus:—

	N.-W. Provinces.	Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Panjáb.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate	112·1	134·2	69·0	147·1
Secondary	9·2	5·0	4·5	5·0
Primary	3·6	·74	2·0	3·7

It will thus be seen that in these Provinces the cost of education falling on the Government was in most cases abnormally high.

The proportion of the total cost of education borne by municipal funds in 1894-95 was only 2·8 per cent., while the proportion for the whole of India in 1891-92 according to the quinquennial survey was 4·6 per cent. In the Central Provinces and the Panjáb, the proportions were 9·0 and 12·0 per cent. respectively. Not only did municipalities contribute inadequately to the general fund, but their contributions were too largely devoted to the higher education. Secondary schools in 1894-95 received 63·7 per cent. of the whole direct expenditure, while primaryschools only got 29·9 per

cent. Moreover, the contributions to collegiate and secondary education increased during 1894-95, while primary education received less assistance than before. Schools of the industrial class, which are especially suitable for cities, received practically no support. Only Rs. 672 was contributed by municipalities to special instruction for the entire Provinces. The entire municipal income of these Provinces in 1894-95, after deducting cost of collection, was Rs. 37,48,461, from which the grants to education were only Rs. 1,02,942, or 2·7 per cent. The Government considered that 5 per cent. of municipal income would not be an excessive amount to devote to supporting public instruction, and that an adequate part of it should be appropriated to vernacular primary education.

The following abstract shows the percentage of Provincial and Local funds allotted to education in these and the neighbouring Provinces according to the last available reports:—

	Direct expenditure.			Total direct and indirect.
	Collegiate.	Secondary.	Primary.	
North-Western Provinces	0·72	1·2	1·4	5·0
Bengal	1·0	1·4	1·3	6·8
Central Provinces	0·16	1·4	2·4	6·6
Panjáb	0·55	1·1	1·5	7·1

The quinquennial review dealt with the returns down to and including 1891-92. The following abstract briefly shows the results since that year under the principal heads:—

Year.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars.				Direct expenditure.		Indirect expenditure.
		Collegiate.	Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	Total.	From public funds.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	4,975	2,112	50,403	150,473	204,568	22,01,519	12,06,681	8,40,851
1892-93 ...	4,845	2,164	51,579	149,181	204,556	22,16,236	12,32,022	8,91,659
1893-94 ...	4,799	2,219	54,495	157,600	216,083	23,77,032	12,87,608	8,91,549
1894-95 ...	4,814	2,595	55,141	157,765	217,100	25,94,290	14,32,281	8,35,733

The figures for 1894-95 included for the first time the Rurki College, with an expenditure of Rs. 1,38,515 on its 189 scholars. Excluding that sum, the expenditure from public funds rose during the year under report by Rs. 6,158, and the total number of scholars by 828. The number of institutions fell by 161, of which primary schools accounted for 155. The total increase in scholars was not considerable, being under 6 per cent., and it was most marked in the collegiate and secondary schools. In the meantime the total direct expenditure (excluding Rurki) increased by over 2½ lakhs, of which a little over Rs. 87,000 was charged on the public revenues. The indirect expenditure decreased.

Orders were issued during the year to raise the scale of fees both in colleges and in Anglo-vernacular schools, while making provision for poor students. The new scale was not introduced till after the close of the year, and its effects will become apparent in the returns for 1895-96.

The attendance in Arts colleges showed a continued and rapid increase, but the total numbers were still small for a province of this magnitude. There was reason to believe that the existing agencies, particularly the State Colleges, were on the whole already fairly or fully utilized. The cost to the State of each student in a State college was Rs. 156, and in an aided college Rs. 52 only. The total cost per student in each class of college, stood thus:—

	Rs.
State	206
Aided	135
Unaided	141

These figures demonstrate the economy of aided education in the larger colleges.

The growth of fee-income since 1892 in aided colleges was a healthy sign. The public outlay on State Colleges during the same period increased even more rapidly. Concurrently with the increase in attendance the number of graduates again made a substantial advance, and, though the total was not yet very considerable for these Provinces, the progress achieved was full of promise for the future. Continued preference was shown for the A or purely literary course to the exclusion of the B or science course—the preference being more marked in the aided and private institutions than in the two State Colleges. This fact may have been partly due to the difficulty of securing efficient instruction in science, owing to want of funds to carry on the laboratory work of the Muir College. Measures were taken to remedy this defect for the future.

The same disparity of science students appeared in the M. A. as in the B. A. examination; while it was observed that in spite of the facilities which exist for the study of Sanskrit at Benares and elsewhere, no candidate presented himself for the M. A. degree in that language. Grave deficiencies in the knowledge of English were displayed by candidates even in the degree examination.

The attendance at Anglo-vernacular schools remained practically unchanged. These schools are divided into four sections—high, middle, upper primary, and lower primary. Many schools contain all four sections. Many contain three, and some few contain the primary sections only. The least satisfactory feature in the enrolment was a small decrease in the lowest sections, and a small increase in the highest. A healthier state would be indicated by a larger addition to the number of beginners who might be expected to feed the more advanced classes. A noticeable feature of the returns was that the proportion of school children studying English, was far above the average of the rest of India. This was probably due to the circumstance that the schools of these Provinces, are sought more exclusively by those classes, whose object is to qualify for Government service, and that this industrial conception of ordinary education leads them to favour English as the passport to the better-paid appointments. This explanation is supported by the marked preponderance of Káyasths who presented themselves for the qualifying examination.

The teaching of Anglo-vernacular schools is tested by two public examinations: the Middle, which marks the transition from the primary and middle to the high sections, and the Entrance (or School Final), which is the ultimate test of school teaching. Both examinations disclosed some falling off both in the total number of candidates, and in the proportion of those who were successful. In the Middle examination the number of candidates fell from 3,145 to 2,929 and the percentage of success from 43 to 41. In the Entrance Examination the candidates from provincial schools fell from 1,204, passing 44 per cent. to 1,172, passing only 38 per cent. The total number of successful candidates fell by 100—a result which must in due course be followed by a smaller outturn of graduates some years hence. The diminished proportion of passes may be partly due to the character of the examination or what is called the "hardening of the standard." But something must be set down to defective teaching. The failure in English was here again prominently noticed, and the absence of proper training for the teachers apparently contributed to the ill success of the scholars. Another possible cause was the practice of teaching English in the lowest primary

classes to children who had not yet mastered the rudiments of even reading and writing in their own language. The Lieutenant-Governor during his tour saw children learning the English and Hindi alphabets at the same time, and he was told that children often began the Hindi, Urdu and English alphabets together. The Director of Public Instruction was informed that English should not be taught in native schools to any child who had not emerged at least from the lowest primary stage of vernacular education.

The growing popularity of the School Final examination was encouraging. The number of candidates substantially increased; and the proportion of success, though below that achieved in the year preceding, was still well above that gained at the Entrance Examination. The practical character for the School Final fits it to be a preliminary to the science course of the University, and associates it with technical or industrial education. In this examination the aided schools came out best; though, judged by other tests, the State schools displayed a distinct superiority. This was to be expected, looking at their much higher scale of charges and salaries. The superior economy of the aided system is apparent from the fact that while each pupil in an aided school cost Rs. 24·9, each pupil in a State school cost Rs. 38·2. The amounts falling on the public funds in each case were Rs. 11·0 and Rs. 23·3 respectively. Both the total charge and the quotum of public expenditure per pupil in State schools rose during the year under report owing in part to a decrease in the average monthly numbers which involved a loss of fee income. That fee rates have hitherto been inadequate in Anglo-Vernacular schools as well as colleges is not doubtful, and the Director of Public Instruction was directed to formulate proposals for raising them, with the object of making English education more nearly self-supporting.

Some further progress was made in providing instruction in drawing; but in this respect much remained to be done, for it is generally admitted that drawing lies at the very foundation of technical instruction. Drawing classes existed as yet in only 14 schools, and do not appear to have been established in any vernacular schools. The progress of science classes and the success of the students in that subject was an encouraging feature of the year's proceedings.

The great bulk of the vernacular schools of every grade were supported exclusively by the State. In this department aided schools were few in number. At present no exception need be taken to this. The first extension of aided and private enterprise must be pushed in the secondary and Anglo-vernacular schools, and the propagation of vernacular education must be recognised as a primary charge on the public funds. In time it may be hoped that private effort, guided and aided, where necessary, by the Educational Department, will supplement and assist the State-supported vernacular schools in these as in other Provinces. In 1893-94 there were 4,296 State and 65 aided vernacular schools. In 1894-95 the former rose to 4,306 and the latter to 67. But this slight increase in the number of schools was accompanied by a substantial fall in the number of scholars. The numbers enrolled stood thus:—

		High or Middle section.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary	Total.
1893-94.	State	6,126	31,444	148,258	185,828
	Aided	354	553	3,542	4,449
	Total ...	6,480	31,997	151,800	190,277
1894-95.	State	5,905	33,151	144,121	183,177
	Aided	348	600	3,441	4,389
	Total ...	6,253	33,751	147,562	187,566

The least satisfactory feature of this return, and perhaps of the whole year's working of the Department, was that the decrease has occurred under the head of lower primary—precisely the class of education in which the Provinces are most wanting, and which it is most desirable to foster.

The deficiency was spread over all circles except one; but the great bulk may be traced to the 3rd Circle, and within it to the old Benares Revenue Division, which included what is now Gorakhpur. The cause of the falling off, which was thus localized, was possibly connected with the unfavourable harvests from which the eastern districts have suffered lately. The particular attention of the Commissioner of Benares and Gorakhpur and of the District Officers was drawn to the retrograde condition of primary education exhibited by this return; and they were directed to impress on the District Boards, who control these schools, the necessity of popularizing and extending school instruction of a simple character among the rural population.

The teaching of vernacular middle schools is tested by the public examination known as the vernacular middle. The results this year showed a distinct falling off. The number of candidates is stationary, but the percentage of success fell from 49 to 42. The remarkable feature of this examination in state middle schools was the extraordinary fluctuations from one division to another. In Meerut the percentage of passes decreased from 67 to 42. In Agra it rose from 62 to 71. In Western Oudh it fell from 54 to 43. In Eastern Oudh it increased from 52 to 54.

While the attendance decreased the results of the test examination were less favourable, the expenditure on vernacular schools practically remained unchanged. The figures stood thus:—

		Public funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95.	State middle schools ...	1,49,630	44,966	384	1,94,980
	Aided middle schools ...	6 032	2,199	5,690	13,921
	State village schools ...	5,00,596	24,514	4,675	5,29,785
	Aided village schools ...	4,658	1,480	8,268	14,406
	Total ...	6,60,916	73,159	19,017	7,53,092
1893-94.	State middle schools ...	1,49,628	42,790	407	1 92,826
	Aided middle schools ...	5,280	2,137	6,750	14,167
	State village schools ...	5,01,006	23,048	1,538	5,25,592
	Aided village schools ...	4,886	1,576	14,695	21,157
	Total ...	6,60,800	69,551	23,390	7,53,741

Inadequate fees were charged in vernacular schools, and it must be recognised that in this respect also, these Provinces compared unfavourably with other parts of India. The heavier burden of land revenue which falls on the Provinces, compared for example with Bengal, may give a claim to leniency in this respect. The enhancement of fee-rates, may at first be more appropriately pressed on the Collegiate and English schools and on the upper section of the vernacular schools. There were indications that local officers are not content to begin on a sufficiently humble scale, but spend on elaborations money which might be more usefully devoted to the extension of the simplest forms of instruction. It is not essential that little village children should be taught in masonry buildings, and provided with benches and floor-cloths and other surroundings of which their own homes are destitute. Such simple accommodation as suits their fathers in the village *chaupál* is good enough for children learning to read and write and cypher, and to procure such shelter by the co-operation of the village is peculiarly a business which members of a district board should be able to undertake, leaving it to the department to provide a teacher and supervise his work. It was suggested that something might be done to utilize the existing indigenous schools, and encourage them to conform to the method of study and discipline of

Government institutions. The teachers might, for instance, by degrees be induced to undergo some training in normal schools.

Of technical education, the only branch which as yet shows signs of development in a popular self-supporting way, is the study of the law. The Government observed this symptom with approval, on the ground that an educated and independent Bar is one of the best guarantees of a pure and efficient administration of justice; whereas there is at present great room for increase in the number of educated lawyers.

The Medical College at Agra did excellent work at a reasonable cost; but its resources were limited, and were devoted to training Hospital Assistants for Government service. The question of increasing the teaching staff, and raising the status of the school to that of the Lahore Medical College, was suggested some years ago. It is again under consideration.

The Civil Engineering College at Rurki has now been placed under the control of the Educational Department. But owing chiefly to want of funds, it has not yet been possible to give practical effect to the measures recently devised for extending its operations and rendering its advantages more generally available to the public. Hitherto its chief—indeed almost sole—function has been the training of officials of all grades for service in the Public Works Department. The Imperial Forest School at Dehra is an adjunct to the Forest Department, and does not really form part of the educational system of these Provinces. The Industrial School at Lucknow represents a real endeavour to provide practical instruction in a few mechanical handicrafts, and in this direction it has made encouraging progress. The larger portion of the pupils belong to artizan families, and would presumably have acquired a craft even without the school teaching. The classes who have no hereditary connection with such trades do not yet seem to have been attracted in any great number, though the few better-educated boys of the sort, who have joined the school, are reported to have achieved the best results. It has been found necessary to institute a system of scholarships, in order to attract and retain pupils for a sufficient period to make them efficient workmen. It would be useful to watch the after-history of the boys who have left the school, and ascertain the practical results of their training there.

In contrast to the indifference displayed towards industries involving manual labour, it appears that the law classes are fully attended, even by students who do not wish to qualify for legal practice. Colleges which desire to attract students find it expedient to open law classes even under conditions which do not afford a guarantee for thoroughly efficient teaching. The Government was of opinion that, though both the Bar and the Bench in these Provinces need strengthening in quality and in numbers, this cannot be effected without improving the standard of legal education. The addition of a law class to an Arts College is rarely a good way to promote the study of law, or the increase of competent legal practitioners, and it is a question whether the stage has now been reached, when the Allahabad University, like its elder sisters, might insist on its graduates in law first qualifying by obtaining a degree in Arts.

The statistics of female education call for little remark. In English-teaching schools the attendance slightly improved; but the expenditure increased in a much larger proportion. The tendency to subsidize superior rather than primary education was here also very marked. The grants-in-aid to the former were Rs. 12,596 and to the latter only Rs. 2,040. Each of the 1,104 girls in a secondary school cost in all Rs. 46-7-5 per annum. On the primary vernacular schools the State expenditure was Rs. 17,262, or Rs. 5·7 per each scholar. The application of the payment-by-result test to Anglo-vernacular schools disclosed such defective teaching, that the principle could not be fully applied. In the primary vernacular schools the attendance slightly improved; but in aided schools of this class the return was less favourable. There was a falling off in the number of schools and scholars; but the expenditure from public and municipal funds increased. These schools are all adjuncts to

missionary enterprise and chiefly dependent on mission funds. The want of trained teachers and effective supervision was even more felt than in the case of boys' schools, and there were no indications in the report of the existence of any popular desire for female education. It could hardly be expected in the backward state of male education.

The figures furnished exhibited no reason to believe that, so far as numbers are concerned, the education of the Muhammadan part of the community was in a backward condition. It appears that 16·20 per cent. of the pupils in Government and aided schools were Muhammadans. The proportion of Muhammadans on the total population of these Provinces was only 13·5 per cent. By this showing Muhammadans were in advance of the rest of the population in the proportion of their children receiving education. The proportion now receiving higher education was not stated; but in 1891-92, it was shown to have been in colleges 19·0 and in the secondary schools 21·9 per cent. of the school population, and therefore substantially above the proportion which Muhammadans bear to the entire population of the Provinces. In this respect the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Muhammadans compared favourably with their co-religionists elsewhere.

In connection with the education of Europeans, it was pointed out that the effect of the grant-in-aid Code is to encourage superficial education in a larger number of subjects than boys of ordinary ability can hope to master. This is very probable, and the effect is no doubt enhanced by the extent to which grants-in-aid are made to depend on the results of examinations. The Government strongly approved of the Director of Public Instruction's opinion that European schools should insist on the study of the vernacular, including a competent knowledge of the written character.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a)—Literature.

Works in the English language.—There were 102 publications against 90 last year and 61 the year before last.

The following were the more important works :—

Arts.

"*Advanced Free-hand Drawing.*"

Fiction.

"*Mr. and Mrs. John Brown at Home.*"

"*Brought to Bay.*"

Miscellaneous.

"*Coin collecting in Northern India.*"

"*A Guide to Agra.*"

"*Knights of the Broom,*" which contains an explanation of some of the ceremonies of the sweepers in the Benares Division.

"*The Indian Currency Question,*" a work on the causes of the failure of the present currency system, and containing proposals regarding a remedy.

"*The Book of Wisdom,*" a work containing sayings of authors of various nationalities and religions, compiled by Alopidin Rautji, Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

"*An Introduction to the Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India,*" compiled by W. Crooke, B.A., Bengal Civil Service.

There is an increase in the number of publications on arts, drama, history and geography, language, religion, and science (natural and other), while the books on fiction, law, medicine, miscellaneous, and science (mathematical and mechanical) show a decrease.

Works in the Urdu language.—There were 623 publications against 469 last year and 295 the year before last.

The following were the more important works :—

"*Gulgúna-i-Gild.*"—A work on electro-plating.

"*Sajanjal-i-Taswír.*"—A work on photography.

"*Al Mámún má Al Jazia.*"—A biography of Mamun.

"*Hálat-i-Tántiya Bhil.*"—A life of Tantiya Bhil.

"*Ahsan-ut-Tawárikh.*"—Containing the lives of religious men.

"*Jauhar-i-Mashâhír.*"—A biography of famous men, compiled by Bábu Piyare Lal, landholder of Barotha, Aligarh district.

"*Tarjuma-i-Dástán-i-Amír Hamza Sáhib-i-Kirán.*"—A translation of the story of Amír Hamza Sáhib-i-Kirán.

"*Mahábhárat,*" *Parts II and III.*—A novel, the plot of which has been taken from the Mahábhárat.

"*Fasána-i-do-Jahán.*"—A work of fiction, translated by Kunwar Siva Nath Singh, Barrister-at-Law, of Tajpur.

"*Tárikh-i-Kadím-Áryávart,*" *Part I.*—A history of the Aryans, edited by Ráe Debi Prasad, of Pilibhít.

"*Risála-i-Saláh-i-Benazír.*"—A work on the household duties and education of women, &c., compiled by Munshi Tahir Ahmad, Persian Teacher, High School, Unao.

"*Ilm-i-Af'ál-ul-Hayát.*"—A work on physiology, compiled by Wazir Sinha, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Medical School, Agra.

"*Ilm-i-Tashríh-ul-Ajsám-ul-Insání.*"—A work on human anatomy, compiled by the same author.

"*Bachchon ki Bimáriyon ki Tashkhis aur Iláj.*"—A medical work on diagnosis and treatment of diseases in children.

"*Ilm-i-Hifz-i-Sehhat.*"—A work on sanitation.

"*Risála-i-Zamíndári wa Káshtkári.*"—A work on land and agriculture, compiled by Lála Jawáhir Lál, Raís of Mandáwar.

"*Tálim-ul-Faráiz.*"—A work on morality, compiled by members of the Allahabad Literary Institute.

"*Safarnáma-i-Rám-wa-Misr-wa-Shám.*"—A diary of a journey in Turkey, Egypt, and Syria, by Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Shibli, of Aligarh.

There is an increase in the number of publications on arts, fiction, history and geography, language, law, medicine, miscellaneous, philosophy (including mental and moral), religion, science (natural and other), and voyages and travels.

Works in the Hindi language.—There were 354 publications against 306 last year and 208 the year before last.

The most important of these were—

"*Prabodha-Chandrodaya-Nátak.*"—A drama.

"*Medapáta Rája Vansiya Sankshépa-itihás.*"—A short history of Udeypur, Rájputáná.

"*Karnábharana.*"—A work on rhetoric.

"*Translation into Nágri of Infantry Drill and of the Musketry Regulations for Native Troops.*"—By Lachman Sinha Hawaldár, schoolmaster.

"*Kedár Náth Badri Náth ke Yátriyon ka Márga.*"—A guide to pilgrims to Kedár Náth and Badri Náth.

"*Pahári khéti ka Sudhrão.*"—A work on the improvement of agriculture in hilly districts, compiled by Pandit Ganga Datta Upreti, late Deputy Collector.

"*Hammír Hath.*"—A poem describing how Hammir Deva, Rája of Rantham-bhor, defended Mír Muhammad Mughal against the invasions of Ala-ud-din.

"*Mahábhárata, Bhárat Khand.*"—A Hindi version of the Mahábhárat, the well-known Sanskrit epic, written in the metre of "*Alhá.*"

Works in the Sanskrit language.—There were 42 publications against 46 last year and 57 the year before last.

The most noticeable works were—

"*S'aunaka's Prâti Sakhya of the Rig Veda, with the commentary of Uvvata.*"—A grammar of the Rig Vida.

"*Kátyáyana's Sarvánukrama Sútras of the White Yajur Veda,*" with the commentary of Yajnikanta Deva, annotated by Yugal Kis'or Pathak.

"*The first half of the Pada-pátha of the White Yajur Veda Bája Saneyí Sanhita.*"

"*Anubhúti Vivarnádars'a.*"—Published by Kunwar, of Benares, a work on Vedánta philosophy.

The monthly series of the Benares College, known as "*The Pandit,*" still continues to be published. The Benares Sanskrit series, "*A Collection of Sanskrit Work,*" edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith and Dr. G. Thibaut, also continues to be published. Some books of the series are noted above.

Works on the Arabic language.—There were 48 publications against 21 last year and 14 the year before last.

The more noticeable works were—

"*Sadídí*" and "*Muálaját-un-Nafísí.*"—Medical works.

"*Ad díwán-us-Sayyidiná Alí Ibn Abí Tálib.*"—Containing odes composed by Hasrat Ali.

"*Mirat-ush-Shuráh Ma'rúf ba Sharh-i-Sullam Maulvi Mubín*" and "*Tálíf-ul-Ajzá, Al-ma'rúf-bi-Nawádir-it-Tahkíkát.*"—Works on logic.

"*Last Volumes of the Hidáyá,*" with marginal notes; and a commentary on the Vikáya, with marginal notes, styled "*Umdat-ur-ri'áyá—*" works on jurisprudence.

Works in the Persian language.—There were 48 publications against 44 last year and 54 the year before last.

The main increase is in works on language and philosophy.

The following works may be noticed :—

"*Muaiyid-ul-Materia Manzúm-yáni-Ilm-ul-Ádwiya ba-Zabán-i-Fársi.*"—Amedical work.

"*Jawáhir-ul-Asrár Sharh-i-Masnaví-i-Maulaví-i-Rúm.*"—A commentary on the poems of Maulvi Rúm on Sufiism.

"*Daláil-ul-Zafar fí Tazkirat-is-Safar.*"—A work containing advice to travellers, compiled by Maulvi Muhammad Raza, Mír Munshi.

Polyglot works.—One hundred and fifty-six publications were registered against 141 last year and 213 the year before last.

The following were the more important works :—

"*Akhwán-us-Safa.*"—In Arabic and Persian, a translation from Arabic with the original text.

"*Sridhar-Bhásha-Kosh.*"—In Hindi and Sanskrit, a Hindi dictionary compiled by Pandit Sridhar Tripathi.

"*Sharh-i-Vikáyá Núr-ul-Hidáyá.*"—In Arabic and Urdu, a commentary on the Vikáyá, with a translation in Urdu.

"*Mánava Dharma S'ástram.*"—In Sanskrit and Hindi, a law work by Manu, with a commentary by Pandit Bhim Sen S'arma, pupil of Swami Dayanand Sarasvati.

"*Proverbs and Folklore of Kumaun and Garhwál.*"—In the Kumauni and Garhwáli dialects and English, compiled by Pandit Ganga Datta Upreti, late Extra Assistant Commissioner.

"*Mandalí-Mandan.*"—In Sanskrit and Hindi, a political work, versified by Pandit Sita Ram S'arma.

"*Prásnopanishad-bháshyam.*"—In Sanskrit and Hindi, with notes by Pandit Bhím Sen S'arma.

"*Idrák.*"—In Urdu, Arabic, and Persian, a work on Theosophy.

"*Gháyat-ul-Burhán fítáwíl-il-Kurán.*"—In Arabic and Urdu, containing a key to the Kurán.

"*Majmú'a-i-Fatáwi Kámil.*"—In Urdu, Persian, and Arabic, a collection of *Fatwas*.

"*Bíja-ganitam Satikam.*"—In Sanskrit and Hindi, a work on Algebra, by Bháskaráchárya, commented on by Pandit Durga Prasad.

There has been an increase in works on arts, fiction, history and geography, language, medicine, miscellaneous, politics, philosophy, religion, science (mathematical and mechanical), and science (natural and other).

The following new periodicals were started during the year :—

English.

"*The Parish Magazine, Allahabad.*"—Edited by the Archdeacon of Lucknow.

"*The Indian Antiquary.*"—Edited by Govinda Chandra Mittra, contains historical comments and quotations from religious books.

"*The Magazine of Indian Photographs.*"—In English, French, and German, a monthly magazine devoted to the photographic representation of native art, architecture, industries, life, and character, edited by Mr. M. H. Park and Madame Theckla.

Urdu.

The "*Ahmad.*"—A historical magazine.

The "*Hamdard-i-Kaum.*"—Edited by Janki Prasad of Meerut.

The "*Ratnákar.*"

(*b*)—*The Vernacular Press.*

The following statement gives details of those vernacular newspapers published in Upper India, excluding the Panjab, which were reported on during the year :—

Province.	Quarterly.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1894.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1894.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of the year.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1	40	12	8	49	1	2	113	26	16	97
Central Provinces ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	1	2	2
Native States in Rájputána.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2
Total ...	1	41	12	8	53	2	2	119	27	18	101

One hundred and nineteen papers were reported on as compared with 109 in the previous year. Of these, 113 were published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, four in the Central Provinces, and two in Rájputána. Ninety-two newspapers remained on the register at the close of 1893: the publication of 18 papers ceased during 1894, while 27 new papers were started, leaving 101 papers on the register at the close of the year. Of the older publications, the publication of the following was stopped during the year:—The *Adib*, which dealt with educational matters; the *Áftáb-i-Islám* and *Agra Punch*, which published general information gleaned from other papers; the *Árya Patra*, the journal of the Árya Samáj, the *Hálat-i-Hind* and the *Nazm Akhbár*, which criticised in a hostile manner the actions of officials; the *Bhárat Pratáp*, whose mission was to promote the well-being of the Hindu community; the *Godharm Prakásh*, the most influential organ of the anti-kine-killing agitation; the *Ittihád*, which advocated unity among the Muhammadans; the *Jain Hitaishi*, which was published for the benefit of the followers of the Jain religion; *Kavi-va-Chitrakár*, which was devoted to the interests of native poetry, art, and industries; the *Khiálát-i-Hamidi*, which devoted itself to general criticism of the acts of Government; the *Rám Patáká*, the *Social Reformer*, and the *Vigya Brindában*, which dealt with local, social, and religious matters. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Jaunpur) is the only old paper which was restarted in 1894. It has no pronounced opinions of its own beyond expressions of loyalty, and is hostile to the Congress movement. Among the entirely new papers may be mentioned the following:—The *Árya Samáchár*, the organ of the *Árya Samáj* religion; the *Bundelkhand Punch*, which is feebly seditious in tone and criticizes the action of Government officials; the *Intisár-ush-Sharia*, which deals chiefly with matters concerning the Shia religion; the *Jain Hitopdeshak*, which is intended to encourage social reform among the Jain community; the *Káyasth Hitkári*, which publishes the proceedings of the Káyasth societies and advocates social reform among that community; the *Maheshwari*, which deals chiefly with the social matters of the Maheshwari sect of the Vaishya community; the *Mazáq*, a small paper which occasionally indulges in obscene articles; the *Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Magazine*, containing principally college news and subjects generally interesting to Muhammadans; the *Sanádhyopkárak*, which advocates social reform among the Sanádhya Brahmans; the *Sarva Hitaishi*, a semi-religious paper which professes to promote the well-being of the Hindu community, and the *Tahzíb-ul-Akhláq*, which deals with the subject of social reform of Muhammadans. The other new papers may be said to be generally non-political in tone, and either deal with local matters or advocate religious and social reform.

Owing to the discontinuance of the *Kavi-va-Chitrakár*, in consequence of the death of its proprietor, there is now no quarterly publication. Of the older papers which continue to be published may be mentioned the *Akhbár-i-Álam* which writes candid and intelligently critical articles for the benefit of the public; the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, which publishes weekly the orders and appointments of the Educational Department; *Alwaqt*, whose writings are intended to conciliate both Hindus and Muhammadans; the *Bhárat Jíwan*, which, while professing sympathy for the public, is active in instilling into the minds of the people distrust and suspicion regarding measures inaugurated by Government for the public good; the *Cawnpore Gazette*, which revels in making scurrilous attacks upon the authorities; the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, which discusses sectarian questions or proceedings in court arising out of them; the *Hálat-i-Hind* and *Hindi Pradip*, which criticize in an offensive manner the proceedings of officials; the *Hindustán* and *Hindustáni*, which are staunch supporters of the National Congress; the *Nágri Nirad*, which is a strong supporter of the cow-protection societies; and the *Rahbar*, which is scurrilous and offensive, especially to all constituted authorities.

The *Káyasth Conference Gazette* has the largest circulation (1,000). Next come the *Bhárat Jíwan* (961), the *Colonel* (650), the *Cawnpore Gazette* and *Jain Hitopdeshak* (600 each), *Alwaqt*, *Anís-i-Hind*, *Oudh Akhbár*, *Árya Darpan*, and *Vaishya Súdashá Pravartak*, with a circulation of between 500 and 600 each.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the papers which were reported on :—

Language.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Native States in Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	82	1	...	83
Urdu-Sanskrit	1	...	...	1
Urdu-English	2	...	...	2
Hindi	23	1	1	25
Hindi-Urdu	4	...	1	5
Maráthi	...	1	...	1
Maráthi-English	...	1	...	1
Gurkha	1	...	...	1
Total ...	113	4	2	119

I.—Political and Foreign.

Several papers published articles reviewing Lord Lansdowne's administration of India. The *Hindustáni* described it as having been a long series of blunders and acts of injustice, which even his worst enemies could not have anticipated when he arrived in the country : while the *Nyáya Sudhá* observed that during His Lordship's rule the country became more impoverished ; that there was an increase in the public debt and the burdens of the people ; and that the friendly relations between the two great sections of the community had been disturbed. The difficulty of determining His Lordship's exact share of blame in these matters was admitted, but it was said that he must be held chiefly responsible on account of his having been the head of the Government. The *Bhárat Jiwan* remarked that Lord Lansdowne's implicit confidence in his advisers, owing to his weak-mindedness, was the main cause of the failure of his administration. After detailing the several measures which were carried out during His Lordship's tenure of the viceroyalty, the same paper expressed its opinion that his administration was beneficial to the Anglo-Indians, but injurious to the people of the soil. Similar opinions were expressed by other papers, and it was stated that the Indians had no cause to regret the departure of a Viceroy who had done nothing for them.

On the other hand, the *Túti-i-Hind* characterized Lord Lansdowne's frontier policy as entitled to all praise, although it had led to a tax, which was intended to be temporary, being made permanent. The return of the Kábul Mission with success would be justly regarded as the last important event of his rule. But he had not the courage to interfere with the orders of the Local Governments in any matter ; and instead of making any concessions to the Native Press, he passed the Indian Official Secrets Act, and his attitude towards that Press was no better than that of Civilians in general.

The Press generally expressed satisfaction at the success which had attended the Congress at Lahore in December 1893. Several papers referred to the hearty welcome accorded to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., who came out to India to preside at the Congress. The *Rám Patáká* mentioned that the Congress was held with very great *éclat ;* that over 1,000 delegates took part in the proceedings ; and that the Panjábis were quite jubilant on the occasion. The *Hindustáni* remarked that the national enthusiasm, patriotism, and large-mindedness of the Panjábis were worthy of all praise ; that they left no stone unturned to hold the Congress in their province with great rejoicing ; that their efforts were successful ; and that they had most splendidly discharged a national duty and demonstrated to the world that they were not at all behindhand in promoting the good of the nation and the country.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* published an article entitled " Weak Policy of the Government," in which it attributed the disturbances which had become so frequent in India to the countenance given by Government to the political agitators of the National Congress. These agitators were securing all the posts in the public service, while the Muhammadans, who had remained loyal to the British Government and had strictly kept aloof from political agitation were being thrust into the background, owing to their

backwardness in education. All this tended to show that loyalty and nobility were no longer of any use, and that education and political agitation were being given a high premium. Were the Muhammadans permitted to decide their own destinies, they would take care that their rights were not wrenched from them. The Government was advised to change its policy of pandering to the aspirations of the Congress men, which would not only bring ruin upon the Muhammadans, but endanger its own position, as otherwise the former would ultimately turn the English out of India.

The *Tútí-i-Hind* wrote in terms of strong condemnation of the tyrannical acts of the Amír of Kábul, gave details of them, and argued that a gross mistake had been made by the British Government in placing him on the throne. The hospitality shown by the Amír to Sir H. M. Durand's Mission was merely a return for the royal reception accorded to him at Rawalpindi. If he paid a visit to England he should not receive greater honors than those to which he was entitled; otherwise his head would be turned, and he would consider himself on a par with the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* expressed disapproval of the proposed visit of the Amír to England on the ground that such a visit was unnecessary to give him an idea of her vast resources. The important changes introduced at Khelat, Chitral, and other frontier places by British officials had fully convinced him of her power. Not only would any undue pressure brought upon the Amír to pay the visit be disagreeable to him, but there was reason to fear that the Russians might create difficulties in Afghánistán during his absence from his capital for any long period.

The *Mehr-i-Nímroz* was dissatisfied with the results of Sir H. M. Durand's Mission to Kábul, and remarked that the Government of India had largely increased the Amír's subsidy, while he had surrendered territories which were never in his possession; that no reliance should be placed on the Afgháns; and that England should pay the whole or at least half the cost of the frontier defences. It was suggested that, instead of granting subsidies to the greedy Afgháns, who could not be trusted, the Government should endeavour to improve the condition of its subjects, 25 per cent. of whom found it difficult to keep the wolf from their doors.

Referring to the large sums of money expended on the marriage festivities of the Nawáb of Rámpur, the *Ázád* observed that at least a portion of the amount should have been devoted to promoting the interests of the poor Musalmán community to which His Highness belonged. The public would have occasion to see, when the Nawáb had been entrusted with full powers, what benefit he had derived from his English education and voyage round the world. Later on the same paper remarked that much was expected from the young Nawáb on his accession to the *masnad*, but that the public were disappointed in their hopes; that party feeling and intrigue were prevalent in the State; and that His Highness had done nothing to show that he would devote attention to the reform of abuses.

Articles appeared in many newspapers, criticizing in strong terms the mal-administration in Hyderabad, Bharatpur, Patiála, and other Native States. Suggestions were made for effecting an improvement in the existing condition of things, and the Government was advised to look into matters itself.

The publication of the blue-book containing the correspondence on the holding of the simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in England and India provoked hostile criticism from the Native Press on the opinions against the measure which had been recorded by the several Local Governments and Administrations. The Secretary of State's despatch was received with great disappointment, the *Hindustán* remarking that the maintenance of British rule in this country depended on the loyalty and devotion of the people to the British throne, and not on the handful of European Civilians or a small British Army; and that the Secretary of Sta te had not only turned a deaf ear to the reasonable prayer of millions of people, but had also overruled the Resolution of the House of Commons. It was observed by the *Almora Akhbár* that

in deciding every important question the Liberals and Conservatives were chiefly influenced by a desire to protect the interests of Europeans and Eurasians; and that the Government would not now be justified in declaring that the Civil Service Examination was equally open to Europeans and natives.

The orders issued by the Local Government that Brahmani bulls should not be confined in the cattle-pounds, were cordially approved by the Hindu section of the Press.

The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* advised Hindus and Musalmáns not to reopen old sores, as to do so could only embitter the feelings between the two communities without serving any useful purpose. It remarked that any number of riots and dissensions could not lead to the destruction of British rule or the evacuation of the country by the Muhammadans, and recommended that all classes of people should live in peace and co-operate with each other in improving their condition. *The Nágri Nirad* urged that the Gorakshini Sabhas should confine their efforts in future to the protection of kine in the possession of the Hindus, as any attempts to go beyond this would be fruitless and even suicidal. It then laid down in great detail the several duties which appertained to the sabhas, and suggested that the chief central society should draw the attention of Government to the imperative necessity of establishing village pastures, and of allowing cattle to graze in reserved forests. In short, a most powerful agitation for the entire stoppage of cow-killing in any form should be got up, and petitions setting forth all the arguments in favour of cow-protection and bearing the signatures of the whole Hindu population should be forwarded to the Government of India, the Imperial Parliament, and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Reference was made in several papers to the proceedings of the anniversary of the Gorakshini Sabha at Nágpur, at which it was resolved to memorialize Parliament with a view of showing that the Sabhas were in no way responsible for the Hindu-Muhammadan riots which had occurred in many places.

The *Rahbar* noticed specially a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the English People on behalf of the Hindus of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh," written by Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, a barrister, who had rendered a very important service to his country. The same paper expressed regret that some short-sighted European officers were always ready to set class against class, considering the existence of discord among the people to be a source of strength to the Government; and it advised the authorities to encourage good feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans, and to make a point of gaining their good will.

The *Godharm Prakásh*, the principal organ of the anti-kine-killing agitation, regretted to notice that since the Government officers had assumed an unfavourable attitude towards the Gorakshini Sabhas, the cow-protection movement in these provinces had received a very severe blow, owing to members and preachers of the Sabhas tendering their resignation and the people discontinuing their aid. The paper considered that it was a great mistake to imagine that the Government was opposed to the Sabhas, which were loyal to the core, and it exhorted the Hindus to remove all doubts from their minds and to support such Sabhas as before. Later on, in announcing that the publication of the paper would be discontinued, the Editor thanked all those who had supported it since it was started in August 1886, and remarked that as the cow-protection movement had received a severe check, and its advocates had been brought into difficulties, the paper, which entirely depended on them for its support, could not possibly survive: that the Hindus should quietly put up with their misfortunes, relying on the righteousness of their cause and awaiting the return of better days.

The *Mehr-i-Nímroz*, in publishing the substance of the Local Government's Resolution regarding the Conciliation Committees in Azamgarh, observed that with all its sagacity Government could devise no measures which would put a stop to cow-killing disputes: such disputes would not cease until Hindus and Musalmáns

exercised toleration and forbearance, and learned to respect each other's feelings. The *Ázád* remarked that religious disputes could not be considered a thing of the past until satisfactory arrangements were made regarding cow-killing; that the interference of Government in religious and social matters was not desirable; that as the slaughter of kine had proved a very fruitful source of strife between Hindus and Musalmáns, Government was bound to interfere; that in some cases outbreaks had been brought about by the unwise proceedings of the local officers; and that under these circumstances the Government of India should pass an Act containing rules for the regulation of cow-killing. Such an Act would be a useful guide to officers and would clearly show the Hindus how far they could go and no further.

The Press generally ridiculed the idea that there was any political significance in the daubing of trees with mud, which had so largely spread over the country.

The *Godharm Prakásh* published an article comparing India under Hindu, Muhammadan, and British rule. It remarked that India, which was once a very rich and civilized country, had been reduced to poverty under a foreign yoke and had come to be regarded as uncivilized. Under the old Kshatri kings peace and contentment reigned in the country, agriculture and trade were in a most flourishing state, and each class of the community attended to its duties. The establishment of Muhammadan supremacy in the country was followed by many misfortunes: the Hindus were much oppressed and persecuted; their religion interfered with and cow-slaughter introduced. But, if they were forcibly deprived of their wealth, it still remained in the country; and though 20 per cent. of people were unjustly put to the sword, they had not to endure the pangs of hunger as at present, and as the Musalmáns made India their home, mutual sympathy grew up between them and the Hindus. While the British Government had spared no pains to promote the welfare of people by the establishment of railways, post-offices, telegraphs, dispensaries, schools, courts of justice, police, &c., it had not proved an unmixed good to the unlucky natives, who were voluntarily becoming Christians and Musalmáns owing to starvation; and though the people were exposed to many misfortunes, yet they could find consolation in the fact that Government was always anxious to remove their complaints.

The *Zamánah*, on the other hand, in commenting on the growing poverty of the country, detailed the several causes of discontent among the people, and observed that with the perfect security of life and property enjoyed under British rule and the spread of western civilization, a more costly style of living had grown popular among the people, who now found it difficult to make both ends meet. Formerly valuable gems were to be found buried in huts, whereas now there was starvation in palaces: men in affluent circumstances had really to put up with insufficient quantities of food; and what was more dangerous than the impoverishment of the country was the change effected by English education in the thoughts of the natives.

The *Ázád*, in an article headed "Is India Disloyal?" observed that the natives did not know what disloyalty meant; that even the Mutiny of 1857 was brought about by the folly of the European officers of the Bengal Army, and had been foretold by Sir Charles Napier; that the political agitation maintained by the educated natives was the natural outcome of English education, and was intended to increase the popularity of British rule by exposing and getting the defects of the administration remedied, and implied a perfect confidence on the part of the people in the words of the rulers; and that the existence of British rule in this country, which mainly depended on the loyalty of the natives, was an extraordinary phenomenon in the history of the world. Further, that if the British supremacy ever came to an end, it would be through the faults of Englishmen themselves or through their inability to cope with a foreign assailant.

II.—General Administration.

The *Nasím-i-Agra* suggested the appointment of a larger number of Honorary Magistrates, with a view of lessening the number of stipendiary Magistrates and curtailing the public expenditure.

In the opinion of the *Hindustán*, Indians could not be sufficiently thankful to Mr. Caine for the motion he intended bringing before Parliament, that the administration of criminal justice in the remoter parts of India was such as to bring the law into contempt and make it a terror to law-abiding people, and that the subject should promptly be enquired into by a public commission. While the unsatisfactory condition of criminal justice had undoubtedly created much discontent, and unconscientious police officials arrested innocent men, who were readily punished by ignorant European Magistrates, the comments on such proceedings were made light of by the authorities. The confidence of the people in the justice of the criminal courts had been greatly shaken, and the spread of such ideas among the mass of the population could not be conducive to the popularity and stability of British rule.

In referring to the number of mixed cases in which there were said to have been failures of justice, the *Rahbar* remarked that the native public laboured under the misapprehension that natives stood on a footing of equality with Europeans; but that the latter were the rulers and the former their subjects, and it was therefore no matter for surprise if Europeans were allowed to kill natives with impunity.

The *Police News*, Meerut, observed that there was no uniformity in the police administration in the different districts owing to the practice which obtained in these provinces of each Superintendent of Police issuing his own rules for the guidance of the police in his district. The paper suggested that such rules, before being acted on, should be submitted for the approval of the Inspector-General. The complaints which were frequently made of the exercise of tyranny and oppression by the police were considerably exaggerated and false; being to a large extent the result of the bad ideas created in the minds of the people by the high-handed proceedings of the police towards the end of the Mughal and the beginning of British rule. Since then the character of the police had much improved; but the masses continued to entertain the same opinion as before: there was however, still much room for improvement.

On the other hand, it was remarked by the *Cawnpore Gazette* that the police, though intended to be the guardians of the lives and property of the people, were really a source of danger to them: they were notoriously corrupt, got up false evidence, were responsible for a great deal of crime, and formed a very dark stain on the fair fame of British administration.

The *Rám Patáká* urged that no police officials should be kept more than one year at the same place. Transfer to another place resulted in such officials behaving properly and working with great zeal in order to gain the good will of their superior officers and the public.

In commenting on the anxiety which was exercising the Government in regard to the large deficit in the Indian budget, the *Hindustání* expressed a hope that nothing would be done to create discontent in the country and to increase the sufferings of the people, especially the agricultural classes, who were not in a position to bear new burdens. It was suggested that the least objectionable means of raising additional revenue to meet the deficit would be to revive the cotton duties which were abolished by Lord Ripon, although such a measure would be strongly opposed by the cotton lords of Manchester, and to do away with the exchange compensation allowances, which involved a heavy expenditure.

In the opinion of the *Ázád*, it had long been the misfortune of India to be constantly distracted by frontier troubles, the Russian advances, and internal feuds. Owing to her being governed by a foreign nation living in a far-off country, all the high civil and military appointments were, for political considerations, filled by men of the ruling classes, who received salaries and allowances on the most liberal scales. This, coupled with the steady fall in the exchange value of the rupee and the payment of home charges and pensions in gold, had caused the greatest drain on the Indian exchequer, that there was now an aggregate deficit of some five crores, which would have to be made good by taxation. The only tax which could meet the deficit was

the reimposition of the import duty on cotton goods, and the British people who derived so many benefits from India should not grudge a little sacrifice to help her in her need.

The Native Press generally expressed approval of the imposition of the import duty on cotton goods. It was suggested by the *Hindustán* that the Indian currency should be reformed, the Home charges reduced, the exchange compensation allowance discontinued, and the Indian treasury relieved of all expenses connected with the Consular Agencies in China and Persia, and the garrisons in Burma, Biluchistán, and Gilghit.

The *Dabír-i-Hind* published a long article on the poverty of India, which was said to be steadily increasing. It attributed the recent riots between Muhammadans and Hindus to the extremely wretched condition of the people, who, when they were starving and saw no way to ameliorate their condition, grew desperate and caused disturbance on some pretext or other. The Indians had lost all their trades and professions; their wants were supplied by other countries; they were burdened with numberless taxes; and had to buy justice at an enormous price. The produce of the land had no doubt increased, but the greater portion of it was exported to foreign countries, and the millions of India literally starved or were able to get only a half meal of coarse food. Transfers of property, due to the people being hard-pressed by necessity, were taking place on a very large scale every year.

The *Nágri Nirad* expressed surprise that India, which was once so rich that the world-wide reputation of its wealth attracted invaders and traders from Europe, had been reduced to such abject poverty that a large portion of its population could not afford to have even one full meal a day. The decline of indigenous arts and industries owing to European competition, the severe assessment of land revenue and rent, the extortion practised by money-lenders on the agricultural classes, and the drain of wealth to Europe in payment of goods imported and of salaries of European servants, were the principal causes which had brought matters to this pass.

In commenting on the poverty of India and the suggested appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to overhaul the entire Indian administration and to make proposals for curtailment of expenditure, the *Najm-ul-Hind* observed that unless the Committee consisted of an equal number of official and non-official, British and Indian members who would effect great economies and reduce expenditure within reasonable limits, no amelioration of the condition of the suffering millions could be possible. It was added that if the burdens of the people were not relieved before long, and their condition continued to grow worse and worse, the analogy of the fate of a railway train going down a hill with increasing velocity would fitly apply to India.

The *Hindustání* criticized in strong terms the very large expenditure which had been incurred in providing water-works in the Benares and Lucknow municipalities, and remarked that the native rulers did not provide pure water for their subjects at the expense of their blood. Several other papers indulged in long tirades on the high incidence of municipal taxation in these provinces.

In noticing the delay in prescribing the text-books for the yearly examinations the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* expressed regret that the text-books were so frequently changed merely for the benefit of the authors, and suggested that permanent courses of studies for the various classes should be fixed.

The *Hindustán* gave the substance of the Resolution of the Local Governmen regarding the appointment of the Provincial Text-Book Committee, which it highly approved, and expressed a hope that the Resolution would put a stop to all complaints in respect of the selection and sale of school text-books, and would be beneficial, not only to students and authors, but to the owners of good printing presses, where the Committee would get text-books printed.

The *Najm-ul-Hind* suggested a curtailment of the number of subjects fixed for the University examinations, on the ground that it was beyond the powers of the candidates to master each of the varied subjects thoroughly. Indian students, who are generally sent to schools and colleges to acquire such knowledge as will enable them to earn their living, ought to be taught only those subjects which are calculated to be of use to them in after-life.

While admitting that mental education was certainly a good thing in itself, the *Zamánah* was of opinion that it should not be given exclusively and indiscriminately to each and all; as if all the inhabitants of India became graduates, there would be no one to cultivate the fields or to manufacture the articles which were in daily use. What was required was that education should be given only to such extent as was necessary for the ordinary purposes of life; and in this view technical education should take the place of purely mental and theoretical education, which would prevent the children of the soil discarding their hereditary professions.

III.—Legislation.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* thanked the Government of India for introducing the Indian Perpetuities Bill in the Legislative Council, and remarked that the measure would be a very useful one if passed into law, as it would safeguard the hereditary title-holders and their successors against the possibility of ever feeling the pinch of poverty, and secure that their property would become part and parcel of the title, to be handed down with it from generation to generation. The title of the Bill was, however, misleading and might be taken to be directed against the alienation of all kinds of hereditary estates—an idea which could not but be repugnant to the views of the English radical reformers of the present day. As the Bill was not really intended to protect the estates of *all* old respectable families from alienation, but only those of the hereditary title-holders whose number was and would always remain very small, it would be as well to change the title to "A Bill relating to the Succession of Hereditary Title-holders."

Objection was taken by the *Oudh Akhbár* and the *Hindustáni* to the proposed addition to section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code, regarding the enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights, on the ground that such a measure was calculated to make a complete revolution in Hindu society, to encourage immorality, and to prove a new source of popular discontent.

The *Hindustán* expressed approval of the provisions of the Bill introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council to amend the Police Act (V of 1861), regarding the exemption of men who took no part in a disturbance from contributing to the cost of additional police; the levy of compensation from the rioters for the injured persons and their families; and the grant of licences to processions. These provisions would prove very useful if they were enforced with justice and impartiality and were not turned into an engine of oppression. The *Azád*, while admitting that justice required that those who did not take part in a disturbance should not be made to pay for the cost of additional police along with those who committed the disturbance, failed to see why the people should be called upon to meet this cost at all, considering that taxes were raised for all kinds of administrative arrangements, and that those who committed riots, &c., were punished by the law courts. There was no justification for exacting the cost of punitive police from the people generally.

The *Nasím-i-Agra* suggested that if the Government wished to check the occurrence of religious disturbances, it should also inflict some punishment on the officers who by their blunders brought about such disturbances.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

The usual complaints were made by the Press against the shortcomings of railway administration. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* brought to notice that native passengers were

subjected to much vexation and extortion at railway stations, and after describing the various kinds of annoyances it suggested that the matter should be enquired into by the Railway Conference, which was held annually, with a view to the application of some remedy. Other papers dealt with the subject of over-crowding, want of latrines and urinals, &c., and expressed surprise that nothing was done to improve matters, considering that third-class passengers contributed so largely to the railway revenues.

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(4).—Literary Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 303 to 307 of report for year ending 31st March 1893.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Epigraphical Section

During the last two years, work in connection with the Epigraphical Section of the Archæological Survey Department lay outside these Provinces. In the cold season of 1893-94 Dr. Führer, in company with Mr. F. O. Oertel, of the North-Western Provinces Public Works Department, visited Lower and Upper Burma with a view to collecting and verifying information for the preparation of descriptive lists of the monumental antiquities and inscriptions of the country. A condensed report of Dr. Führer's researches in Burmese archæology and epigraphy has been published in the Annual Progress Report of the survey for the year ending the 30th June 1894. The results of these researches were highly satisfactory, and especially at Pagán and Tagaung much valuable information was obtained. Besides securing a large number of historically valuable Pali and Burmese inscriptions, three ancient Sanskrit records, dated in Gupta-saṁvat 108 (A.D. 416), 163 (A.D. 481), and Saka-saṁvat 532 (A.D. 610) were also acquired. The discovery of these inscriptions, and of innumerable terra-cotta tablets, bearing Sanskrit legends in Gupta characters, affords an interesting corroboration to the statement of the Burmese historians that long before Anuruddha's conquest of Thatôn in the eleventh century A.D., successive waves of emigration from Gangetic India passed through Assam and Manipur to the upper valley of the Irrawaddy, and that these emigrants brought with them letters, religion, and other elements of civilization. The Tagaung inscription is one of Mahárájádhirája Jayapála of Hastinápura in Brahmadása on the Erávati; it records in Gupta-saṁvat 108 a grant of land and money to the Aryasaṁgha, or community of the faithful, at the great vihára, or Buddhist monastery of Mahákásyapa, for the purpose of feeding mendicants and maintaining lamps at the stûpa close by. The chief interest of this inscription consists in its recording five lineal descendants of the lunar dynasty (Chandravamśa) of New Hastinápura, *viz.* Gopála, Chandrapála, Devapála, Bhímapála, and Jayapála, and in its mentioning that Gopála left his original home, Hastinápura on the Ganges, and, after various successful wars with the *mlechchhas*, founded a new Hastinápura on the Irrawaddy. The vast ruins of Buddhistic Hastinápura are now buried in dense jungle, and would, no doubt, on excavation, reveal the remains of buildings raised by Indian architects and embellished by Indian masons; valuable inscriptions would certainly be unearthed which might throw a new light upon many dark points in the earliest history of India and Burma, and upon a civilization that existed when Pagán was founded, but afterwards steadily declined. The oldest Pagán inscription is dated in Gupta-saṁvat 163 (A.D. 481), and records the erection of a temple of Sugata by Rudraséna, the ruler of Arimaddanapura, or ancient Pagán. The second record is written in the characters of the North Indian alphabet and is dated in Saka-saṁvat 532, or A.D. 610; it records the presentation of a statue of Sákyamuni by two Sákya mendicants, named Bodhivarman and Dharmadása, natives of Hastinápura on the Erávati (the modern Tagaung in Upper Burma) to the Asokáráma at Arimaddanapura, during the reign of king Adityasena. Undoubted proof is here afforded that Northern Buddhism reached Upper Burma from the Ganges at a time when India was mainly Buddhistic. The oldest and most interesting temple of all the many ancient historical buildings at Pagán is the Kyaukku Onhmin; it is the original type of the edifices in Pagân called *kala kyaung*, i.e. "the monasteries or schools of Western Foreigners," referring apparently to Buddhist Indians. Many facts point to the conclusion that Pagán, like her elder sister city Hastinápura on the Erávati, was built almost exclusively

by Indian architects. The Kyaukku temple, like the famous Mahámuni shrine on the Sirigutta hill near the village of Paragyi in North Arakan, is undoubtedly a remnant of North India Buddhism, which existed in Burma before the introduction of the Southern Buddhist school from Ceylon in the eleventh century A.D.

On return from Burma Dr. Führer made a short tour through the Panjáb, in order to collect information for the preparation of lists of archæological remains and inscriptions in that Province. No new inscriptions were brought to light; and it seems probable that only by excavations of ancient sites will new epigraphical material be furnished.

Among the material collected in the cold season of 1894-95, the most valuable for palæographical and historical purposes is the newly-discovered Aśoka pillar inscriptions at Niglíva, a small village about seven miles north-east of Tahsíl Taulehvá in zila Butaul, Nepál Tarai. It records Aśoka's pilgrimage to the stûpa of Buddha Koñâgamana, and undoubtedly marks Koñâgamana's *nirvana*, said to have taken place in a "mountain monastery," *pabbatáramhi*, according to Buddhavaṁsa XXIII, 29. This interesting inscription affords unmistakable proof of the assumption that the worship of the mythical Buddhas was still practised between 300 and 200B.C. Koñâgamana's stûpa, situated on the west bank of a lake at Niglíva, is, considering its great age, still in a comparatively good state of preservation, and, if the sanction of the Nepál Darbár can be obtained, it should be explored.

Besides Dr. Führer's archæological reports, a detailed list has been compiled of "Christian tombs or monuments of historical or archæological interest and their inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh." The volume furnishes new and interesting information respecting the early European settlers, factors, writers and others, who spent their lives in this country.

Architectural Section.

Mr. Edmund W. Smith, the Architectural Surveyor, was engaged during the cold season of 1893 in collecting material for a report on "The Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra." The Chíni-ka-Rauza, a domed mausoleum of the 17th Century, exteriorly faced with minute tiles worked into rich floriated patterns, and interiorly decorated with arabesques, was surveyed. Selections were also made of the tile decoration upon the kiosques around the third story of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra; and the mosaic decoration upon Itmad-ud-daulah's shrine. The Kánch Mahal, a building of great beauty, said to have been Jodh Bai's residence, was also drawn. Photographs were taken of Chíni-ka-Rauza, the Kánch Mahal, Suraj Bhan Bágh, &c., and a set in detail of the mosaic ornamentation upon Itmad-ud-daulah's tomb. Several drawings, with explanatory letter-press, were contributed to the Technical Art Series; and an illustrated article on the frescoes found in the Khwábgáh, Fatehpur-Sikri, was sent to the *Journal of Indian Art.*

An exhibition of archæological drawings and photographs was held at Naini Tal, by permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in aid of the Ramsay Hospital. Selections of the Fatehpur-Sikri drawings were sent to the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition and were awarded a silver medal.

The final proofs of volume I of "The Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri" were passed through the press, and the book was issued in April 1895. It deals with the Mahal-i-khás, composed of the Khwábgáh, the Turkish Sultan's house, and the Girls' School; the Panch Mahal; the Diwán-i-khás, the 'Ankh Michauli, the Astrologer's Seat, the Hospital, and Miriam's house and grounds. The drawings and manuscript for volume II were completed and sent for publication. The volume deals with the house of Rája Bír Bal, erected for his daughter, and Jodh Bai's palace. All the illustrations for volume III were completed and the manuscript written. The report deals with Salim Chishti's Tomb, the Háthi Pol, the Karavansarai, the Hiran Minár, the water-works, and the Turkish Sultána's and Hakím's Baths. It contains about one hundred plates, many of which are coloured. The drawings for volume IV, which treats

of the Great Masjid, the Stonecutter's Masjid, the Buland Darwáza, &c., were completed, and the letter-press prepared. Like volume III, it contains a number of coloured representations of the inlaid and painted decorations upon the walls, &c., of the Great Masjid. The Mathura series of drawings dealing with the excavations carried out at the Kankali Tíla in 1889-90-91, were completed; and a series on the sculptures unearthed at Ahichhattra, the modern Rámnagar, was commenced.

In March 1895 a contribution of some sixty-eight photographs was sent to the Photographic Exhibition held at the Imperial Institute, London. The collection included many of the ancient buildings in the Agra district, the Mathura sculptures found in the Kankali Tíla, and a set of views illustrative of the country between Naini Tal and the Pindári glacier.

In March 1895 the Architectural Surveyor accompanied Dr. Führer on a short tour to Nigliva, Tahsíl Tauliva, in the Nepál Tarai, to procure photographs of a new Aśoka edict pillar which was discovered there in 1893 by Major Jaskaran Singh of Balrámpur.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 315 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The actual receipts and payments on account of the Government Press during the year amounted to Rs. 66,658 and to Rs. 3,86,893 respectively. The receipts and expenditure of 1894-95 exceeded the estimate by Rs. 11,658 and Rs. 85,693 respectively. The excess in the latter case was not altogether due to defects in the original estimate: reductions were effected under the orders of the Government, in the budget, but the great increase in work in the course of the year necessitated the making of additional grants:—

Receipts.	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
1. Opening balance ...	...	740
2. For printing work done on payment.	52,673	50,902
3. Miscellaneous	10,840	15,016
Grand Total...	63,513	66,658

Charges.	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
1. Salaries—		
(*a*) Permanent establishment ...	1,29,070	1,22,141
(*b*) Temporary establishment ...	7,954	5,772
Total ...	1,37,024	1,27,913
2. Piece-work	6,519	24,635
3. Overtime allowances ...	27,299	19,057
4. Other ditto ...	6,126	6,333
5. Contingencies ...	35,800	42,845
6. Private presses—		
(*a*) For job work ...	52,880	67,357
(*b*) For raw material used ...	15,031	25,674
Total ...	67,911	93,031
7. Purchase of raw material,	26,395	24,766
8. Purchase of dead stock ...	8,055	48,313
Grand Total ...	3,15,129	3,86,893

In addition to the above, Rs. 1,34,720, the price of stationery and other raw material supplied from the Central Stores for the use of the Press, adjusted by book debit, made the total charges for 1894-95 Rs. 5,21,613, and the net charges, after deducting receipts, Rs. 4,54,955; an excess of Rs. 1,055 only as compared with 1893-94.

Of the work done on payment, Rs. 2,762 were on account of private work undertaken for Government officials, Rs. 40,735 for work of a public character arranged for at the request of Government officers for persons or bodies not entitled to the gratuitous services of the Press, and Rs. 6,483 for school examination papers: Rs. 922 were credited by other Governments. The last item has fallen off by Rs. 4,249 as compared with 1893-94, owing to the discontinuance of inter-provincial

adjustments. Of the Rs. 40,735 credited to Government, about half was paid to private presses on account of work done for the High Court. The miscellaneous receipts consist chiefly of subscriptions to the Government Gazette and sale proceeds of receipts and service-books, &c., the latter item being considerably in excess of the income of previous years. The business of sale of village maps was not a profitable one: it took a number of men more than 12 months to count and arrange the large stock of some 400,000 maps, while the sales amounted to 954 copies only.

Omitting an extraordinary item of Rs. 40,000 for purchase of dead stock, the total charges exceeded those of 1893-94 by Rs. 31,764. Under the combined heads of salaries, piece-work, and allowances, the total disbursements in 1893-94 and 1894-95 were almost equal; but in accordance with the present policy, the permanent and pensionable establishment has been reduced, overtime allowances have been discouraged, and the system of piece-work has been considerably developed; thus causing variations in the expenditure under the different heads themselves. The large increase in expenditure may be traced to two sources: contingencies and miscellaneous expenditure increased by Rs. 7,045, chiefly under railway freight and postage, and payments to private presses by Rs. 25,120. The former is an indication of the substantial enhancement in the work that has been demanded from the Government Press during the past year for Government Departments.

Taking the value of the outturn at Rs. 6,61,684 (which included work executed by private presses), the profit was estimated at Rs. 84,321, or 11·4 per cent. on the capital value of the press; an estimate which has been more correctly framed than in previous years.

Many changes and improvements have been made in the Government Press during the past year, which has been one of substantial progress. The most noticeable is the introduction of steam as a motive power, and the purchase of new printing, type-casting, and wire-stitching machines of the latest design. The Press establishment has been entirely reorganized; the system of piece-work has been still further developed; the rates charged for printing by Government, and those paid to private presses, have been revised; the purchases of raw material have been properly checked, and rules have been issued for the guidance of the Superintendent in the performance of his duties. The result of these improvements will be seen more in the work of the current year; but as regards the past year a large amount of work has been executed without a proportionate increase in the expenditure, while at the same time a quantity of valuable machinery and type has been added to the stock. Though it cannot be said that the Government Press is as yet fully equipped, the deficiencies are not so noticeable as formerly.

PART III.—APPENDICES.

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A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál; on the south by the Ságar District of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal and the Province of Behar. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the districts of Almora, Garhwál, and Naini Tal to the extreme north.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
4. Corresponding area in village papers	758,241	1,435,436	1,061,912	1,513,229
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	459,315	252,699	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	103,805	147,550	159,222	175,521
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	87,275	137,889	157,714	212,982
4. Current fallows	12,519	58,224	48,696	41,763
5. Net area cropped during the year	95,327	839,074	696,280	1,082,963
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*a*) Government Canals	7,832	76,431	161,193	207,509
(*b*) Private Canals	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	...	2,326	2,351	4,202
(*d*) Wells	3	28,705	63,891	118,406
(*e*) Other sources	8,715	555	1,117	618
Total area irrigated ...	16,550	108,017	228,552	330,735
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	2,971	46,290	113,967	125,004
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	14,436	41,326	46,537	89,197
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	829	2,028	2,749	4,300
(*d*) Ditto non-food crops ...	3,960	24,250	76,227	143,189
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	22,046	155,047	56,577	37,786
2. Wheat	28,418	269,350	209,061	281,751
3. Barley	10,393	42,468	21,408	39,171
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	...	12,685	18,867	54,435
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	102	28,164	22 976	15,639
6. Ragi or mandua	14,984	1,693	918	77
7. Maize	3,744	63.844	33,010	87,787
8. Gram (pulse)...	3,198	159,417	120.119	119,020
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	14,336	145,992	129,422	324,739
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	119	1,647	160	14
11. Til or gingelly	4,564	252	57	275
12. Others	2,237	4,471	1,497	2,772
13. Condiments and spices	...	501	562	3,243
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	1,427	47,953	71,498	109,573
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	363	48,619	27,859	60,350
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	4	495	471	333
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	829	2,525	13 233
20. Others	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	5,154	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	395	284	450	5,160
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	2,298	86,502	101,140	133,583
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,927	3,760	3,644	7,078
30. Miscellaneous crops (Food ...	9,327	544	242	816
Non-food ...	2,893	6,349	3,910	10,887
31. Total ...	128,155	1,080,896	826,373	1,308,022
32. Area cropped more than once ...	32,828	241,822	130,093	225,059
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	95,327	839,074	696,280	1,082,963
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	30,016	199,208	145,732	232,518
2. Cows	50,497	100,824	83,135	135,064
3. Male buffaloes	531	2,863	1,066	3,374
4. Cow buffaloes	5,523	52,683	58,309	117,908
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	12,914	64,782	58,953	160,659
6. Sheep	25,311	41,545	35,832	60,705
7. Goats	45,708	27,501	26,985	40,302
8. Horses and ponies...	1,872	11,911	9,332	12,412
9. Mules and donkeys	348	9,587	12,816	20,322
10. Camels	...	31	153	582
11. Ploughs	14,253	54,142	50,619	98,433
12. Carts	4,332	17,604	18,749	33,394

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1894.

Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farukhabád.	Mainpuri.	Etáwah.	Etah.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,111,777
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,111,777
1,225,811	1,249,091	920,638	1,181,092	1,101,205	1,086,553	1,082,366	1,116,216
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137,494	205,347	60,065	219,014	240,506	320,606	242,499	221,095
199,758	111,229	125,379	153,549	222,511	159,153	266,218	236,945
31,781	26,838	15,552	20,687	60,947	30,277	26,105	36,962
856,778	905,677	719,642	787,842	577,241	576,517	547,544	621,214
123,997	98,659	57,954	22,608	41,369	96,443	108,587	68,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,995	7,808	162	524	25,761	34,536	12,489	21,145
118,595	291,306	138,741	199,243	99,743	148,155	43,546	135,177
959	5,446	271	2,355	3,379	12,846	2,428	8,153
249,546	403,219	197,128	224,730	170,752	291,980	167,050	232,511
91,250	192,652	83,382	107,432	44,413	105,014	59,472	102,033
96,889	178,697	89,619	94,919	87,922	166,745	77,112	112,597
3,946	10,874	2,518	5,385	10,163	4,538	3,437	4,222
109,077	86,725	42,029	26,889	51,281	54,699	66,884	42,473
12,813	10,038	41	838	49,018	59,373	40,925	30,130
160,955	217,399	85,734	113,438	83,939	120,639	77,754	150,200
44,407	41,211	33,721	29,373	42,116	21,096	7,301	40,137
25,160	16,141	73,551	10,304	5,043	3,858	738	8,846
20,452	15,667	16,680	26,780	5,701	5,948	1,488	11,947
17	36	3	84	1,783	2,531	1,062	702
76,217	71,469	8,128	7,140	42,920	39,279	24,650	46,737
46,224	48,982	78,239	72,129	26,119	17,062	17,795	32,056
444,831	435,408	318,013	453,755	332,859	355,141	374,619	323,515
1	2	517	42	186	1	147	17
20	9	196	1,748	12	19	25	14
5,718	7,886	11,171	7,545	641	720	859	494
14,052	2,310	674	7,571	1,180	1,965	504	2,093
27,736	4,667	1,642	3,688	16,245	9,668	7,265	14,369
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76,289	132,562	111,032	102,789	29,799	32,674	51,348	46,811
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	1,778	1,787	1,486	2,064	2,393	1,983	1,716
42,278	39,786	13,329	6,473	15,969	26,541	51,688	22,927
1,667	81	4	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	14,311	10,693	6,110	3,403
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,747	9,997	1,724	2,948	9,240	3,092	871	2,254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,757	31,789	37,107	21,472	2,695	5,117	1,688	7,708
7,008	12,568	3,455	6,478	17,065	5,425	4,377	5,118
238	431	640	1,475	1,400	1,344	1,297	1,825
3,693	972	807	603	348	1,668	883	2,791
1,046,604	1,101,129	798,195	878,159	700,799	726,247	675,407	755,848
189,826	195,452	78,553	90,317	123,558	149,730	127,863	134,634
856,778	905,677	719,642	787,842	577,241	576,517	547,544	621,214
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
133,739	178,898	96,973	140,312	167,187	155,298	138,759	161,824
86,539	67,881	78,485	85,608	80,099	61,583	86,288	74,954
8,267	23,746	14,804	37,224	19,462	28,880	27,493	20,102
94,699	89,825	62,004	72,223	60,947	82,829	70,713	65,854
88,443	130,918	70,634	137,995	92,989	71,847	128,843	63,274
43,173	48,784	51,369	38,210	36,596	30,562	18,876	32,319
38,156	53,043	44,808	75,419	63,078	48,084	77,860	39,635
10,401	14,698	9,097	17,268	11,969	13,207	14,950	10,758
14,340	19,299	13,482	15,118	4,930	8,428	4,186	9,013
338	963	1,218	1,392	149	433	559	269
79,368	82,152	49,191	74,120	74,514	60,596	71,348	72,731
13,356	8,426	5,063	4,985	9,319	7,647	7,729	10,905

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—			
1. Area according to professional survey	1,623,118	1,196,902	1,269,162
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	604,800	...	...
Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,269,162
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,020,301	1,215,928	1,285,017
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—			
1. Forests	...	59,582	...
2. Not available for cultivation	114,531	128,422	119,178
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	98,358	284,937	235,292
4. Current fallows	36,663	98,678	84,718
5. Net area cropped during the year	770,749	644,309	845,829
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	38,069	2,395	...
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	18,752	...	21,823
(d) Wells	25,373	4,039	65,460
(e) Other sources	10,184	3,498	13,085
Total area irrigated ...	92,378	9,932	100,368
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	16,389	1,095	36,295
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	34,816	1,784	27,707
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	3,302	1,098	10,852
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	39,511	6,882	31,566
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—			
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	268,176	218,714	86,152
2. Wheat	128,834	96,316	213,815
3. Barley	24,547	30,520	61,064
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	13,198	402	35,007
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	18,492	47,070	33,977
6. Ragi or mandua	1,064	412	425
7. Maize	51,263	4,602	31,894
8. Gram (pulse)...	100,086	53,947	74,118
9. Other food grains including pulses,	307,330	159,317	353,407
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	17,197	3,251	318
11. Til or gingelly	4	20	27
12. Others	668	14,175	530
13. Condiments and spices	1,359	98	469
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	60,649	73,027	27,187
15. Others	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	15,091	35,094	30,062
17. Jute	...	...	...
18. Others	5,026	502	1,563
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	2,118	...	4,640
20. Others	...	86	14
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	4,670	...	12,017
22. Coffee	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	3,103	1,140	2,160
25. Cinchona	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	22,115	17,113	20,972
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	8,535	3,645	19,410
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	661	731	1,342
Non-food ...	2,378	170	5,847
31. Total ...	1,056,564	760,352	1,016,417
32. Area cropped more than once ...	285,815	116,043	170,588
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	770,749	644,309	845,829
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	252,389	208,894	211,223
2. Cows	82,770	127,171	113,386
3. Male buffaloes	41,014	14,675	18,721
4. Cow buffaloes	43,089	32,441	74,144
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	84,195	55,233	62,944
6. Sheep	29,957	39,026	38,937
7. Goats	90,560	29,452	60,414
8. Horses and ponies	10,928	7,824	10,948
9. Mules and donkeys	4,468	7,633	8,149
10. Camels	24	23	127
11. Ploughs	102,465	62,035	89,885
12. Carts	20,146	27,814	19,640

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1894—(continued).

Morad-abad.	Shâhja-hânpur.	Pilibhît.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhánsi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	2,295,870
...	...	...	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,920
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464,704	1,813,184	2,197,950
1,460,497	1,119,415	876,454	1,512,816	1,046,608	1,958,460	1,464,745	1,826,018	2,223,275
...	...	95,726	...	...	75,454	6,610	...	121,716
114,711	105,955	73,079	405,119	268,196	290,236	232,838	403.595	381,089
239,641	202,166	233,572	262,357	182,039	564,191	365,386	254,687	825,694
88,848	62,345	42,099	43,912	29,214	134,140	112,631	67,882	214,586
1,017,297	748,949	431,978	801,428	567,159	894,439	747,280	1,099,854	680,190
...	...	6,673	122,235	...	...	1,529	...	1,701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,012	...	13,405	20,821	...	1,183	786	100,740	3,768
39,603	66,135	12,915	63,759	79,374	2,943	14,279	101,086	52,600
1,907	70,328	4,738	941	67,176	343	138	...	751
44,522	136,463	37,751	207,756	146,550	4,469	16,732	201,826	58,820
1,091	48,808	13,445	46,696	39,157	412	1,190	51,845	20,680
2,133	32,977	8,797	146,072	110,318	2,465	10,122	135,399	36,934
5,047	6,511	1,762	5,859	2,972	754	1,424	4,005	3,026
37,776	51,454	14,155	46,062	11,907	1,055	4,282	21,249	1,885
222,336	181,441	201,357	64,874	99,609	70,659	4,949	291,119	25,969
253,265	160,107	76,126	55,523	44,208	3,094	6,833	79,063	84,251
52,145	36,610	9,600	15,159	3,748	7,951	12,456	117,416	12,908
17,475	8,406	475	2,302	2,289	2,827	17,447	3,869	93,071
59,572	20,275	7,490	1,277	927	371	12,467	3,535	4,545
564	592	170	605	4,157	148	14	30,963	455
20,062	3,853	641	28,259	305	198	10	1,094	7,953
53,231	127,814	82,981	27,381	49,357	165,427	67,039	177,232	59,641
370,647	259,682	98,001	588,703	381,706	547,194	451,718	551,496	330,429
2,673	4,317	14,503	296	2,572	30,687	44,695	47,887	18,955
22	98	13	157	193	47,438	47,107	1,457	66,958
8,790	115	1,215	237	334	441	213	450	726
153	510	201	763	562	383	1,054	1,511	301
63,322	64,301	44,550	7,765	4,704	23	2,503	12,836	931
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,783	6,852	2,343	77,952	34,252	104,552	83,323	22,749	33,041
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,164	2,886	3,320	3,482	4,379	3,874	3,932	5,297	1,871
94	1,528	828	37,254	574	61	920	3,075	105
49	34	3	48	149	...	449	172	491
...	9,563	...	1,327	5,882	...	...	5,204	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,082	1,961	417	1,563	629	657	1,037	1,588	883
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,552	19,002	5,431	3,253	17,905	1,154	307	13,159	2,088
11,184	8,605	3,289	6,905	4,851	1,549	2,800	9,098	3,118
1,707	5,770	1,097	5,105	115	6,074	699	178	1,955
1,114	454	148	700	103	2,032	330	1,297	161
1,216,986	924,776	554,299	930,890	663,510	996,791	762,302	1,381,750	750,806
199,689	175,827	122,321	129,462	96,351	102,355	15,022	281,896	70,616
1,017,297	748,949	431,978	801,428	567,159	894,439	747,280	1,099,854	680,190
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
291,795	249,103	139,879	188,450	141,328	175,630	137,222	352,712	177,163
148,235	127,400	68,089	124,802	90,133	217,683	139,234	181,845	233,068
32,460	40,722	34,902	46,117	40,436	10,960	6,321	26,119	7,168
63,873	40,932	16,094	71,861	57,189	57,395	39,659	83,737	71,915
93,799	61,628	37,231	167,080	99,392	102,426	80,783	104,846	130,135
44,335	36,403	15,812	28,427	83,937	36,939	35,760	140,080	70,433
38,427	91,254	41,772	123,674	85,623	89,930	91,619	101,833	111,242
11,892	11,663	6,761	15,015	10,895	12,210	7,940	12,167	8,883
10,057	2,433	866	6,997	5,743	2,386	1,136	10,271	4,582
76	49	16	187	159	82	123	649	216
119,626	102,604	55,811	96,364	80,382	77,343	53,351	154,222	74,825
33,190	22,624	15,044	21,239	11,472	16,840	22,904	2,319	20,339

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL.

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun.	Benares.	Mirzapur.	Jaunpur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	1,000,212	646,061	3,342,720	992,640
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	54,528	75,680	554,000	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	1,174,590	...
3. Net area by professional survey	945,684	570,381	1,614,130	992,640
4. Corresponding area in village papers	947,151	569,458	1,614,388	991,867
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	78,848	...
2. Not available for cultivation	176,237	63,598	302,847	163,595
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	167,788	68,815	445,332	152,636
4. Current fallows	44,206	17,666	156,383	30,378
5. Net area cropped during the year	558,920	419,379	630,978	645,258
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	13,282	...	...	...
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	529	24,312	13,748	...
(d) Wells	4,867	105,961	28,238	274,706
(e) Other sources	109	14,853	858	87,916
Total area irrigated ...	18,787	145,126	42,844	362,622
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	263	16,932	4,511	38,535
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	12,042	102,132	26,912	266,943
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	937	3,582	1,343	3,173
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	7,063	25,086	11,212	60,732
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	1,629	115,481	188,793	176,785
2. Wheat	616	28,270	49,067	39,722
3. Barley	1,019	77,572	43,161	155,588
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	1,339	1,652	732	6,646
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	3,578	1,245	778	5,583
6. Ragi or mandua	1,299	1,177	2,969	9,699
7. Maize	16	7,025	7,076	64,133
8. Gram (pulse)	46,655	26,012	46,715	20,010
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	379,298	197,392	342,427	247,403
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	68,764	8,648	65,409	6,116
11. Til or gingelly	4,901	2	9,319	14
12. Others	107	50	1,651	54
13. Condiments and spices	5,704	222	819	338
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	663	22,038	11,191	53,270
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	52,685	36	1,238	210
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	2,274	8,124	886	6,916
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	2,679	2,285	302	9,156
20. Others	203	9	17	23
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	3,073	1,919	757
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	432	76	112	1,047
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	1,548	4,597	1,645	2,522
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	2,299	7,012	2,756	6,914
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	21	2,484	3,567	551
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	197	70	509	165
31. Total ...	577,926	514,552	783,058	813,622
32. Area cropped more than once ...	19,006	95,173	152,080	168,364
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	558,920	419,379	630,978	645,258
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	72,643	149,366	236,279	263,009
2. Cows	45,859	64,015	232,017	129,916
3. Male buffaloes	3,364	3,697	5,517	11,088
4. Cow buffaloes	33,452	25,494	54,580	66,194
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	52,378	34,118	59,684	59,106
6. Sheep	25,211	78,961	83,635	95,235
7. Goats	44,518	22,863	53,943	65,727
8. Horses and ponies	6,913	3,191	4,296	4,151
9. Mules and donkeys	4,548	4,702	2,531	4,890
10. Camels	172	189	110	831
11. Ploughs	30,170	60,004	64,047	117,581
12. Carts	11,851	1,269	1,206	1,481

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1894—(concluded).

Gházi-pur.	Ballia.	Gorakh-pur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	Almora.	Garhwál.	Naini Tal.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
890,822	790,799	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,461,954	6,277,760	1,705,406
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,675,200	...
...	6,531	...	...	...	3,459,111	282,102	326,775
890,822	784,268	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	2,843	3,320,458	1,378,631
892,442	782,370	2,940,625	1,788,458	1,376,183	2,843	3,320,458	1,378,631
...	...	110,460	...	...	...	3,184,612	848,062
120,131	115,981	259,777	190,946	320,514	...	...	44,697
125,680	95,171	408,259	308,414	165,541	...	...	180,328
28,896	36,795	95,863	37,611	49,441	...	16,981	44,633
617,735	534,423	2,066,266	1,251,487	840,687	2,843	118,865	260,911
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,780
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64,533	45,187	286,726	306,526	166,249	...	...	...
155,620	127,363	219,771	174,390	251,137	...	...	65
9,947	15,602	121,539	69,084	77,762	...	2,560	3,637
230,100	188,152	628,036	550,000	495,148	...	2,560	104,432
10,856	3,751	111,623	161,313	21,392	...	640	28,908
178,606	145,920	457,589	317,935	380,753	...	2,560	100,821
3,143	3,189	9,716	6,225	7,453	...	...	4,225
52,017	43,572	58,419	65,327	114,306	...	...	2,161
155,939	102,991	923,821	655,408	322,484	...	32,000	148,371
13,933	5,600	156,427	175,638	21,708	...	42,240	63,612
116,977	77,813	160,143	27,311	146,145	...	...	12,171
3,487	877	422	710	249	...	...	2,529
8,374	3,136	4,392	78	890	...	...	720
5,275	13,185	40,098	5,173	26,509	...	...	2,689
13,819	39,811	102,509	43,514	26,778	...	...	11,931
25,170	28,333	125,811	49,166	18,550	...	...	22,529
359,022	319,189	850,489	555,812	362,464	...	89,600	34,914
10,303	4,476	149,935	54,545	8,542	...	...	11,846
11	4	6,528	878	1,187	...	...	24
156	436	11,659	6,977	170	...	3,200	20,755
493	314	5,116	180	408	...	...	178
35,181	42,870	80,691	50,188	82,494	...	...	5,880
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	5,666	1,698	522	440	...	...	5,052
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	241	994	304	1,871	...	2,560	341
5,991	328	14,184	16	27,059	...	...	...
4	51	11,751	7	99	...	...	...
10,662	4,814	15,379	16,723	5,641	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,843	321	100
565	616	454	180	940	...	640	546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,222	232	4,105	11,257	1,449	...	...	919
6,518	5,818	14,712	7,038	3,886	...	...	1,998
6,816	976	82,569	2,494	3,364	...	...	104
749	1,085	6,214	125	167	...	2,239	428
783,827	658,862	2,769,501	1,664,244	1,063,497	2,843	172,800	347,637
166,092	124,439	703,235	412,757	222,810	...	53,935	86,726
617,735	534,423	2,066,266	1,251,487	840,687	2,843	118,865	260,911
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
196,943	136,977	639,935	480,594	392,425	119,805	83,500	137,384
114,462	98,980	471,765	300,802	214,779	173 618	111,300	195,039
2,797	1,702	7,813	9,539	13,530	1,980	6,900	22,871
48,666	36,725	126,154	118,209	101,630	60,888	18,500	37,974
60,236	35,342	177,994	134,200	110,538	62,016	58,100	34,431
66,686	32,931	65,110	44,030	71,473	76,476	82,900	17,086
30,680	39,642	181,379	93,335	92,033	101,767	124,300	24,410
2,613	3,539	13,751	12,639	4,242	3,579	724	11,674
5,753	4,684	15,091	9,249	6,612	129	83	718
24	24	67	97	166	...	...	...
76,751	62,614	267,956	212,705	158,473	65,960	49,515	50,923
1,143	796	24,599	15,811	2,089	302	7	11,236

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

Oudh.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sitapur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. *Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
4. Corresponding area in village papers	619,157	1,137,057	1,120,430	1,445,162
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	126,542	228,360	243,025	161,238
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	125,891	271,285	270,613	245,018
4. Current fallows	19,915	35,561	23,254	92,770
5. Net area cropped during the year	346,809	601,851	583,538	946,136
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	...	...	...	...
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	68,073	113,790	10,0078	38,015
(d) Wells	41,556	102,984	170,958	34,807
(e) Other sources...	3,587	11,924	93	64,511
Total area irrigated ...	113,216	228,698	271,129	137,333
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	53,203	64,083	82,332	69,462
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	46,995	144,362	173,347	41,748
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	5,129	9,285	5,208	2,598
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	12,488	19,422	27,968	24,889
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	90,448	108,292	177,407	259,598
2. Wheat	62,766	81,868	83,879	125,817
3. Barley	3,101	35,957	15,929	52,247
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	2,441	5,942	12,194	6,024
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	19,346	13,740	11,675	32,719
6. Ragi or mandua	1,986	9,285	43,128	8,284
7. Maize	7,594	34,052	523	21,177
8. Gram (pulse)...	63,185	53,366	57,340	177,293
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	169,857	349,127	336,891	453,277
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	1,147	1,303	1,180	18,260
11. Til or gingelly	31	332	691	3,038
12. Others	12	104	38	1,973
13. Condiments and spices	1,486	352	487	515
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	2,867	16,313	5,671	33,083
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	2,942	19,764	287	1,532
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	573	3,218	817	760
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	2,719	349	130
20. Others	7	...	39	103
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	7,611	3,853	20,062	9,737
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	496	856	890	3,394
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	2,534	3,281	3,409	4,104
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	10,531	11,007	7,848	7,422
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1,428	7,574	11,247	9,515
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	218	1,500	456	1,153
31. Total ...	452,607	763,805	792,437	1,231,155
32. Area cropped more than once ...	105,798	161,954	208,899	285,019
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	346,809	601,851	583,538	946,136
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	125,078	194,583	247,282	297,412
2. Cows	58,009	95,190	134,119	255,894
3. Male buffaloes	6,734	21,537	9,915	23,082
4. Cow buffaloes	27,026	64,218	79,531	70,175
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)... ...	52,263	125,782	91,826	111,295
6. Sheep	23,000	49,163	91,435	49,297
7. Goats	45,444	83,431	93,413	133,560
8. Horses and ponies...	5,706	12,721	11,995	17,519
9. Mules and donkeys	3,819	6,219	6,456	4,090
10. Camels	99	202	274	124
11. Ploughs	58,329	97,391	120,190	135,142
12. Carts	3,401	9,591	5,372	6,793

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the Province of Oudh during the 30th June 1894.

Hardoi.	Kheri.	Fyz-abad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partáb-garh.	Bara Banki.	Remarks.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	
1,484,890	1,910,944	1,105,992	1,855,585	1,723,059	1,094,268	920,578	1,113,142	
...	278,446	...	99,079	211,576	...	...	...	
192,606	167,189	185,950	183,339	142,348	215,597	238,285	148,011	
318,825	513,603	215,381	326,070	368,897	249,275	164,291	212,882	
68,054	134,241	29,245	64,705	66,591	19,908	19,395	27,049	
905,405	817,465	675,416	1,182,392	933,647	609,488	498,607	725,200	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
125,927	25,951	168,751	138,375	49,243	122,705	105,394	154,435	
72,962	22,395	151,294	126,458	11,960	147,367	143,397	66,603	
10,153	2,342	6,912	4,670	1,889	3,978	1,983	5,948	
209,042	50,688	326,957	269,503	63,092	274,050	250,774	226,986	
83,094	25,657	92,372	124,940	37,253	66,667	56,007	112,427	
89,412	9,757	187,287	113,756	21,602	177,505	179,545	84,162	
8,075	1,475	2,180	1,560	857	4,610	2,815	4,391	
33,442	14,270	54,499	30,775	3,792	29,755	31,144	30,857	
118,275	261,526	283,058	577,028	360,130	258,552	130,704	243,875	
152,419	84,304	93,619	209,056	149,486	69,147	59,092	126,437	
70,366	58,380	24,827	37,450	42,034	57,953	78,775	7,470	
10,425	13,634	348	1,534	12,186	3,994	4,003	10,067	
35,628	18,009	204	487	165	1,567	13,575	3,327	
5,123	2,719	8,524	1,947	8,529	13,663	21,423	32,883	
22,755	61,770	14,057	174,856	110,742	2,390	1,163	28,238	
111,250	112,660	109,876	151,807	174,129	92,235	43,819	198,593	
465,363	301,092	300,408	354,982	315,132	259,831	245,664	309,535	
3,528	17,331	9,540	62,669	39,806	1,340	2,584	4,586	
83	853	6	2,510	3,077	7	342	19	
88	12,214	28	23,935	46,324	49	27	179	
62	1,427	324	697	1,071	348	4	1,079	
30,987	42,572	41,385	23,372	3,516	20,508	12,953	27,646	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,080	1,358	334	17	371	64	953	32	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,493	932	344	461	385	1,463	5,649	599	
352	7	5,231	1	124	2,062	4,464	48	
...	988	83	325	1,140	18	...	58	
10,172	2,650	8,660	16,027	5,783	5,851	13,448	15,313	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,542	3,206	661	1,041	3,020	693	793	1,102	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,903	3,208	11,435	6,861	3,560	7,569	1,540	13,995	
14,813	6,515	4,228	5,357	3,916	3,838	3,778	9,669	
13,296	1,263	6,104	27,553	446	6,887	9,803	810	
1,106	169	316	133	115	415	440	169	
1,091,109	1,008,787	923,600	1,680,106	1,285,187	810,444	654,996	1,035,729	
185,704	191,322	248,184	497,714	351,540	200,956	156,389	310,529	
905,405	817,465	675,416	1,182,392	933,647	609,488	498,607	725,200	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
294,723	249,653	316,093	431,194	321,267	286,421	205,729	245,670	
159,346	326,525	188,573	327,045	372,307	120,316	125,474	140,599	
35,331	27,996	6,903	7,441	15,456	17,316	13,763	7,775	
77,439	64,738	66,437	97,706	87,448	82,463	62,839	65,197	
133,985	122,587	112,165	166,247	106,848	72,277	72,906	98,075	
61,398	53,677	67,686	73,372	75,786	81,362	95,642	30,846	
103,844	85,578	70,395	111,910	112,955	100,169	71,048	108,234	
20,364	10,233	9,809	14,546	14,394	10,301	7,537	9,269	
4,448	1,782	6,118	8,621	8,018	1,683	3,654	7,147	
137	40	243	147	82	548	456	136	
136,817	109,522	135,661	176,206	130,421	131,757	107,156	114,722	
10,620	13,959	3,504	18,033	9,978	1,483	842	8,025	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1894.

Number.	Places of observations.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.				
1	Chakráta	25·99	78·81	11·75	116·53	59·7	78·0	68·9	60·3	68·9	64·6	36·5	49·0	42·8	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	
2	Mussooree	19·56	101·71	10·46	131·73	61·6	79·9	70·8	60·6	69·1	64·9	33·0	47·3	42·6	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	
3	Ránikhet	11·75	57·37	12·18	81·30	64·2	83·0	73·6	62·7	73·2	68·0	41·1	52·7	46·9	S.W.	S.W.	N.E.	
4	Dehra Dún	9·93	103·38	9·32	122·63	71·6	99·1	85·4	72·9	83·4	78·2	46·7	64·8	55·8	N.W.	S.E.	Calm.	
5	Roorkee	6·87	47·32	6·72	60·91	74·9	105·5	90·3	77·2	90·0	83·9	48·3	67·1	57·7	S.E. & N.W.	S.E.	S.E.	
6	Meerut	5·20	29·02	6·31	40·53	75·7	105·7	90·7	78·0	91·2	84·6	49·0	68·7	58·9	N.W.	S.E.	W.	
7	Bareilly	2·75	39·85	5·07	47·67	77·0	106·4	92·0	78·7	92·1	84·9	49·2	69·1	59·2	N.W.	S.E.	N.E. & S.E.	
8	Agra	2·45	29·54	3·77	35·76	82·3	110·2	96·3	79·4	92·0	85·7	50·6	71·8	61·2	N.W.	S.W.	N.W.	
9	Mainpuri	1·38	30·88	9·80	42·06	79·5	109·6	94·6	79·2	91·7	85·5	49·5	71·2	60·4	N.W.	N.E., E., S.E., & S.W.	N.W.	
10	Cawnpore	2·01	43·70	17·43	63·14	79·9	106·6	93·3	78·0	90·8	84·8	50·3	73·1	61·7	N.W.	S.E.	S.W.	
11	Bahraich	2·20	52·04	11·45	65·69	77·8	106·5	92·2	78·5	91·5	85·0	50·9	72·7	61·8	N.W.	S.E.	N.W.	
12	Lucknow	1·79	49·02	11·00	61·81	79·5	108·2	93·9	78·6	91·7	85·1	49·4	72·8	61·1	W. & E.	S.E.	S.W., W., & N.W.	
13	Allahabad	3·38	46·89	25·93	76·20	81·6	109·3	95·5	78·6	90·2	84·4	52·1	74·9	63·5	N.W.	N.E.	N.W.	
14	Benares	1·73	47·85	13·04	62·62	80·3	108·4	94·4	78·3	89·7	84·0	51·8	74·5	63·2	S.W.	S.E.	S.W.	
15	Gorakhpur	1·85	38·00	21·23	61·08	79·1	104·6	91·9	78·6	91·0	84·8	52·6	71·5	62·1	N.W.	N.E. & S.E.	S.W.	
16	Gházipur	2·28	48·39	12·10	62·77	82·3	107·4	94·9	...	...	...	54·4	74·7	64·6	S.W.	S.E.	S.W.	
17	Jhánsi	3·57	51·00	4·32	58·89	85·6	110·2	97·9	77·1	88·7	82·9	54·4	75·7	65·1	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
	General Mean ...	2·88	42·58	11·40	56·86	79·7	107·6	93·7	78·4	90·9	81·6	51·0	72·1	61·6				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations Nos. 1 to 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	19	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 945 square miles, and a population of 551,249. Up to the end of the year 1893-94 the State was administered by a Council of Regency, of which Colonel A. H. Vincent, a British officer, was President. On the 4th April 1894 the Lieutenant-Governor formally installed His Highness as Nawáb of Rámpur; and from that date the administration of the State has been carried on by the Nawáb aided by a Council of three Muhammadan gentlemen, of whom two are officers in the British service whose services have been lent to the State. The third member is a retired Subordinate Judge. Captain J. R. C. Colvin, formerly Governor to the Nawáb, has been appointed Resident Political Officer at Rámpur. The income for 1893-94 (the report of the State being drawn up for the revenue year ending 30th September) was Rs. 56,49,770 and 807 gold mohars, and the expenditure Rs. 29,44,754. In addition the State purchased Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 2,00,000, and paid its second instalment of Rs. 22,00,000 for the construction of the Rámpur-Bareilly-Moradabad Railway, and Rs. 15,000 for surveys in connection with the extension of the railway to Rámnagar. The capital, Rámpur, has 76,733 inhabitants and the next largest town 8,772. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries, and salt. A military force of 2,582 men of all arms (including the Imperial Service troops) and 188 police sawárs was maintained during the year.
Benares.	Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, K.C.I.E., Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Bráhman (Bhuinhár).	39	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 983·8 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 439,951 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1889.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri,	Rájput,	21	Was educated at the Ajmere College.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	Succeeded on the 7th February 1887 on the death of his father. The State continued under the regency of the mother of the Rája until the 17th March 1892, when the latter was installed as rúler of the State. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is 241,242, and the income from all sources was Rs. 2,50,451 in 1894-95, and the expenditure Rs. 1,80,244. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories and in case of emergency give assistance to the Paramount Power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory in the Districts of the North-

Number.	Names of districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifis.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	168,135	Dehra Dún 25,684
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	1,001,280	Saháranpur 63,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,647	772,874	Kairána 18,420
4	Meerut	6	2	2,362	1,391,458	Meerut 119,390
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	949,914	Khurja 26,349
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,043,172	Koil 61,485
7	Muttra	5	2	1,457	713,421	Muttra 61,195
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	1,003,796	Agra 168,662
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,719	858,687	Farukhabad 78,032
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	762,163	Mainpuri 18,551
11	Etáwah	4	2	1,694	727,629	Etáwah 38,793
12	Etah	4	3	1,737	702,063	Kásganj 16,050
13	Bareilly	6	2	1,591	1,040,949	Bareilly 121,039
14	Bijnor	4	2	1,870	794,070	Nagína 22,150
15	Budaun	5	4	1,983	925,598	Budaun 35,372
16	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,179,398	Moradabad 72,921
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,747	918,551	Sháhjahánpur ... 78,522
18	Pilibhít	3	2	1,373	485,108	Pilibhít 33,799
19	Cawnpore	8	3	2,366	1,209,695	Cawnpore 188,712
20	Fatehpur	5	1	1,631	699,157	Fatehpur 20,179
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	705,832	Bánda 23,071
22	Hamírpur	5	1	2,289	513,720	Ráth 12,311
23	Allahabad	9	2	2,833	1,548,737	Allahabad 175,246
24	Jhánsi	6	2	3,587	683,619	Jhánsi 53,779
25	Jalaun	4	1	1,477	396,361	Kunch 13,408
26	Benares	3	1	1,009	921,943	Benares 219,467
27	Mirzapur	5	1	5,223	1,161,508	Mirzapur 84,130
28	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,264,949	Jaunpur 42,819
29	Gházipur	4	3	1,392	1,024,753	Gházipur 44,970
30	Ballia	3	2	1,236	995,327	Ballia 16,372
31	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,994,057	Gorakhpur 63,620
32	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,785,844	Basti 13,630
33	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,728,625	Azamgarh 19,442
34	Naini Tal	5	...	2,665	362,248	Káshipur 14,717
35	Almóra	2	...	5,409	411,501	Almora 7,826
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	407,818	...
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	174	71	83,165	34,253,960	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	977	774,163	Lucknow 273,028
2	Unao	4	3	1,736	953,636	Unao 12,831
3	Rae Bareli	4	2	1,752	1,036,521	Rae Bareli 18,798
4	Sitapur	4	2	2,206	1,075,413	Sitapur 21,380
5	Hardoi	4	2	2,286	1,113,211	Hardoi 11,152
6	Kheri	3	2	2,963	903,615	Lakhimpur 8,073
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,707	1,216,959	Fyzabad 78,921
8	Gonda	3	3	2,819	1,459,229	Gonda 17,423
9	Bahraich	3	2	2,657	1,000,432	Bahraich 24,046
10	Sultánpur	4	2	1,701	1,075,851	Sultánpur 8,751
11	Partábgarh	3	2	1,458	910,895	Bela 6,486
12	Bara Banki	4	2	1,703	1,130,906	Nawábganj 14,432
	Total, Oudh ...	43	26	23,965	12,650,831	
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	217	97	107,130	46,904,791	

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH FOR THE REVENUE YEAR 1893-94.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Number.
							Land.	Gross.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
539	6	19	45	13	333	1,23,581	86,971	8,25,100	1
1,990	15	21	27	21	2,694	3,97,976	14,77,804	23,35,205	2
1,058	11	32	24	12	1,857	2,38,703	15,28,689	28,65,444	3
1,716	22	25	18	17	3,662	6,28,278	22,15,429	42,29,232	4
1,613	11	43	31	8	2,439	3,19,755	18,57,615	24,42,283	5
1,813	19	32	25	7	2,952	4,20,076	21,37,305	30,06,752	6
887	14	25	39	15	2,490	3,36,115	16,12,215	20,78,526	7
1,241	23	26	26	7	3,760	6,90,231	18,09,387	27,35,137	8
1,825	19	26	29	19	2,936	4,20,340	11,50,464	17,80,031	9
1,435	14	17	15	10	2,424	2,55,659	12,47,054	17,01,855	10
1,561	13	17	24	13	2,121	2,85,457	13,38,796	22,32,890	11
1,548	14	12	33	25	2,137	2,68,650	11,14,600	15,26,646	12
2,109	18	24	18	9	3,061	5,71,539	13,39,648	21,85,404	13
2,926	11	19	38	10	2,455	3,19,202	11,82,518	17,70,613	14
2,126	20	16	26	20	2,685	4,32,038	10,42,876	15,57,052	15
2,929	21	37	28	11	970	43,690	14,60,488	21,59,204	16
2,377	14	21	30	10	2,767	2,23,371	11,65,731	25,78,224	17
1,259	7	10	21	12	1,508	2,16,341	7,06,643	10,29,729	18
3,424	23	31	44	15	3,613	4,87,904	21,59,490	34,36,129	19
1,592	11	17	19	11	2,352	3,10,810	13,11,642	17,90,982	20
1,301	17	22	32	9	2,311	3,32,789	11,17,318	14,95,856	21
929	11	10	25	11	1,690	2,93,683	10,49,001	13,43,060	22
4,000	24	31	21	10	4,783	6,13,360	23,72,819	38,15,324	23
1,456	18	15	33	14	2,782	4,38,435	6,88,314	10,76,947	24
937	10	11	22	16	1,730	2,61,550	10,16,748	13,00,385	25
2,328	15	25	34	1	2,481	4,72,443	8,97,367	18,47,634	26
5,322	12	21	60	40	2,150	3,59,346	8,68,595	14,73,891	27
3,455	16	24	22	16	2,564	3,01,353	12,48,846	18,35,665	28
3,549	17	19	24	20	2,301	4,64,613	10,32,583	16,48,902	29
2,527	9	10	52	19	1,577	3,25,593	6,86,135	11,35,371	30
8,705	21	24	40	2	3,261	6,58,127	23,75,058	36,47,481	31
7,610	14	15	32	12	2,477	2,57,200	19,33,239	24,54,423	32
5,526	19	18	29	25	3,016	3,74,747	17,37,155	23,88,250	33
1,785	7	14	50	25	470	1,51,362	2,08,067	8,42,938	34
5,674	7	11	140	18	57	98,008	2,13,226	3,45,909	35
4,288	6	8	40	17	122	59,712	1,28,434	1,94,812	36
95,360	529	748	...	...	82,988	1,24,52,037	4,55,18,270	7,11,13,286	
956	17	30	25	10	1,740	5,49,576	7,21,020	16,05,532	1
1,768	16	15	22	18	900	2,11,890	14,24,548	20,05,220	2
1,768	16	21	16	10	1,505	3,37,017	12,46,353	5,13,766	3
2,363	14	23	30	15	1,459	3,44,497	13,13,548	17,73,752	4
1,990	15	22	25	9	2,359	3,59,250	13,56,695	18,24,715	5
1,776	9	17	50	36	2,918	2,24,015	8,26,763	11,42,864	6
2,570	17	25	23	7	3,221	4,94,979	11,67,432	18,27,704	7
2,837	19	21	32	24	2,753	4,25,713	15,36,072	21,60,507	8
1,775	10	13	49	16	2,816	2,10,744	9,56,655	12,77,510	9
2,526	12	12	25	9	2,018	2,93,896	12,00,214	16,04,859	10
2,214	13	15	31	9	*671	1,71,158	10,75,477	21,15,385	11
2,094	12	16	28	13	3,424	3,40,463	15,67,001	20,22,573	12
24,637	170	230	...	...	25,784	39,63,198	1,43,91,778	1,98,74,387	
119,997	699	978	...	...	108,772	1,64,15,235	5,99,10,048	9,09,87,673	

* Village chaukidárs were not shown last year.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—POPULATION FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROV

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			POPULATION.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.*			Number per square mile.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. PROVINCES.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	31,525	71,094	42,949	29,230	25,562	168,135	141
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	204,311	343,693	293,074	196,658	167,855	1,001,280	449
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	112,236	268,758	229,878	149,470	124,768	772,874	469
4	Meerut ...	...	...	252,996	484,428	423,695	262,816	220,519	1,391,458	589
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	170,212	322,809	296,441	178,812	151,852	949,914	501
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	176,078	364,527	321,795	194,216	162,634	1,043,172	533
7	Muttra ...	...	...	129,750	254,050	223,345	128,610	107,416	713,421	490
8	Agra ...	...	...	133,989	352,766	305,873	187,693	157,464	1,003,796	541
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	132,481	303,113	259,667	161,227	134,680	858,687	499
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	131,785	267,940	226,938	148,859	118,426	762,163	449
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	121,173	253,148	210,888	143,627	119,966	727,629	430
12	Etah ...	...	...	110,552	253,318	213,629	129,885	105,231	702,063	404
13	Bareilly ...	...	...	179,357	346,695	307,139	208,925	178,190	1,040,949	655
14	Bijnor ...	...	...	141,438	261,484	239,073	156,728	136,785	794,070	424
15	Budaun ...	...	...	162,413	315,757	275,284	182,377	152,180	925,598	466
16	Moradabad ...	...	...	203,618	391,247	354,857	232,325	200,969	1,179,398	516
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	144,806	312,932	267,541	182,374	155,704	918,551	527
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	78,932	159,306	141,167	98,956	85,679	485,108	353
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	237,984	430,960	369,104	217,132	192,499	1,209,695	511
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	138,027	231,281	221,291	128,540	118,045	699,157	429
21	Bánda ...	...	...	142,119	216,812	219,415	140,082	129,523	705,832	231
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	92,175	160,549	162,390	100,054	90,727	513,720	224
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	298,265	485,946	489,084	295,563	278,144	1,548,737	547
24	Jhánsi ...	...	...	128,034	213,754	201,093	142,210	126,562	683,619	191
25	Jalaun ...	...	...	70,440	126,160	122,993	77,930	69,278	396,361	268
26	Benares ...	...	...	135,413	290,236	281,030	177,217	173,460	921,943	914
27	Mirzapur ...	...	...	206,591	340,059	362,077	236,282	223,090	1,161,508	222
28	Jaunpur ...	...	...	222,405	375,069	390,618	259,881	239,381	1,264,949	816
29	Gházipur ...	...	...	174,458	298,468	324,218	208,352	193,635	1,024,753	736
30	Ballia ...	...	...	144,903	271,908	327,771	205,216	190,438	995,327	805
31	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	504,354	864,321	892,151	632,463	604,622	2,994,057	651
32	Basti ...	...	...	295,081	531,931	533,935	375,406	344,572	1,785,844	649
33	Azamgarh ...	...	...	282,781	509,887	530,066	357,724	330,948	1,728,625	805
34	Naini Tal ...	...	...	61,267	136,173	99,003	66,131	60,941	362,248	136
35	Almora ...	...	...	70,157	124,581	125,507	83,532	77,881	411,501	76
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	72,018	119,684	127,764	80,635	79,735	407,818	72
	Total, N.-W. P....	...	...	5,944,124	11,055,344	10,412,073	6,757,132	6,029,411	34,253,960	412
	OUDH.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	148,960	270,163	240,462	137,038	126,500	774,163	792
2	Unao ...	...	...	167,832	305,905	297,107	183,607	167,017	953,636	549
3	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	193,807	314,846	340,467	198,134	183,074	1,036,521	592
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	173,903	352,375	313,364	214,807	194,867	1,075,413	487
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	182,716	371,485	317,525	225,012	199,189	1,113,211	486
6	Kheri ...	...	...	156,320	303,201	262,146	178,834	159,434	903,615	305
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	233,679	374,158	385,048	238,444	219,309	1,216,959	713
8	Gonda ...	...	...	251,378	447,756	445,300	293,647	267,526	1,459,229	517
9	Bahraich ...	...	...	181,045	323,815	296,291	199,752	180,574	1,000,432	377
10	Sultánpur ...	...	...	205,868	320,444	352,780	210,042	192,585	1,075,851	632
11	Partábgarh ...	...	...	172,455	259,960	293,958	185,211	171,766	910,895	625
12	Bara Banki ...	...	...	212,998	364,176	357,468	212,939	196,323	1,130,906	664
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	2,280,961	4,008,284	3,901,916	2,482,467	2,258,164	12,650,831	528
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	...	...	8,225,085	15,063,628	14,313,989	9,239,599	8,287,575	46,904,791	438

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

INCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894.

Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,705	163	875	145,257	19,896	3	236	...	81,628	86,507	Hindustani ...	...	1	
1,204	282	488	668,782	324,432	8	6,084	...	447,210	554,070	Ditto ...	...	2	
42	4	81	544,361	218,990	...	3,396	...	362,772	410,102	Ditto ...	...	3	
3,924	378	1,133	1,052,671	316,971	1	16,380	...	658,087	733,371	Urdu ...	...	4	
79	21	110	769,404	179,019	...	1,284	...	491,195	458,719	Hindustani ...	...	5	
143	119	203	919,848	120,338	14	2,507	...	472,283	570,889	Ditto ...	2	6	
661	12	173	647,513	62,657	2	2,403	...	354,755	358,666	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	7	
2,497	775	1,486	880,848	104,433	41	13,716	...	497,501	506,295	Urdu ...	553	8	
405	51	372	757,095	99,476	8	1,280	...	462,272	396,415	Do. ...	20	9	
61	15	56	714,742	41,529	...	5,760	...	468,993	293,170	Hindustani ...	...	10	
68	16	50	683,051	42,325	2	2,117	...	452,759	274,870	Urdu ...	...	11	
50	77	393	623,641	72,953	4	4,945	...	397,351	304,712	Hindustani ...	...	12	
2,437	252	2,582	790,479	245,072	12	115	...	565,754	475,195	Ditto ...	185	13	
30	12	866	525,002	267,162	...	998	...	427,924	366,146	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	14	
19	10	2,552	774,499	148,289	...	229	...	616,352	309,246	Ditto ...	...	15	
272	79	2,956	774,381	400,705	3	1,002	...	665,602	513,796	Ditto ...	...	16	
499	53	776	787,920	129,266	1	36	...	599,243	319,308	Hindi ...	...	17	
17	4	344	402,279	82,453	...	11	...	295,086	190,022	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,027	423	586	1,104,668	101,541	35	415	...	624,549	585,146	Hindi ...	2,190	19	
22	22	27	621,942	77,061	...	83	...	448,982	250,175	Hindi and Urdu ...	134	20	
34	14	26	664,810	40,662	...	286	...	472,593	233,239	Ditto ...	3	21	
17	26	7	480,263	33,281	19	107	...	274,394	239,326	Hindustani ...	...	22	
3,013	1,590	1,330	1,342,089	199,853	26	836	...	906,549	642,188	Urdu and Hindi ...	730	23	
1,322	457	161	640,529	29,013	70	12,067	...	372,691	310,928	Ditto ...	...	24	
30	17	20	370,621	25,501	4	168	...	189,441	206,920	Urdu ...	...	25	
727	121	516	831,782	88,401	3	393	...	514,658	407,285	Hindustani ...	1,670	26	
156	130	179	1,085,522	75,240	...	281	...	752,358	409,150	Hindi ...	...	27	
23	22	48	1,148,506	116,344	...	6	...	881,446	383,503	Urdu ...	856	28	
96	70	410	923,960	100,186	4	27	...	633,798	390,955	Hindi ...	1,277	29	
7	6	2	926,358	68,952	2	...	...	597,303	398,024	Do. ...	8	30	
186	138	852	2,691,167	301,630	40	44	...	2,157,939	836,118	Hindustani ...	1,197	31	
23	5	38	1,510,049	275,729	...	...	...	1,165,165	620,679	Urdu and Hindi ...	1,027	32	
43	10	21	1,502,911	225,639	1	...	...	1,071,326	657,299	Ditto ...	312	33	
483	69	366	276,100	85,157	...	73	...	233,045	129,203	Hindi, Pahári, and Népáli.	...	34	
126	45	535	408,771	2,019	...	5	...	378,606	33,195	Hindi and hill language.	...	35	
54	7	512	403,605	3,605	...	35	...	374,459	33,359	Pahári ...	...	36	
22,502	5,495	21,132	29,395,423	4,725,780	303	83,325	...	20,365,769	13,888,191	...	10,164		
3,699	1,234	836	605,969	161,369	66	990	...	358,250	415,913	Urdu and Hindi ...	1,098	1	
30	11	65	877,602	75,920	...	8	...	603,528	359,108	Hindustani ...	...	2	
50	15	80	950,388	85,965	...	23	...	718,036	318,485	Ditto ...	18	3	
561	18	138	916,818	157,639	4	235	...	685,979	389,434	Ditto ...	...	4	
30	19	118	998,355	114,674	...	15	...	726,550	386,661	Hindi and Urdu ...	27	5	
24	19	462	785,043	118,057	...	70	...	609,607	294,008	Hindustani ...	...	6	
949	82	223	1,077,057	138,461	26	161	...	840,316	376,643	Urdu ...	2,522	7	
53	56	139	1,253,556	205,425	...	...	...	933,301	525,928	Urdu and Hindi ...	1,456	8	
28	23	73	830,459	169,798	3	48	...	697,468	302,964	Hindustani ...	...	9	
20	10	23	958,952	116,846	...	...	...	633,564	442,287	Hindi and Urdu ...	60	10	
28	28	21	819,850	90,838	...	130	...	645,381	265,514	Hindi ...	104	11	
21	30	96	943,778	185,938	...	1,043	...	675,986	454,920	Hindustani ...	200	12	
5,493	1,545	2,274	11,017,827	1,620,930	99	2,663	...	8,127,966	4,522,865	...	5,485		
27,995	7,040	23,406	40,413,250	6,346,710	402	85,988	...	28,493,735	18,411,056	...	15,649		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

1(a).—*Surveys, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue year* 1893-94.

District.	Area previously surveyed in square miles.			*Previous cost per mile.*		*Surveyed during the year from 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894, with total cost and cost per mile.*		Remarks.
	Topographically.	*Revenue.*		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.					
							Cadastral Survey, 32″ scale.	The following sums have been expended in addition to the cost of field survey :—
							Area = 261 square miles.	Rs. 22,464 in completing maps and records and in preparing settlement records of 596 villages of 1892-93 and of 653 villages of 1893-94; as also in finishing maps and area volumes of the past four seasons.
							Cost = Rs. 25,942.	Rs. 1,350 in preparing skeleton plots of 516 villages in 1,394 sheets of Lalitpur and in despatching instruments from Calcutta and Garhwál to that district.
							Rate = Rs. 99·4.	Rs. 996 cost of triangulation, computation of heights on old map, and of resurvey of scattered portions of Naini Tal city.
								Rs. 581 on instruction of patwáris, district Meerut.
					Rs.			The following sum has been expended in addition to the cost of traverse survey :—
Garhwál ...	...	...	691	...	206·5	...		Rs. 297 on revisions and final completion of traverse forms of past four seasons.
		1,757	...	...	33·4		*Traverse Survey.*	NOTE.—An addition of 4 per cent. for instruments has been made to every item of expenditure for 1892-93 and 1893-94.
							Area = 6 square miles.	
							Cost = Rs. 178.	
							Rate = Rs. 30.	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1 (b).—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue year* 1893-94.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	9,951	47,09,395	...	
	Oudh ...	1,792	8,47,107	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. Provinces ...	49,931	3,51,41,156	Various between the years 1895 and 1921.	
	Oudh ...	19,234	1,17,41,803	Between the years 1893 and 1923.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years.	N.-W. Provinces ...	11,908	33,10,459	Between the years 1897 and 1914.	
	Oudh ...	...	...	...	
Settled under 10 years ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	3,706	9,19,539	Between the years 1894 and 1901.	
	Oudh ...	369	1,88,062	Between the years 1892 and 1900.	
Settlements in progress ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	7,669	14,37,721	Between the years 1892 and 1896.	
	Oudh ...	2,390	16,14,806	Between the years 1895 and 1897.*	
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,165	4,55,18,270		
	Oudh ...	23,965	1,43,91,778		
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	N.-W. Provinces ...	80,396	4,51,87,914		
	Oudh ...	19,612	1,24,11,206		
Settlements without such records.	N.-W. Provinces ...	2,322	1,91,263		
	Oudh ...	3,245	8,77,326		
Settlements during the year. — Detailed,	N.-W. Provinces ...	252	46,113		
	Oudh ...	1,101	11,00,630		
Summary,	N.-W. Provinces ...	195	92,980		
	Oudh ...	7	2,616		
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,165	4,55,18,270		
	Oudh ...	23,965	1,43,91,778		
GRAND TOTAL ...		107,130	5,99,10,048		

* The differences when compared with the last year's figures are due to settlement operations being in progress in certain parganas.

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the Districts*

Districts and nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories. [Table A1(1) *minus* Table A1(2*a*).]	Deduct— (1) Area not fully assessed.	Deduct— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Zamíndári and village communities (temporarily settled).					
Dehra Dún ...	763,520	511,683	...	251,837	86,971
Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	174,661	252,699	998,560	14,77,804
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,054,080	49,112	...	1,004,968	15,28,697
Meerut	1,511,680	15,668	...	1,496,012	22,15,429
Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	42,039	6,827	1,165,214	18,57,615
Aligarh	1,252,480	2,986	1,389	1,248,105	21,37,304
Muttra	932,480	76,800	...	855,680	16,12,215
Agra	1,187,840	49,231	...	1,138,609	18,09,387
Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	54,692	1,017	1,044,451	11,58,256
Mainpuri	1,086,080	1,856	...	1,084,224	12,47,054
Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	...	1,073,311	13,38,796
Etah	1,111,777	15,859	...	1,095,918	11,14,600
Bareilly	1,018,318	43,156	...	975,162	13,39,648
Bijnor	1,196,902	168,596	...	1,028,306	11,82,518
Budaun	1,269,162	22,590	...	1,246,572	10,42,876
Moradabad ...	1,473,920	245,336	...	1,228,584	14,60,488
Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,941	4,036	...	1,113,905	11,65,731
Pilibhít	878,642	7,018	169,614	702,010	7,06,643
Cawnpore	1,514,368	176	6,025	1,508,167	21,59,490
Fatehpur	1,043,840	...	...	1,043,840	13,11,642
Bánda	1,959,168	128,947	...	1,830,221	11,17,318
Hamírpur	1,464,704	13,438	...	1,451,266	10,49,001
Allahabad	1,813,184	26,573	...	1,786,611	23,72,819
Jhánsi	2,295,870	432,228	102,415	1,761,227	6,88,314
Jalaun	945,684	10,114	...	935,570	10,16,748
Gorakhpur ...	2,941,440	442,503	...	2,498,937	23,74,149
Basti	1,761,792	44,593	471,091	1,246,108	19,33,239
Azamgarh	1,248,538	2,056	...	1,246,482	16,83,429
Naini Tal	1,705,406	17,568	14,560	533,278	2,08,067
Almora	3,461,954	28,314	3,192,378	241,262	2,13,226
Garhwál	3,602,560	...	3,466,714	135,846	1,28,434
Zamíndári (permanently settled).					
Azamgarh	125,542	...	...	125,542	53,788
Benares	570,381	10,521	...	559,860	7,72,320
Mirzapur	2,788,720	101,831	1,253,438	1,433,451	6,95,396
Jaunpur	992,640	3,437	730	988,473	12,48,846
Gházipur	890,822	4,046	...	886,776	10,32,583
Ballia	790,799	20,823	...	769,976	6,86,135
Total, Zamíndári (temporarily settled).	46,437,650	2,642,678	8,824,729	34,970,243	4,07,37,908
Total, amíndári (permanently settled).	6,158,904	140,658	1,254,168	4,764,078	44,89,068
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,596,554	2,783,336	10,078,897	39,734,321	4,52,26,976

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

of the North-Western Provinces during the year ending 1893-94.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area only.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
168,135	0 8 3	86,971	0 5 6	0 14 7	133,767	0 10 5	1	25,684
1,001,280	1 7 7	14,67,546	1 7 6	1 12 8	976,185	1 8 0	6	150,980
772,874	1 15 8	15,09,412	1 8 0	2 2 6	754,360	2 0 0	2	36,586
1,391,458	1 9 5	21,95,592	1 7 6	2 0 9	1,324,212	1 10 6	5	166,934
949,914	1 15 3	18,39,180	1 9 3	2 4 4	920,002	1 15 11	4	70,107
1,043,172	2 0 9	21,37,304	1 11 5	2 5 11	1,017,329	2 1 7	4	129,098
713,421	2 4 2	14,98,805	1 12 0	2 1 4	674,700	2 3 7	2	92,806
1,003,796	1 12 10	17,40,534	1 8 5	2 4 10	778,728	2 3 9	2	183,940
858,687	1 5 7	11,50,464	1 1 7	1 15 11	...	...	2	95,680
762,163	1 10 2	12,45,274	1 2 4	2 2 7	761,023	1 10 2	1	18,551
727,629	1 13 5	13,21,036	1 3 8	2 6 7	714,515	1 13 6	1	38,793
702,063	1 9 4	11,13,743	1 0 3	1 13 4	688,359	1 9 10	3	40,735
1,040,949	1 4 7	13,39,648	1 6 0	1 13 0	889,709	1 8 1	2	134,598
794,070	1 7 10	11,78,507	1 2 4	2 0 9	771,103	1 8 5	7	111,275
925,598	1 2 0	10,36,355	0 13 4	1 4 3	907,470	1 2 3	2	50,973
1,179,398	1 3 10	14,28,263	1 2 7	1 10 10	1,064,780	1 5 5	5	183,792
918,551	1 4 4	11,65,672	1 0 9	1 9 0	914,399	1 4 5	2	95,787
485,108	1 7 4	7,06,643	1 0 1	1 10 1	485,108	1 7 4	1	33,799
1,209,695	1 12 7	21,59,340	1 6 11	2 11 1	1,020,961	2 1 10	1	188,712
699,157	1 14 0	13,11,642	1 4 1	2 5 0	699,157	1 14 0	1	20,179
705,832	1 9 4	11,17,318	0 9 9	1 4 0	704,513	1 9 5	1	23,071
513,720	2 0 8	10,41,610	0 11 6	1 6 4	509,065	2 0 9	1	12,311
1,548,737	1 8 6	23,72,819	1 5 3	2 3 0	1,526,040	1 8 10	1	175 246
683,619	1 0 1	6,46,175	0 5 10	1 0 11	500,122	1 4 8	3	84,802
396,361	2 9 1	10,12,785	1 1 4	1 13 8	357,264	2 13 4	2	26,121
2,994,057	0 12 8	23,73,483	0 15 2	0 15 10	...	...	2	75,041
1,785,844	1 1 4	19,33,239	1 8 9	1 9 5	...	...	2	24,621
1,673,496	1 0 1	16,83,429	1 5 7	2 3 1	1,670,198	1 0 2	3	49,361
362,248	0 9 2	2,08,067	0 6 2	0 11 8	321,979	0 10 4	1	14,717
411,501	0 8 3	2,03,678	0 13 6	0 13 8	310,787	0 10 5	...	...
407,818	0 5 0	1,28,434	0 15 1	1 1 3	...	...	...	...
55,129	0 15 7	53,788	0 6 10	0 10 6	55,129	0 15 7	...	...
832,009	0 14 10	7,72,007	1 6 1	1 14 6	820,307	0 15 1	2	230,560
799,376	0 13 11	6,95,396	0 7 9	1 1 7	760,464	0 14 7	3	107,184
1,264,949	0 15 9	12,46,986	1 4 2	1 14 11	1,259,808	0 15 10	1	42,819
1,024,753	1 0 1	10,32,583	1 2 7	1 10 10	974,274	1 0 11	4	79,216
995,327	0 11 0	6,86,135	0 14 3	1 4 8	957,510	0 11 6	3	38,616
28,830,351	1 6 7	4,03,52,968	1 2 6	1 12 7	21,395,835	1 10 0	70	2,354,300
4,971,543	0 14 5	44,86,895	0 15 1	1 8 8	4,827,492	0 14 10	13	498,395
33,801,894	1 5 5	4,48,39,863	1 2 1	1 12 1	26,223,327	1 7 11	83	2,852,695

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population*

Districts and nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories. [Table A 1(1) *minus* Table A 1(2*a*).]	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5
OUDH.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
LUCKNOW—					
Temporarily settled *(a)* ...	572,892	43,851	...	529,041	6,68,104
Permanently settled... ...	52,988	52,388	...	...	52,916
UNAO—					
Temporarily settled	992,093	2,071	...	990,022	12,94,218
Permanently settled... ...	119,292	101,854	...	17,438	1,30,330
RAE BARELI—					
Temporarily settled	1,121,280	59,216	...	1,062,064	12,46,353
SITAPUR—					
Temporarily settled	1,411,840	29,543	...	1,382,297	13,13,548
HARDOI—					
Temporarily settled	1,421,907	37,546	...	1,384,361	13,14,075
Permanently settled... ...	41,133	41,133	...	...	42,620
KHERI—					
Temporarily settled	1,896,320	125,407	264,947	1,505,966	8,26,763
FYZABAD—					
Temporarily settled	1,092,319	21,087	...	1,071,232	11,67,432
GONDA—					
Temporarily settled	1,252,842	150,711	304,298	797,833	11,18,045
Permanently settled... ...	551,308	266,693	73,467	214,148	4,18,027
BAHRAICH—					
Temporarily settled	1,351,706	13,423	...	1,338,283	7,84,151
Permanently settled... ...	348,800	222,621	...	126,179	1,72,504
SULTÁNPUR—					
Temporarily settled	1,088,640	3,267	...	1,085,373	12,00,214
PARTÁBGARH—					
Temporarily settled	933,120	4,557	...	928,563	10,75,477
BARA BANKI—					
Temporarily settled	1,089,966	41,600	...	1,048,366	15,67,001
TOTAL—					
Temporarily settled	14,224,925	532,279	569,245	13,123,401	1,35,75,381
Permanently settled... ...	1,112,921	681,689	73,467	357,765	8,16,397
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,337,846	1,213,968	642,712	13,481,166	1,43,91,778

(a) No figures have been shown in columns 8 to 13 for Lucknow against "permanently settled."

NOTE.—In the return for 1892-93 the figures entered against Lucknow zamíndári, temporarily.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

in the Province of Oudh during the year 1893-94.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).* For total area.	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).* For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns over* 10,000 *inhabitants.* Number of towns.	*Towns over* 10,000 *inhabitants.* Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
731,560	0 14 7	6,68,104	1 4 2	2 4 11	438,078	1 8 5	1	273,028
42,603	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...		
865,716	1 7 11	12,89,917	1 14 10	2 4 5	848,973	1 8 4	2	23,294
87,920	1 7 8	15,731	0 14 5	1 9 10	9,796	1 9 7		
1,036,521	1 3 3	12,22,449	1 2 5	2 2 4	984,790	1 3 10	2	30,724
1,075,413	1 3 7	13,08,035	0 15 2	1 6 6	1,051,164	1 3 11	3	46,605
1,087,615	1 3 4	13,11,448	0 15 2	1 9 7	983,817	1 5 4	5	71,469
25,596	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...		
903,615	0 14 8	8,24,962	0 8 9	1 0 6	805,816	1 0 5	...	...
1,216,959	0 15 4	11,46,429	1 1 1	1 14 3	1,199,882	0 15 3	2	98,645
1,103,682	1 0 2	11,18,045	1 6 5	1 7 9	1,079,237	1 0 7	2	32,272
355,547	1 2 9	1,86,811	0 13 11	0 14 3	157,190	1 3 0		
792,195	0 15 10	7,84,151	0 9 4	1 1 9	771,902	1 0 3	1	24,046
208,237	0 13 3	1,23,510	0 15 7	1 4 9	75,889	1 10 0		
1,075,851	1 1 10	12,00,155	1 1 8	1 15 7	1,073,214	1 1 10	...	...
910,895	1 2 11	10,75,375	1 2 6	2 2 8	902,211	1 3 1	...	...
1,130,906	1 6 2	15,55,716	1 7 9	2 3 7	1,105,349	1 6 6	2	26,199
11,930,928	1 2 2	1,35,04,786	1 0 5	1 11 7	11,244,433	1 3 2	20	626,282
719,903	1 2 2	3,26,052	0 14 7	1 0 7	242,875	1 5 5		
12,650,831	1 2 2	1,38,30,838	1 0 5	1 11 1	11,487,308	1 3 3	20	626,282

as no portion of the permanently settled area has been fully assessed to land revenue.
settled, should be shown against Lucknow zamíndári, permanently settled, and *vice versâ*.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1893-94.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture...	1,543	1,471	462	812,956	527	285
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,434	1,497	1,864	636,158	444	544
(*c*).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	1,289	1,941	1,910	802,594	623	585
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	4,541	7,776	29,308	3,459,829	762	938
(*c*).—Village communities	183	194	7,567	173,238	947	1,537
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture...	186	229	233	158,717	853	1,166
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	56,294	61,210	1,215,138	25,216,517	448	476
(*c*).—Village communities	7,349	6,208	131,401	3,026,526	412	529
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	5	5	5	410	82	66
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	39,286	33,215	1,052,067	6,455,005	164	153
(*c*).—Village communities	3,704	2,940	52,324	383,355	103	87
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	7,292	7,114	169,893	910,815	125	151
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	4,742	5,363	96,871	1,904,807	402	221
For life or lives	108	187	2,101	61,539	570	629
7. Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	62	63	271	37,310	602	239
8. Purchasers of waste lands	84	122	72	91,017	1,084	658
9. Others	45	63	41	*8,465,761	...	...

* Represents 5,300,301 acres Government forests; 3,165,040 acres forest and waste in the Almora district, and 420 acres on which no revenue was assessed, they being Government property.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh during the year* 1893-94.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	44	7,378	110	4,328,189	98,368	89,313
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1	144	3	103,222	103,222	77,968
	(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	203	6,746	333	3,277,723	16,146	16,011
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	60	1,604	154	849,426	14,157	12,399
	(c).—Village communities	32	379	4,479	186,479	5,827	6,880
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	277	605	175	302,627	1,093	1,230
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,678	3,107	4,774	1,151,415	686	619
	(c).—Village communities	7,274	10,031	156,040	4,014,343	552	636
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	8	7	9	574	72	56
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	480	502	1,409	41,788	87	48
	(c).—Village communities	1,359	2,142	7,032	91,657	67	57
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately		345	365	2,697	17,561	51	52
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	176	255	523	69,091	393	521
	For life or lives	439	598	1,903	118,949	271	316
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue		6	6	42	2,241	373	560
8. Purchasers of waste lands		77	148	140	159,229	2,068	352
9. Others		24	267	19	* 623,332	25,972	505

* Represents 589,101 acres forest area; 12,560 acres Government grants, nazúl, and Government appropriations; 9,335 acres owned by Government; 1,013 acres area of nazúl; 1,899 acres State properties, and 9,424 acres Government estates.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

4.—*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government for the Revenue year* 1893-94.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(i)—*Heritable and transferable.*					
(a) Sub-settlement	4,442	206 2 17	326 11 8	1 9 3	
(b) Sír	99,103	4 1 14	*(a)*2 7 7	*(b)*0 9 1	*(a)* Exclusive of 34,872 holdings which show no rents.
(c) Birts and others	75,654	5 1 2	11 5 1	2 2 4	*(b)* Exclusive of 143,960 acres against which no rents are shown.
(ii)—*Heritable, but not transferable.*					
(a) Villages or mahâls held in permanent lease	511	221 3 34	430 7 7	1 15 0	
(b) Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	18,530	6 2 5	19 9 10	3 0 0	
(iii)—*Lessees or farmers of villages*	5,804	259 3 5	540 5 4	2 1 3	
II.—TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.					
(a) Statutory tenants...	2,280,444	2 3 17	13 11 10	4 12 11	
(b) Others	461,624	3 1 21	10 13 8	3 3 4	
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS.					
(a) On religious grounds, such as sankalps, or for past services rendered as márwáris, &c.,	133,391	1 2 5	...	...	
(b) Conditional on service as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings	67,004	1 1 4	...	...	*(c)* Exclusive of 235,267 holdings which show no rents.
Total ...	3,146,507	3 3 3.	*(c)*13 8 9	*(d)*3 9 6	*(d)* Exclusive of 434,146 acres against which no rents are shown.

The increase under *(b)* sír, as compared with the figures for last year, is due to the division of land held as sír by the shareholders, which was hitherto held by them jointly.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94.

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	1	2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún proprietors, Revenue-paying ...	1	61	7	4,347
	Dehra Dún proprietors, Revenue-free ...	1	34	44	1,465
	Saháranpur „ ... Revenue-paying ...	230	1,167	2,323	10,233
	Saháranpur „ ... Revenue-free ...	1	25	1	48
	Muzaffarnagar „ ... Revenue-paying ...	168	835	2,322	8,260
	Muzaffarnagar „ ... Revenue-free ...	8	53	71	562
	Meerut „ ... Revenue-paying ...	138	818	3,465	10,808
	Meerut „ ... Revenue-free ...	10	77	73	422
	Bulandshahr „ ... Revenue-paying ...	202	497	7,730	17,517
	Bulandshahr „ ... Revenue-free ...	9	39	32	52
	Aligarh „ ... Revenue-paying ...	186	368	6,105	9,682
	Aligarh „ ... Revenue-free ...	2	30	5	27
AGRA.	Muttra „ ... Revenue-paying ...	138	402	1,967	9,134
	Muttra „ ... Revenue-free ...	1	1	8	2
	Agra „ ... Revenue-paying ...	237	394	6,686	8,500
	Agra „ ... Revenue-free ...	4	21	150	101
	Farukhabad „ ... Revenue-paying ...	204	490	13,883	20,452
	Farukhabad „ ... Revenue-free ...	14	82	107	723
	Mainpuri „ ... Revenue-paying ...	100	245	5,347	10,112
	Mainpuri „ ... Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah „ ... Revenue-paying ...	101	173	8,065	9,032
	Etáwah „ ... Revenue-free ...	1	4	4	2
	Etah „ ... Revenue-paying ...	134	272	12,765	14,329
	Etah „ ... Revenue-free ...	7	25	38	186

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	1		2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*(continued)*.		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly proprietors ...	Revenue-paying ...	101	402	3,447	12,006
		Revenue-free ...	7	32	113	707
	Bijnor „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	109	718	1,267	7,248
		Revenue-free ...	1	35	6	90
	Budaun „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	217	483	9,682	13,301
		Revenue-free ...	14	25	99	518
	Moradabad „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	151	785	6,917	26,754
		Revenue-free ...	46	269	3,662	3,707
	Sháhjahánpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	180	299	7,045	10,761
		Revenue-free ...	7	33	35	62
	Pilibhít „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	16	83	1,025	6,303
		Revenue-free ...	...	5	...	16
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	97	426	7,242	18,864
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	75	376	5,664	9,173
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	60	282	3,482	12,137
		Revenue-free ...	1	...	200	...
	Hamírpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	68	305	1,858	7,561
		Revenue-free ...	...	2	...	3
	Allahabad „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	243	755	3,398	13,698
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Jhánsi „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	20	253	925	18,402
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	33	322	1,255	11,737
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	1		2	3	4	5
	North-Western Provinces—*(concluded).*		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Benares.	Benares proprietors ...	Revenue-paying ...	34	281	1,612	3,281
		Revenue-free ...	24	150	114	210
	Mirzapur ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	39	149	651	2,645
		Revenue-free ...	14	35	173	50
	Jaunpur ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	35	324	204	4,564
		Revenue-free ...	1	21	17	20
	Ghâzipur ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	107	545	1,073	3,915
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Ballia ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	116	524	1,323	5,068
		Revenue-free ...	1	3	26	24
Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	223	1,230	5,638	10,870
		Revenue-free ...	2	1	15	22
	Basti ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	19	980	121	9,413
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	157	610	1,387	6,818
		Revenue-free ...	...	3	...	3
Kumaun.	Almora ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	134	4,474	236	8,812
		Revenue-free ...	4	158	4	279
	Garhwâl ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	15	280	65	393
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Naini Tal ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	12	1,488	193	2,294
		Revenue-free ...	...	3	...	13
	Total ...	Revenue-paying ...	4,100	22,096	136,375	358,424
		Revenue-free ...	180	1,166	4,997	9,314
	Grand Total, N.-W. Provinces ...		4,280	23,262	141,372	367,738

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893-94—(concluded).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	1		2	3	4	5
	OUDH.		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow proprietors ...	Revenue-paying ...	20	341	159	3,487
		Revenue-free ...	1	18	15	474
	Unao „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	13	262	95	9,357
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Rae Bareli „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	20	1,166	244	1,577
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Sitapur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	3	106	175	8,858
		Revenue-free ...	...	1	...	13
	Hardoi „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	32	221	1,881	4,976
		Revenue-free ...	...	1	...	15
	Kheri „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	10	72	547	8,545
		Revenue-free ...	2	9	25	3,025
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	32	337	336	1,965
		Revenue-free ...	2	27	4	121
	Gonda „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	47	216	2,062	4,058
		Revenue-free ...	...	8	...	49
	Bahraich „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	1	37	21	1,357
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	10	103	626	1,166
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	1	449	8	4,828
		Revenue-free ...	...	4	...	5
	Bara Banki „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	48	1,431	3,436	28,353
		Revenue-free ...	1	3	1,075	417
	Total ...	Revenue-paying ...	237	4,741	9,590	78,527
		Revenue-free ...	6	71	1,119	4,119
	GRAND TOTAL, OUDH ...		243	4,812	10,709	82,646
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...		4,523	28,074	152,081	450,384

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1893-94.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of year* 1892-93. Assessed.	*Revenue of year* 1892-93. Realized.	*Revenue of year* 1893-94. Assessed.	*Revenue of year* 1893-94. Realized.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years. N.-W.P. ...	4,52,43,768	...	4,51,15,741	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years. Oudh ...	1,41,51,310	...	1,42,29,791	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. N.-W. P. ...	2,09,260	...	1,07,725	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. Oudh ...	86,756	...	1,37,392	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... N.-W. P. ...	4,54,53,028	...	4,52,23,466	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Oudh ...	1,42,38,066	...	1,43,67,183	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct). N.-W. P. ...	3,37,287	...	93,380	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct). Oudh ...	8,275	...	6,332	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Difference ... N.-W. P. ...	4,51,15,741	4,47,01,858	4,51,30,086	4,49,44,213	...	...	1,85,873	1	738
(4) Difference ... Oudh ...	1,42,29,791	1,42,24,896	1,43,60,851	1,43,31,078	...	...	29,773	...	...
(1) Collections from Government estates. N.-W. P. ...	5,86,926	5,85,513	5,70,691	5,66,020	77,442	4,88,578	4,671	...	...
(1) Collections from Government estates. Oudh ...	20,521	19,322	23,549	22,713	2,253	20,460	836	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates. N.-W. P. ...	10,683	10,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates. Oudh ...	3	3	5,000	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above. N.-W. P. ...	2,22,792	2,20,583	1,83,914	1,74,612	587	1,74,025	9,302	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above. Oudh ...	34,196	18,816	64,201	57,855	390	57,465	6,346	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ... N.-W. P. ...	4,59,36,142	4,55,18,637	4,58,84,691	4,56,84,845	...	...	1,99,846	1	738
GRAND TOTAL ... OUDH ...	1,42,84,511	1,42,63,037	1,44,53,601	1,44,16,646	...	...	36,955	...	...

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

	N.-W. P. Rs.	*Oudh.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
Demand for 1892-93 ...	4,51,15,741	1,42,29,791	5,93,45,532
Ditto for 1893-94 ...	4,51,30,086	1,43,60,851	5,94,90,937
Increase ...	14,345	1,31,060	1,45,405
Decrease ...	...	...	...
Increase.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	5,711	4,950	10,661
„ revision of assessment at regular settlement...	78,607	1,08,281	1,86,888
„ alluvion	18,604	18,849	37,453
„ territorial transfer ...	450	...	450
„ grant of waste land ...	...	96	96
„ progressive assessment,	190	244	434
„ land released from occupation	88	172	260
„ any other cause ...	4,075	4,800	8,875
Total ...	1,07,725	1,37,392	2,45,117
Decrease.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	11,584	1,536	13,120
„ summary reductions ...	44,622	5	44,627
„ diluvion	23,150	2,417	25,567
„ territorial transfer ...	450	...	450
„ Government appropriation	2,542	481	3,023
„ any other cause ...	11,032	1,893	12,925
Total ...	93,380	6,332	99,712
Net increase ...	14,345	1,31,060	1,45,405

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land Revenue.	II.—Opium.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.
		N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut.	1	Dehra Dún	90,120 11 9	...	39,143 5 0	1,32,768 15 0
	2	Saháranpur	14,51,836 11 0	...	2,25,623 13 0	1,58,606 1 8
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	14,98,434 4 7	...	1,64,426 15 0	93,590 4 0
	4	Meerut	21,98,557 11 3	...	3,20,164 11 0	2,70,830 14 0
	5	Bulandshahr ...	18,99,321 0 1	...	1,54,788 10 0	57,074 11 4
	6	Aligarh	21,66,234 15 11	14 8 0	2,52,615 5 0	1,00,938 0 0
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
Agra.	8	Muttra	15,08,493 13 5	...	1,18,243 9 0	51,827 9 6
	9	Agra	17,56,269 7 5	79 12 0	2,59,334 15 0	1,70,222 7 5
	10	Farukhabad	14,15,978 4 4	7 4 0	1,56,690 14 0	1,18,381 13 9
	11	Mainpuri	12,56,036 10 8	...	1,38,412 13 0	42,691 0 0
	12	Etáwah	13,23,520 12 1	7 4 0	84,217 9 0	45,028 15 5
	13	Etah	11,24,219 13 2	14 8 0	1,13,586 3 0	37,532 6 0
Rohilkhand.	14	Bareilly	12,80,395 11 10	12 2 0	2,31,995 2 0	2,24,587 0 6
	15	Bijnor	11,38,626 2 11	...	1,27,950 4 0	73,448 12 5
	16	Budaun	9,01,706 8 1	...	1,57,056 6 3	38,859 8 6
	17	Moradabad	13,47,756 1 1	...	2,83,128 3 0	1,36,795 12 0
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	10,21,468 7 6	...	1,91,930 0 0	4,36,304 1 0
	19	Pilibhít	6,82,711 6 1	...	68,634 11 0	53,152 0 0
Allahabad.	20	Cawnpore	20,48,503 4 1	14 8 0	2,62,909 4 0	4,21,558 10 2
	21	Fatehpur	13,11,869 9 0	7 4 0	53,382 8 3	79,424 4 7
	22	Bánda	9,80,950 12 0	7 4 0	59,978 11 0	70,919 6 8
	23	Hamírpur	9,86,420 2 2	...	34,909 5 0	42,784 7 11
	24	Allahabad	23,45,546 1 10	...	3,91,273 4 0	3,11,126 4 3
	25	Jhánsi	6,72,535 1 2	...	82,778 8 3	86,648 0 9
	26	Jalaun	9,79,901 14 11	...	50,955 15 0	33,056 0 0
Benares.	27	Benares	8,89,318 8 11	0 15 3	2,52,817 12 0	3,80,504 1 0
	28	Mirzapur	9,14,946 15 2	7 4 0	1,65,911 9 0	1,94,107 4 8
	29	Jaunpur	11,73,338 8 6	...	1,83,420 9 0	1,46,297 8 2
	30	Gházipur	9,68,569 2 9	7 4 0	1,80,856 2 0	90,668 10 0
	31	Ballia	6,42,765 14 9	...	1,33,804 13 0	64,161 8 0
Gorakhpur.	32	Gorakhpur	24,58,760 4 10	29 0 0	2,85,585 5 0	2,77,539 0 2
	33	Basti	19,30,724 11 10	7 4 0	1,15,198 1 0	40,798 0 0
	34	Azamgarh	16,63,653 6 5	...	1,52,458 1 0	79,080 11 0
Kumaun.	35	Naini Tal	5,22,421 3 3	...	1,02,832 6 0	1,01,341 4 2
		Oudh.				
Lucknow.	36	Lucknow	6,95,298 10 4	58 0 0	2,70,307 5 0	3,55,377 12 6
	37	Unao	14,18,687 9 2	...	1,10,907 2 0	1,96,845 12 1
	38	Rae Bareli	11,93,084 2 2	...	1,15,224 12 0	1,32,985 6 0
	39	Sitapur	11,94,812 6 0	29 0 0	1,01,471 11 0	1,18,039 8 2
	40	Hardoi	12,68,558 5 3	...	1,27,223 2 0	74,080 4 0
	41	Kheri	8,19,307 9 7	...	52,143 13 0	60,258 12 6
Fyzabad.	42	Fyzabad	10,96,188 4 6	7 4 0	1,40,380 14 0	1,91,397 3 4
	43	Gonda	15,23,753 13 4	...	1,44,602 3 0	60,883 6 3
	44	Bahraich	9,60,350 5 11	7 4 0	98,875 6 0	60,123 0 0
	45	Sultánpur	11,31,496 9 5	7 4 0	96,402 3 3	98,960 4 2
	46	Partábgarh	10,74,250 1 8	...	1,11,783 5 0	88,678 5 9
	47	Bara Banki	15,85,539 9 7	...	1,10,942 3 0	1,24,802 11 1
		Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	1,97,544 8 8	...	...	...
		Kumaun Bhábar,	2,65,058 6 8	...	...	...
		Garhwál Bhábar,	14,679 5 7	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	5,87,20,523 14 7	(a) 324 13 3	70,77,279 5 0	(b)62,25,087 11 10

(a) Proceeds of opium sold at cost price, *viz.*, Rs. 7-4-0
(b) Includes Rs. 4,76,840 on account of sale proceeds
(c) Forest receipts for North-Western Provinces and

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1894-95, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VI.—Provincial Rates.	VII.—Customs.	VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
16,782 10 9	...	37,480 9 2	...	2,039 8 0	1,108 4 4	3,116 8 11	1
2,40,849 2 0	...	69,547 1 11	...	15,995 7 0	244 0 11	13,563 5 8	2
2,55,907 13 3	...	50,426 15 10	...	13,082 13 0	128 14 10	10,259 11 8	3
3,59,319 12 1	...	1,32,380 12 1	...	17,720 0 0	485 5 8	17,212 9 11	4
3,13,998 11 9	...	45,538 12 6	...	9,702 14 0	807 15 5	13,847 2 9	5
3,46,261 2 2	...	82,825 5 2	...	11,447 9 0	1,724 12 11	18,308 4 6	6
...	...	890 10 11	...	...	143 10 4	294 15 8	7
2,57,031 13 0	...	61,174 4 0	...	9,343 10 0	1,228 2 10	14,027 9 8	8
2,88,586 15 3	...	1,00,572 2 6	...	11,662 5 0	27,113 14 5	20,479 2 5	9
1,96,810 14 6	...	41,999 14 5	...	9,218 15 11	1,636 15 2	14,064 0 11	10
1,98,633 0 9	...	30,962 6 4	...	6,460 12 9	2,585 10 10	11,616 12 0	11
2,14,386 9 0	...	28,039 14 3	...	5,202 3 0	2,049 13 1	16,947 3 10	12
1,82,421 4 4	...	31,700 8 9	...	5,869 6 0	1,528 12 3	12,283 7 0	13
2,22,265 10 11	...	74,456 4 8	...	12,029 1 0	1,720 1 5	17,564 1 5	14
1,98,380 5 1	...	34,948 0 2	...	10,455 13 0	652 11 1	9,557 15 2	15
1,58,799 8 6	...	33,773 3 9	...	7,634 14 0	857 9 8	11,195 13 10	16
2,59,579 11 5	...	67,821 9 9	...	16,294 11 6	208 5 7	21,137 9 1	17
1,66,129 14 7	...	44,647 5 0	...	7,004 10 0	2,398 8 2	13,577 15 3	18
1,13,590 6 4	...	30,147 6 11	...	11,313 2 0	430 15 2	8,008 4 3	19
3,40,062 6 11	1,901 13 7	1,62,537 6 4	...	11,258 6 0	39,786 14 5	18,529 13 5	20
2,10,411 0 8	...	23,563 12 8	...	4,469 11 0	1,432 12 8	10,488 5 6	21
1,73,050 12 8	...	19,667 8 2	...	3,236 11 6	1,300 7 3	9,585 4 3	22
1,69,043 14 6	...	18,658 15 7	...	2,871 1 0	1,898 7 10	5,371 14 2	23
3,83,312 1 0	...	1,59,666 0 7	...	15,253 4 0	35,374 2 6	39,951 1 6	24
1,23,039 0 10	...	53,918 12 4	...	2,871 7 1	3,327 6 5	6,463 13 0	25
1,63,557 13 9	...	24,722 3 9	...	3,481 13 2	952 7 0	4,392 12 9	26
1,41,919 0 9	...	93,717 14 6	...	18,299 2 0	6,283 5 8	13,130 10 5	27
1,39,577 1 5	...	54,615 8 7	...	17,965 13 0	2,295 2 1	14,076 8 6	28
2,01,528 5 8	...	39,008 12 9	...	12,356 9 0	1,376 7 7	13,316 9 11	29
1,80,487 0 4	...	52,697 12 3	...	9,829 8 0	160 1 7	9,214 15 7	30
1,61,988 8 0	...	35,712 15 1	...	10,666 13 0	274 3 4	9,433 0 9	31
3,95,129 10 2	...	1,35,012 5 8	...	18,963 1 0	1,647 10 2	18,830 12 8	32
3,14,717 13 0	...	21,466 12 8	...	14,557 4 0	709 0 1	12,386 14 8	33
2,77,463 6 11	...	32,855 6 3	...	11,223 12 11	296 8 6	14,083 0 4	34
77,661 8 7	...	35,701 7 7	...	3,951 14 0	5,517 11 11	10,233 1 3	35
1,63,305 5 1	...	1,28,209 7 8	...	14,794 9 6	786 2 5	8,384 5 8	36
1,63,590 12 3	...	22,557 1 7	...	8,169 13 3	531 7 0	7,671 9 0	37
1,63,598 14 11	...	21,010 5 2	...	6,515 5 6	1,910 4 7	7,191 3 5	38
1,56,694 7 3	...	28,401 10 5	...	7,483 8 0	754 9 2	6,295 7 10	39
1,88,245 8 8	...	31,169 0 7	...	10,673 8 0	1,984 8 0	7,722 3 11	40
90,466 15 8	...	16,506 14 7	...	4,461 3 0	327 8 8	5,936 1 9	41
1,76,560 10 10	...	37,253 9 11	...	8,503 10 0	376 5 4	10,417 14 0	42
2,24,163 15 11	...	25,341 1 10	...	8,856 15 0	389 1 8	9,172 4 5	43
1,16,625 10 2	...	17,014 7 10	...	4,283 2 0	2,468 15 10	11,049 9 4	44
1,53,505 8 9	...	17,495 11 7	...	6,343 11 0	1,282 12 2	7,250 2 8	45
1,18,136 15 5	...	16,561 3 2	...	5,985 7 0	850 15 2	9,770 12 9	46
2,49,817 9 2	...	37,075 15 0	...	10,648 9 0	4,610 10 0	6,527 14 10	47
...	...	52 8 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	417 13 5	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
93,47,387 4 11	1,901 13 7	23,61,923 13 7	(o)16,58,248 9 0	4,40,453 3 1	1,65,960 9 1	5,53,940 14 2	

a seer to District Boards' dispensaries.
of opium at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer.
Oudh as shown in the books, including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Division.	Number.	District.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	1,890 9 2	2,784 4 4	318 0 0	2,715 15 6	733 5 5
	2	Saháranpur	8,661 9 8	13,359 14 11	6,865 10 3	4,216 12 0	20,765 11 2
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,468 5 9	5,268 6 6	5,982 14 3	2,505 12 3	463 10 9
	4	Meerut	5,046 0 8	11,029 0 4	5,008 2 9	5,498 7 1	13,157 7 2
	5	Bulandshahr ...	1,547 6 3	8,773 3 3	7,639 14 3	3,813 7 2	213 9 0
	6	Aligarh	3,866 9 8	11,196 6 4	10,380 7 5	3,541 5 5	5,920 1 3
	7	Roorkee	...	194 10 0	40 0 0	798 9 6	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	3,656 13 11	10,966 1 7	4,521 7 8	2,428 7 2	80 0 0
	9	Agra	54,969 14 9	18,916 9 9	2,788 12 9	2,532 7 6	17,317 11 10
	10	Farukhabad... ...	22,786 10 9	10,902 8 8	4,403 14 0	12,246 11 2	53 6 6
	11	Mainpuri	2,934 14 11	9,981 9 6	2,499 14 9	1,720 13 5	...
	12	Etáwah	1,926 2 11	12,649 8 6	5,664 7 3	2,195 9 7	164 11 2
	13	Etah	2,717 5 4	7,852 13 3	3,224 7 3	2,453 8 3	66 10 8
ROHILKHAND.	14	Bareilly	41,855 7 10	12,307 10 11	10,653 3 4	9,182 4 8	...
	15	Bijnor	3,514 7 11	9,383 14 0	5,445 2 0	3,779 4 5	...
	16	Budaun	4,210 11 8	6,899 8 8	6,367 9 10	4,245 14 1	3,836 2 10
	17	Moradabad	4,601 2 4	9,542 10 0	7,642 3 3	3,955 8 6	902 5 6
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	3,109 8 1	9,663 0 8	5,203 12 9	2,298 4 8	80 0 0
	19	Pilibhít	...	7,502 2 3	7,833 3 3	1,344 6 0	...
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	6,046 6 9	17,301 14 8	8,288 10 7	4,735 7 6	9,253 2 10
	21	Fatehpur	2,722 2 2	6,824 1 5	5,132 15 3	1,123 15 9	85 0 0
	22	Bánda	1,069 5 9	6,726 7 9	1,969 10 9	2,620 11 8	...
	23	Hamírpur	1,526 4 7	8,758 5 4	895 10 0	434 6 9	...
	24	Allahabad	30,461 4 2	16,219 11 1	40,353 9 0	6,553 9 3	20,571 3 0
	25	Jhánsi	3,168 2 11	14,229 12 8	2,041 14 7	3,988 7 9	...
	26	Jalaun	804 10 1	6,235 13 5	977 7 3	3,488 12 4	...
BENARES.	27	Benares	34,856 12 4	10,417 0 5	25,213 10 3	1,509 0 0	10 0 0
	28	Mirzapur	1,806 8 3	7,971 9 0	3,757 15 6	3,263 6 0	10 0 0
	29	Jaunpur	2,877 11 1	3,382 4 7	6,115 9 0	2,159 11 0	...
	30	Gházipur	3,547 5 7	8,288 2 6	2,011 14 3	3,433 11 11	7,050 11 1
	31	Ballia	...	43,415 6 10	5,085 12 9	4,575 4 6	...
GORAKHPUR.	32	Gorakhpur	2,199 7 8	17,201 1 5	2,454 14 4	4,932 8 7	...
	33	Basti	4,708 1 3	9,029 3 11	1,612 6 9	4,000 2 8	...
	34	Azamgarh	3,523 9 3	28,095 13 4	2,901 12 0	6,096 1 4	...
KUMAUN.	35	Naini Tal	630 10 3	9,573 0 6	4,516 14 0	11,062 2 4	393 7 0
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	36	Lucknow	57,136 9 7	14,057 7 9	3,496 12 6	7,345 7 2	14,753 1 0
	37	Unao	3,141 0 2	7,140 11 6	6,921 2 0	1,748 3 6	505 11 6
	38	Rae Bareli	7,058 1 2	8,952 11 0	5,097 12 0	4,071 1 9	483 7 0
	39	Sitapur	8,902 11 2	12,949 6 6	6,148 5 3	3,330 7 11	116 0 0
	40	Hardoi	3,802 8 0	7,376 2 3	6,715 15 0	2,673 2 11	80 0 0
	41	Kheri	3,390 6 7	12,697 5 0	4,273 4 2	1,904 3 6	1,948 8 3
FYZABAD.	42	Fyzabad	6,889 11 0	5,170 10 11	11,017 2 3	2,429 10 0	...
	43	Gonda	8,266 3 4	8,867 8 5	3,846 7 9	1,869 8 6	...
	44	Bahraich	5,726 14 2	11,927 10 1	4,093 9 11	2,442 15 0	...
	45	Sultánpur	3,120 10 11	4,273 3 9	4,726 5 6	2,318 2 9	...
	46	Partábgarh	2,999 8 7	5,153 14 9	4,139 14 6	1,618 0 5	...
	47	Bara Banki	3,209 9 6	6,828 10 7	7,596 12 11	4,008 0 1	4 0 0
		Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kumaun-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
		Garhwál-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	3,82,356 1 10	4,98,239 2 9	2,83,887 5 0	1,71,209 15 2	1,19,019 0 11

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

for the year 1894-95, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Major Works.	XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	Total.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5,413 11 3	622 7 2	3,552 5 3	...	2,292 10 11	19,756 14 8	3,62,640 12 7	1
3,349 4 10	169 14 4	8,905 6 2	1,666 10 1	...	3,243 10 6	22,47,470 3 1	2
995 7 2	82 4 0	2,003 11 0	8,102 9 10	...	3,120 0 6	21,16,250 14 2	3
7,565 7 3	245 1 6	6,815 5 0	48,514 9 11	...	34,694 13 1	34,54,246 3 7	4
3,355 14 5	62 15 0	4,901 13 0	2,803 11 10	...	18,004 15 3	25,46,196 11 3	5
3,952 14 7	134 2 3	12,773 11 8	13,385 0 6	...	8,200 15 2	30,53,721 8 11	6
...	19 12 2	120 10 0	...	...	16 0 0	2,518 14 7	7
2,582 0 5	221 15 7	8,246 12 0	25,832 6 5	...	19,166 9 1	20,99,073 1 3	8
8,027 0 5	317 2 3	20,675 1 9	4,599 10 7	871 7 6	75,611 10 8	28,40,948 10 8	9
2,139 12 9	330 1 3	5,846 10 11	8,909 14 7	...	31,042 15 7	17,83,451 11 2	10
1,810 8 4	207 12 5	3,172 12 4	17,384 14 3	50 3 9	5,232 7 6	17,32,395 1 6	11
2,194 4 9	104 10 0	3,719 13 6	52,440 14 9	...	22,745 14 6	18,23,206 4 7	12
1,419 4 0	143 9 11	2,872 13 5	16,767 11 6	...	1,780 6 0	15,48,454 14 1	13
5,382 13 0	236 14 0	7,924 13 0	...	4,866 0 11	25,822 15 9	21,83,257 7 2	14
2,150 7 7	328 9 3	2,940 8 0	...	1,197 8 1	11,825 5 0	16,34,585 2 1	15
1,995 2 9	168 12 6	3,540 13 0	...	...	16,402 15 1	13,57,551 3 0	16
19,519 7 7	245 3 7	34,592 1 4	...	...	14,632 14 4	22,28,355 7 10	17
2,677 5 6	161 0 9	4,703 8 3	...	...	9,119 0 9	19,20,476 6 11	18
989 3 10	642 7 0	2,791 9 7	...	1,601 9 0	2,941 2 3	9,93,633 14 11	19
3,351 3 6	191 4 6	22,418 0 1	39,544 5 4	...	12,425 11 0	34,30,618 9 8	20
694 9 3	109 0 8	2,365 11 9	...	...	16,357 3 3	17,30,463 15 10	21
2,291 4 11	118 1 3	4,027 3 8	...	...	5,460 1 9	13,42,979 13 0	22
713 4 1	91 10 4	3,100 2 9	...	...	6,318 13 6	12,83,796 13 6	23
33,122 15 11	62,180 8 11	11,055 13 0	...	...	37,578 15 6	39,39,599 13 6	24
5,112 9 3	93 7 3	5,853 10 3	...	...	4,825 12 0	10,70,895 14 6	25
1,720 9 7	99 5 1	1,739 11 9	...	...	3,354 10 9	12,79,442 0 7	26
3,880 0 10	100 9 9	4,257 4 0	...	...	28,301 13 11	19,04,537 10 0	27
1,791 4 10	111 7 9	6,692 3 6	...	...	33,598 5 7	15,62,505 14 10	28
2,399 3 2	109 5 9	2,742 10 6	...	...	16,140 0 3	18,06,569 13 11	29
1,424 10 5	151 9 6	2,440 2 7	...	...	34,727 7 7	15,55,566 3 11	30
576 0 0	137 4 11	469 2 9	...	...	21,672 1 3	11,34,738 12 11	31
6,820 11 5	66 13 2	5,167 14 2	...	...	12,868 12 3	36,43,209 4 8	32
1,732 3 10	156 4 3	1,569 0 3	...	...	11,376 7 9	24,84,749 11 11	33
2,283 11 10	220 14 6	1,877 2 7	...	...	8,228 9 7	22,84,341 15 9	34
12,311 14 9	359 6 9	10,984 1 5	...	...	1,185 15 4	9,10,678 1 1	35
19,772 12 2	10,046 2 3	30,625 3 8	...	...	12,788 12 10	17,46,543 15 1	36
663 4 10	209 7 5	1,265 14 8	...	...	536 4 9	19,51,092 14 8	37
2,116 7 10	142 6 2	5,459 0 6	...	...	1,559 0 1	16,76,470 5 3	38
2,521 9 7	132 2 3	2,167 3 0	...	...	12,093 13 0	16,62,343 14 6	39
4,038 5 3	154 5 3	3,958 4 1	...	...	5,083 14 3	17,43,539 1 5	40
519 9 2	62 5 11	2,743 12 6	...	...	10,085 11 3	10,87,034 1 1	41
7,287 7 0	74 13 6	29,128 13 4	...	...	18,706 10 7	17,41,790 10 6	42
5,527 12 9	361 11 6	17,668 8 2	...	...	16,533 13 3	20,60,094 7 1	43
21 0 0	102 4 9	3,382 5 3	...	...	8,935 10 0	13,07,430 2 3	44
1,293 8 4	197 2 3	1,206 9 7	...	...	11,896 1 9	15,41,775 15 10	45
1,064 7 4	261 12 11	1,024 11 2	...	...	1,078 7 0	14,43,357 14 7	46
1,256 14 9	352 6 8	4,349 6 7	...	...	9,817 15 4	21,67,368 14 1	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,97,597 0 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,65,476 4 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,679 5 7	
2,01,829 11 0	80,838 14 1	3,29,849 15 6	2,39,952 7 7	10,879 7 8	6,86,898 9 0	*(d)*8,95,57,992 10 7	

(d) Includes Rs. 16,58,248-9-0 on account of IX—Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1894, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Provinces.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Sq. miles.														Rs.	Rs.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Territory subject to the High Court, *i.e.* Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. — Civil ...	81,751	33,072,687	...	19	76	6	...	20	27	70	90,156	44,098	12,185	563			
	Revenue ...	69,543	33,072,687	6	33	163	2	25	33	186	163	130,572	73,663	4,575	7,118			
	Criminal ...	83,350	34,254,254	20	36	180	6	23	36	...	538	106,547	5,453	13,426	3,580			
	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. — Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	6	12	...	2	...	7	12	55	53,181	23,357	4,644	558	1,10,11,747	78,11,789	
	Revenue ...	24,217	12,650,831	2	12	43	...	8	12	55	43	35,384	10,305	3,366	61			
	Criminal ...	23,992	11,407,625	6	12	...	2	6	12	73	161	39,328	2,606	4,633	1,779			
	Territory not subject to the High Court, *i.e.* Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. — Revenue ...	13,742	1,181,567	...	3	9	1	...	3	11	2	1,171	545	177	65			
	Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,617	
	Total ...	320,587	137,047,276	40	127	471	19	62	123	364	1,032	456,339	160,032	43,006	13,724	1,10,11,747	78,88,406	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,856	1,553	1,558	8,321	3,033	4,737	121	430	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	298	171	174	242	143	89	2	8	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	3,209	2,907	2,779	4,767	1,770	2,854	31	112	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,584	2,221	2,191	2,962	1,296	1,502	30	134	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	254	234	234	268	110	151	...	7	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	176	160	160	195	74	119	1	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,722	1,473	1,438	2,821	647	2,168	3	3	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	245	120	110	290	208	80	1	1	
Do. affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,013	1,860	1,912	2,774	957	1,521	24	272	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth	173	149	148	170	59	101	4	6	
Hurt	46,129	32,272	25,303	55,540	43,885	10,605	190	860	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,947	935	758	1,723	1,378	293	6	36	
Criminal force and assault	13,208	8,875	7,178	14,576	11,420	2,917	24	209	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	601	339	341	608	300	270	24	14	
Rape	257	172	174	202	103	81	...	18	
Unnatural offence	106	89	89	106	52	44	1	9	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	26,611	21,733	21,369	2,193	7,455	19,872	372	494	
Extortion	859	270	210	414	378	64	6	16	
Robbery and dakáiti	1,494	746	697	1,968	1,000	821	19	128	
Criminal misappropriation of property	489	254	235	326	167	148	...	11	
Criminal breach of trust	1,651	987	902	1,086	557	500	8	27	
Receiving of stolen property	4,995	4,788	4,782	6,486	1,683	4,602	44	157	
Cheating	1,656	663	560	815	608	184	3	14	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	59	36	22	35	16	17	...	2	
Mischief	10,523	6,783	5,348	10,423	8,260	2,061	11	91	
Criminal trespass	17,257	13,577	12,791	19,682	8,928	10,148	79	527	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	299	164	150	284	164	66	17	37	
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX	39	21	19	30	18	12	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	5,387	3,035	1,373	3,400	2,814	402	19	75	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	791	355	327	545	452	89	...	4	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	1,672	843	659	1,252	992	229	6	25	
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and offences against special and local laws...	57,680	53,071	51,440	78,340	19,932	57,438	450	520	
Total ...	205,241	160,857	145,402	248,843	117,909	124,186	1,496	4,248	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560.	1,376	1,490	73	1,417	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	33	64	37	26	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	268	354	108	233	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	116	123	50	69	
5. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,866	5,671	2,503	3,043	
6. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	2,493	2,733	634	1,980	
7. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X	914	1,741	480	1,082	
8. Possession, Chapter XII and section 522 of Chapter XLIII ...	221	749	243	470	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,387	1,391	1,007	358	
Total ...	8,674	14,316	5,135	8,678	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	10,246	51	6,155	3,787	5	44	204	5,252	6·76	15,720	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	161,601	1,160	81,696	63,946	7,416	4,954	2,429	92,243	7·	323,451	
Benches of Magistrates	39,460	42	13,081	15,480	10,601	60	196	28,221	3·19	27,920	
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882	301	...	74	213	...	...	14	182	11·96	1,250	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	4,407	94	1,243	1,916	831	284	39	1,980	7·26	7,785	
Courts of Sessions	5,047	36	1,507	2,838	5	114	547	2,504	48·58	21,516	
Superior Courts (High Court, N.-W. P., and Judl. Commr.'s Court in Oudh),	16	...	6	9	...	...	1	12	20·	118	
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	32,434	281	15,025	12,825	2,536	988	779	19,249	5·21	74,173	
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	1,852	5	111	1,644	61	8	23	1,448	2·	...	
Total ...	255,364	1,669	128,898	102,658	21,455	6,452	4,232	151,091	12·44	471,933	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,225	89	...	2,860	84	20	17	2,534	251	15	...	...	...	12,695	11,204	1,485	330	870	114	...	...	45	37	2	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	31,738	1,302	1	48,645	6,361	4,949	1,280	42,544	5,602	381	105	11	2	3,24,213	2,69,475	26,309	5,477	17,153	10,393	17	...	2,374	2,892	1,095	44
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	561	33	...	25,488	1	...	...	24,746	234	8	...	...	...	29,315	28,104	1,028	268	326	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	352	14	...	89	1,292	32	...	67	22	...	...	...	...	1,074	912	47	86	192	88	...	...	732	472	88	4
District Court cases decided under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	181	...	...	17	18	...	...	5	11	1	...	...	...	565	293	145	...	13	27	141	....	1	11	6	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	790	69	...	898	939	207	86	704	151	25	16	1	...	14,391	12,307	888	155	333	285	22	4	453	372	104	7
Courts of Sessions ...	174	371	...	2,244	15	...	130	98	80	34	16	70	14	2	1	...	12,790	6,965	1,066	340	102	387	1,318	309	4	18	76	6
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	174	371	...	65,096	1,522	1	78,127	8,793	5,388	1,417	70,616	6,341	444	123	13	2	3,95,043	3,29,260	30,968	6,656	18,989	11,292	1,498	313	3,610	3,802	1,371	61

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,938	1	672	3,786	...	782	1,394	19	81	2	228	10·54	
To Courts of Sessions	15,418	12	3,162	6,453	...	1,913	2,195	40	161	65	417	20·17	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	2,453	...	282	1,482	...	259	191	...	5	...	334	39·44	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	39	...	...	16	...	1	15	...	1	...	4	77·62	
Total ...	24,848	13	4,116	11,737	...	2,955	3,795	59	248	67	983	36·94	
Revisions.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	437	1	1,560	1,507	...	26	59	46	562	75	98	11·56	
By Courts of Sessions	2,249	5	2,187	1,282	...	14	186	12	281	315	220	23·84	
By Superior Courts	1,909	...	348	979	52	194	275	10	60	...	135	32·39	
Total ...	4,595	6	4,095	3,768	52	234	510	68	903	390	453	22·6	
Grand Total ...	29,443	19	8,211	15,505	52	3,189	4,305	127	1,151	457	1,436	29·77	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	*Suits under the Rent Law.*								*Title and other suits.*							
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pattahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
1.—*Civil Courts.*																	
Unpaid Tribunals	2,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	10	2	43	3	2	...	5
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	46,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,896	1,665	1,497	12,825	14	322	40	702
Small Cause Courts	60,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,517	301	428	740	1	16	2	124
Chief Courts of Districts	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	11	1
Superior Courts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	110,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,508	1,976	1,927	13,608	23	348	53	899
2.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	88,810	...	2,577	61	1	...	170	10,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	27,481	7,854	2,582	515	106	99,880	858	10,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	116,291	7,854	5,159	576	107	99,880	1,028	21,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR,										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	916	1,516	362	46	...	...	...	...	...	68,830	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	6,531	28,345	15,664	20,476	3,505	626	98	73	112	1,42,68,328	
Small Cause Courts	15,445	33,705	5,924	2,967	...	...	...	...	...	21,80,470	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	73	560	339	461	125	2,351	255	222	11	1,87,47,707	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	5	5	5	3	9	4	2	7	80,811	
Total ...	22,965	64,131	22,294	23,955	3,633	2,986	357	297	130	3,53,46,146	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20,000	
Total ...	22,965	64,131	22,294	23,955	3,633	2,986	357	298	130	3,53,66,146	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	62	81	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	3,835	
Other Subordinate Courts	38,273	51,859	6,029	248	29	1	...	...	9,854	18,00,817	
District Courts	20,084	28,545	11,315	8,475	626	300	12	4	76,173	39,09,948	
Total ...	58,419	80,485	17,359	8,726	655	301	12	4	1,06,027	57,14,600	
GRAND TOTAL ...	81,384	1,44,616	39,653	32,681	4,288	3,287	369	302	1,06,157	4,10,80,746	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

PART I.—SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	3,212	...	692	523	636	269	45	11	15	402	184	435	250	...	57·22	...	30·01	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	58,589	...	11,740	14,580	4,519	18,184	511	583	242	18,259	7,460	12,511	4,440	81·	109·24	35·	47·09	
Small Cause Courts	65,706	...	11,650	10,488	8,566	13,234	793	151	76	9,853	4,204	6,691	746	47·	44·97	32·	32·77	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,657	...	1,095	1,130	566	1,144	128	67	18	2,970	1,364	2,175	1,271	152·	198·79	67·	88·67	
Chief Courts of Districts	236	...	15	23	5	13	2	...	1	29	25	126	90	313·	628·75	101·	388·84	
Total ...	138,460	...	25,192	26,744	14,292	32,844	1,479	812	352	31,513	13,237	21,938	6,797	82·	38·33	35·	85·64	
Superior Courts...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	138,402	...	25,192	26,744	14,292	32,844	1,479	812	352	31,513	13,237	21,940	6,797	82·	38·33	35·	85·64	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	101,541	...	12,293	5,550	15,796	33,551	5,609	78	26	18,795	3,768	6,075	71	31·	39·	20·	24·	
District Courts	81,670	...	5,057	9,109	4,093	11,846	4,071	254	149	24,613	12,469	10,009	2,999	52·	63·	37·	57·	
Total ...	183,211	...	17,350	14,659	19,889	45,397	9,680	332	175	33,408	16,237	16,084	3,070	45·	54·	28·	32·	
GRAND TOTAL ...	321,613	...	42,542	41,403	34,181	78,241	11,159	1,144	527	64,921	29,474	38,024	9,867	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid tribunals	238	...	40	16	4	14	5	1	...	65	53	40	7	...	31·14	...	58·89	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	41,707	...	5,174	994	638	18,877	941	22	20	5,919	5,429	3,693	636	40·	36·94	25·	35·58	
Small Cause Courts... ...	4,015	...	841	112	78	318	98	4	3	1,144	948	469	47	37·	46·53	21·	39·00	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,486	...	1,244	117	145	3,139	213	1	25	2,357	2,061	1,184	414	53·	102·59	30·	120·16	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,394	...	732	27	20	1,773	117	...	1	541	367	816	283	101·	27·19	55·	29·21	
Total ...	60,840	...	8,031	1,266	885	24,121	1,374	28	49	10,026	8,858	6,202	1,387	45·	1·56	28·	77·14	
Superior Courts	277	...	41	7	...	85	...	...	...	49	44	51	11	150·	...	24·	...	
Total ...	61,117	...	8,072	1,283	885	24,206	1,374	28	49	10,075	8,902	6,253	1,398	45·	1·56	28·	77·14	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. D.	M. D.	M. D.	M. D.	
Unpaid local toribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	6,452	...	1,720	1,252	153	225	471	124	6	1,677	314	510	7	0 27	...	0 25	...	
District Courts	82,260	...	24,150	1,490	1,604	39,029	2,428	10	9	8,521	1,335	3,684	313	1 25	0 29	1 23	1 0	
Total ...	88,712	...	25,870	2,742	1,757	39,254	2,899	134	15	10,198	1,649	4,194	320	1 25	0 29	1 21	1 0	
Grand Total ...	149,829	...	33,942	4,025	2,642	63,460	4,273	162	64	20,273	10,551	10,447	1,718	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	11,728	...	17	409	104	23	40	18	4,726	1,143	1,867	558	2,723	1,661	184	148	363	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,307	...	100	326	69	19	30	14	3,030	700	1,085	309	4,625	3,261	242	412	260	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	22,035	...	117	735	173	42	70	32	7,756	1,843	2,952	867	7,348	4,922	213	280	623	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	141	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	50	3	16	4	62	47	321	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	1,057	...	1	43	6	1	2	2	238	22	67	29	646	464	597	729	36	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	3,623	...	96	105	90	...	6	9	1,141	55	224	139	1,758	1,255	394	361	37	
Total ...	4,821	...	97	148	102	1	8	11	1,429	80	307	172	2,466	1,766	437	555	73	
Grand Total ...	26,856	...	214	883	275	43	78	43	9,185	1,923	3,259	1,039	9,814	6,688	...	...	696	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,301	...	54	129	35	7	16	8	2,312	329	863	227	329	20	31	30	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,651	...	59	77	68	3	10	4	972	40	242	118	58	7	...	160	...	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	3,720	...	28	131	19	16	6	18	947	354	292	163	1,746	343	226	174	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Chief Court of the Provinces: High Court, N.-W. Provinces. Appeals from appellate decrees,	873	...	127	3	9	...	3	5	260	16	70	40	348	200	267	54	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from original decrees...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	7	...	1,204	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from appellate decrees,	185	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	26	4	9	7	132	106	...	580	...	
Total ...	10,738	...	269	344	134	26	35	35	4,518	743	1,476	555	2,620	683	175	367	...	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	37,594	...	483	1,227	409	69	113	78	13,703	2,666	4,735	1,594	12,434	7,371	...	...	696	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.		Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																			
Appeals from Original Decrees.															*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*	
A.—Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	270	...	1	19	3	...	...	1	90	5	42	24	85	33	81	115·57	...	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts and Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces.	796	...	53	49	17	...	11	1	281	20	115	41	208	128	104	163·42	2	1	
Total ...	1,066	...	54	68	20	...	11	2	371	25	157	65	293	161	101	145·82	2	1	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ...	332	...	...	6	7	...	1	...	89	5	31	26	107	117	167	509·67	3	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	86	...	1	3	6	...	1	...	12	2	6	1	54	45	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	418	...	1	9	13	...	2	...	101	7	37	27	161	162	167	376·18	3	1	
Grand Total ...	1,484	...	55	77	33	...	13	2	472	32	194	92	454	323	134·0	442·92	5	2	
B.—Revenue Courts.																			
Collectors' Appellate Courts	187	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	124	3	22	19	9	...	20	...	...	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	6,395	...	1,007	132	82	17	46	18	1,815	294	651	413	1,920	1,036	94	127	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																			
Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees...	3,456	...	1,419	...	780	42	291	54	...	...	...	...	870	523	54	...	...	...	
Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces. — Appeals from appellate decrees,																			
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. — Appeals from original decrees...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. — Appeals from appellate decrees,	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	5	...	152	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. — Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	
Total ...	10,054	...	2,427	140	862	59	337	72	1,941	297	673	432	2,810	1,569	56·0	94·0	...	...	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	11,538	...	2,482	217	895	59	350	74	2,413	329	867	524	3,264	1,892	95·0	268·46	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1894.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	*Applications disposed of.*				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	*Amount realized.*		Number of applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	*On which moveable property*		*On which immoveable property*			*On which possession was given*		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,212	32	343	286	424	207	58	9,529	179	3	8	138	294	15	...	19	12	7	...	...	36	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	683	295	127	31	107	83	88	81,290	28,764	2	6	12	16	6	1	10	...	17	8	...	33	
Total ...	1,895	327	470	317	531	290	146	90,819	28,943	5	14	150	310	21	1	29	12	24	8	...	69	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	41	...	9	6	10	16	6	163	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	41	...	9	6	10	16	6	163	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1894.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency: Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted: A receiver being appointed.	Granted: A receiver not being appointed.	Rejected: Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Rejected: Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Rejected: Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.* Admitted.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.* Satisfied.	*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.* Realized during the year.	*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.* Disbursed during the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	66	21	4	8	10	1	1	21	4	7	32,306	20,032	29,520	4,770	
Chief Courts of Districts	217	82	18	27	40	5	...	45	6	9	80,454	3,384	3,798	3,793	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	283	103	22	35	50	6	1	66	10	16	1,12,760	23,916	33,318	8,563	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year **1894.**

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.				Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from—*		
						Whose cases he referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Civil Courts.											
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. } Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Civil Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.											
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Jurors, five	...	159	...	199	4	27	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Assessors, two or more. Qualifications described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	2,032	...	...	...	...	2,529	384	468	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts ...	...	167	2,032	207	4	27	...	2,529	384	468	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property—Book I. Compulsory.						
			Instruments of gift [section 17 clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Act III of 1877, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual leases [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*a*).
	1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8
	N.-W. Provinces.								
1	Dehra Dún	4	7	133	45	117	31	39	45
2	Saháranpur	9	191	2,426	928	4,395	353	93	1,141
3	Meerut	12	257	2,257	609	3,735	302	7	1,691
4	Aligarh	9	96	945	418	1,596	147	41	1,242
5	Agra	14	115	1,588	782	2,647	563	112	1,089
6	Farukhabad	7	99	798	846	639	542	7	496
7	Mainpuri	12	114	942	765	1,092	829	38	674
8	Bareilly	9	130	948	790	312	1,373	24	804
9	Moradábad	12	100	2,160	1,271	2,703	445	20	1,405
10	Sháhjahánpur	10	125	1,032	1,104	1,637	373	47	804
11	Cawnpore	15	203	1,394	669	1,240	326	6	258
12	Bánda	14	118	555	249	883	100	7	67
13	Allahabad	10	192	892	432	1,839	145	73	100
14	Jhánsi	12	60	698	385	950	64	15	21
15	Benares	4	167	1,075	1,227	2,408	200	325	163
16	Mirzapur	7	138	1,015	883	2,843	175	72	424
17	Jaunpur	6	177	1,037	782	2,246	107	171	181
18	Gházipur	8	110	1,343	753	4,242	95	369	122
19	Gorakhpur	12	318	2,791	825	4,694	578	39	1,031
20	Azamgarh	6	208	728	488	2,118	125	23	175
21	Naini Tal	4	12	128	54	182	4	2	31
22	Almora	4	41	380	23	143	10	37	4
23	Garhwál	3	33	144	26	30	2	25	2
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P.	203	3,011	25,409	14,354	42,691	6,889	1,592	11,970
	Oudh.								
24	Lucknow	7	114	945	1,179	1,480	168	8	182
25	Hardoi	25	228	1,068	789	3,224	195	21	68
26	Sitapur	17	86	405	262	1,399	236	26	272
27	Gonda	17	95	504	384	1,283	717	25	1,303
28	Fyzabad	23	212	997	744	3,111	269	87	201
29	Rae Bareli	25	246	883	399	3,543	109	142	93
	Provincial Total, Oudh	114	981	4,802	3,757	14,040	1,694	309	2,119
	Total, United Provinces...	317	3,992	30,211	18,111	56,731	8,583	1,901	14,089

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	Registrations affecting immovable			
		Compulsory—(concluded).			
		Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).
	1	9	10	11	12	13
	N.-W. Provinces.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	417	1,089 10 0	...	5	1
2	Saháranpur	9,527	16,414 8 0	...	1,990	462
3	Meerut	8,858	16,035 12 0	...	986	177
4	Aligarh	4,485	7,828 10 0	...	486	100
5	Agra	6,896	11,237 2 0	...	1,426	305
6	Farukhabad	3,427	4,606 10 0	...	547	339
7	Mainpuri	4,454	7,098 6 0	...	510	343
8	Bareilly	4,381	7,448 6 0	...	191	1,166
9	Moradabad	8,104	13,658 14 0	...	1,342	451
10	Sháhjahánpur	5,122	7,319 6 0	...	1,549	253
11	Cawnpore	4,096	7,989 12 0	...	324	84
12	Bánda	1,979	3,486 14 0	...	269	44
13	Allahabad	3,673	7,329 4 0	...	536	45
14	Jhánsi	2,193	3,875 4 0	...	493	27
15	Benares	5,565	8,780 2 0	...	2,250	48
16	Mirzapur	5,550	8,705 2 0	...	2,327	149
17	Jaunpur	4,701	7,408 12 0	...	1,446	21
18	Gházipur	7,034	13,027 8 0	...	1,396	10
19	Gorakhpur	10,276	20,432 14 0	...	1,723	371
20	Azamgarh	3,865	6,426 0 0	...	2,074	62
21	Naini Tal	413	813 6 0	...	34	...
22	Almora	638	1,142 6 0	...	18	12
23	Garhwál	262	442 14 0	...	2	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	105,916	1,82,597 6 0	...	21,924	4,470
	Oudh.					
24	Lucknow	4,076	6,515 12 0	...	1,188	46
25	Hardoi	5,593	9,959 7 0	...	1,935	131
26	Sitapur	2,686	5,608 10 0	...	905	118
27	Gonda	4,311	6,258 10 0	...	545	306
28	Fyzabad	5,621	9,504 2 0	...	2,293	174
29	Rae Bareli	5,415	9,580 2 0	...	2,192	68
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	27,702	47,426 11 0	...	9,058	843
	Total, United Provinces ...	133,618	2,30,024 1 0	...	30,982	5,313

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894-95—(continued).

PROPERTY, BOOK I—*(concluded)*.						
Optional.						
Instruments of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause *(e)*] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause *(i)*].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	4	1	11	30 0 0	40,000 2 0
467	7	...	1	2,927	1,089 0 0	2,50,888 1 3
775	22	8	1	1,969	759 14 0	1,56,094 12 8
124	10	...	...	720	376 2 0	1,23,171 3 11
255	17	...	3	2,006	872 2 0	2,33,589 12 1
51	19	...	...	956	412 0 0	25,569 11 11
59	12	162	...	1,086	734 10 0	73,379 10 5
97	19	...	1	1,474	656 6 0	2,85,363 2 9
354	52	440	1	2,640	1,389 0 0	2,58,589 2 6
382	15	39	1	2,239	958 6 0	1,20,971 1 0
8	15	...	...	431	291 12 0	62,272 3 3
7	1	...	...	321	143 8 0	21,662 2 6
14	4	5	...	604	243 10 0	2,30,429 9 6
2	4	9	3	538	294 0 0	41,248 11 3
98	4	...	...	2,400	960 14 0	57,229 13 6
179	5	...	...	2,660	1,046 10 0	50,541 4 4
9	...	...	...	1,476	624 0 0	19,941 8 3
11	2	...	...	1,419	666 8 0	42,814 15 2
39	7	...	...	2,140	997 12 0	1,19,418 2 9
7	...	...	...	2,143	879 0 0	10,384 8 6
...	1	1	...	36	22 12 0	13,439 8 0
...	1	...	...	31	23 0 0	2,360 0 0
...	...	...	...	2	0 12 0	160 0 0
2,938	217	668	12	30,229	13,471 10 0	22,39,519 3 6
32	1	...	4	1,271	417 8 0	1,67,007 6 9
64	3	38	...	2,171	800 8 0	2,30,636 13 6
32	2	24	...	1,081	409 4 0	2,11,972 3 3
190	2	33	3	1,079	399 6 0	1,79,888 7 5
35	...	...	...	2,502	909 0 0	4,92,849 10 6
30	1	85	8	2,384	969 14 0	2,99,497 15 9
383	9	180	15	10,488	3,905 8 0	15,81,852 9 2
3,321	226	848	27	40,717	17,377 2 0	38,21,371 12 8

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION); NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
		Compulsory. Instruments of gift of movable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	N.-W. PROVINCES.						Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	...	7	44	123	174	358 8 0	...	8
2	Saháranpur	...	537	1,468	613	2,618	2,143 8 0	...	100
3	Meerut	2	260	536	499	1,297	1,488 2 0	1	88
4	Aligarh	1	294	433	354	1,082	1,248 2 0	2	24
5	Agra	8	436	1,086	701	2,231	1,807 0 0	1	89
6	Farukhabad	...	145	141	324	610	684 8 0	1	46
7	Mainpuri	2	214	326	499	1,041	1,052 10 0	1	28
8	Bareilly	2	308	3,012	17,016	20,338	5,986 12 0	1	22
9	Moradabad	1	465	1,589	532	2,587	1,800 6 0	1	49
10	Sháhjahánpur	...	387	769	426	1,582	1,125 14 0	4	8
11	Cawnpore	1	61	86	427	575	1,072 10 0	...	49
12	Bánda	2	12	61	275	350	612 8 0	...	6
13	Allahabad	1	27	103	218	349	664 4 0	1	55
14	Jhánsi	2	29	71	211	313	492 0 0	...	9
15	Benares	5	57	175	336	573	943 10 0	2	313
16	Mirzapur	5	48	281	246	580	531 6 0	...	99
17	Jaunpur	...	21	103	183	307	353 4 0	...	9
18	Gházipur	...	27	161	225	413	475 6 0	2	15
19	Gorakhpur	2	58	330	557	947	1,253 4 0	...	37
20	Azamgarh	...	22	52	257	331	374 2 0	1	...
21	Naini Tal	...	7	43	45	95	141 8 0	...	7
22	Almora	1	1	4	21	27	64 0 0	1	29
23	Garhwál	...	1	1	25	27	52 0 0	...	1
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	35	3,424	10,875	24,113	38,447	24,725 4 0	19	1,091
	OUDH.								
24	Lucknow	10	69	358	767	1,204	1,863 14 0	2	116
25	Hardoi	3	390	1,376	790	2,559	1,898 2 0	...	61
26	Sitapur	5	141	889	852	1,887	1,556 2 0	...	71
27	Gonda	...	62	480	662	1,204	1,514 14 0	...	52
28	Fyzabad	5	74	1,556	958	2,593	1,879 6 0	2	93
29	Rae Bareli	...	32	1,104	636	1,772	1,901 10 0	...	178
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	23	768	5,763	4,665	11,219	10,614 0 0	4	571
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	58	4,192	16,638	28,778	49,666	35,339 4 0	23	1,662

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894-95—(concluded).

Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	2	...	2	31	56	1,494 2 0	530 14 0	939 15 2	
1	...	8	85	119	2,448	19,851 0 0	9,227 4 0	10,293 12 7	
...	1	...	24	205	2,611	18,459 12 0	8,778 2 0	11,184 1 0	
1	...	...	30	91	1,980	9,502 14 0	5,323 0 0	7,444 0 3	
.....	...	3	24	148	1,715	14,096 4 0	6,898 11 0	10,927 15 11	
...	3	...	15	55	1,312	5,795 2 0	3,405 1 11	5,315 1 11	
1	2	...	16	79	1,885	8,945 10 0	5,208 6 9	8,436 13 5	
...	1	...	35	107	1,301	14,135 8 0	9,206 11 0	10,113 12 4	
...	5	...	71	145	2,999	16,946 4 0	9,804 4 6	10,577 12 9	
...	...	...	27	65	1,589	9,419 10 0	5,219 14 0	8,467 8 1	
1	8	...	20	92	1,088	9,456 2 0	5,377 6 0	7,686 9 11	
...	....	1	14	50	424	4,262 14 0	1,844 14 6	3,981 5 8	
...	2	1	24	124	948	8,347 2 0	5,264 2 0	7,723 6 1	
1	...	...	20	33	497	4,683 4 0	1,670 0 3	2,939 3 6	
...	2	...	43	190	825	11,310 10 0	7,734 12 0	7,356 5 3	
1	2	...	37	58	665	10,487 2 0	6,732 7 0	5,374 1 7	
...	1	...	33	38	557	8,404 0 0	3,952 9 0	4,818 7 8	
4	2	...	25	56	770	14,215 6 0	6,280 15 0	7,630 9 10	
...	9	...	107	158	1,664	22,757 14 0	10,762 2 0	12,178 2 8	
...	1	...	6	60	1,044	7,679 2 0	3,544 10 11	5,089 5 9	
1	...	...	5	23	30	993 10 0	473 11 0	1,131 13 0	
1	...	...	3	10	110	1,291 6 0	295 15 0	1,222 7 7	
...	...	...	1	...	13	497 10 0	308 10 0	605 12 6	
12	41	13	667	1,937	26,531	2,23,032 4 0	1,17,844 7 10	1,51,438 8 5	
1	6	...	11	159	1,204	9,033 2 0	5,676 7 6	8,453 14 2	
...	1	...	9	169	1,245	12,780 1 0	6,064 14 9	10,501 2 0	
1	2	...	17	178	609	7,720 0 0	4,224 11 0	7,428 9 1	
...	2	...	12	180	590	8,276 14 0	4,863 11 0	7,512 13 0	
3	...	...	23	120	1,107	12,490 8 0	6,596 11 0	10,263 3 6	
5	1	...	31	99	819	12,827 10 0	6,016 13 6	10,885 4 10	
10	12	...	103	905	5,574	63,128 3 0	33,443 4 9	55,044 14 7	
22	53	13	770	2,842	32,105	2,86,160 7 0	1,51,287 12 7	2,06,483 7 0	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95.

Number	Districts.	Affecting immovable property.					
		Deeds of gift.				*Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).*	
		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.	
	1	2		3		4	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	North-Western Provinces.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	13	7	8,765 0 0	755 0 0		
2	Saháranpur	173	191	1,46,841 0 0	4,36,530 0 0	155	133
3	Meerut	230	257	1,77,703 5 4	3,30,830 0 0	2,446	2,426
4	Aligarh	81	96	93,981 0 0	79,554 0 0	2,267	2,257
5	Agra	110	115	1,76,683 0 0	1,13,192 14 4	880	945
6	Farukhabad	107	99	41,121 0 0	45,237 0 0	1,558	1,588
7	Mainpuri	110	114	81,815 0 0	80,106 0 0	765	798
8	Bareilly	96	130	1,44,229 8 0	2,93,734 0 0	883	942
9	Moradabad	83	100	79,714 0 0	2,00,978 0 0	924	948
10	Sháhjahánpur	120	125	63,487 0 0	67,614 2 0	1,974	2,160
11	Cawnpore	200	203	92,514 4 0	2,19,903 0 0	1,001	1,032
12	Bánda	133	118	45,599 10 6	59,506 10 0	1,397	1,394
13	Allahabad	190	192	1,87,790 8 0	2,25,943 0 0	520	555
14	Jhánsi	60	60	33,124 0 6	34,577 0 0	822	892
15	Benares	145	167	1,26,825 8 0	99,835 9 4	584	698
16	Mirzapur	153	138	73,701 8 0	83,076 10 0	986	1,075
17	Jaunpur	169	177	1,15,716 12 0	1,01,891 11 3	1,134	1,015
18	Gházipur	98	110	81,834 7 5	67,302 12 0	929	1,037
19	Gorakhpur	302	318	2,88,367 8 0	3,32,278 10 5	1,256	1,343
20	Azamgarh	183	208	1,13,611 14 0	1,80,208 12 9	2,602	2,791
21	Naini Tal	6	12	1,395 0 0	2,473 12 10	617	728
22	Almora	50	41	36,830 0 0	8,280 0 0	73	128
23	Garhwál	15	33	4,152 0 0	10,332 4 0	400	380
					0 0	123	144
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces	2,827	3,011	22,15,802 13 9	30,74,135 13 11	24,296	25,409
	Oudh.						
24	Lucknow	132	114	82,320 6 9	68,442 1 8		
25	Hardoi	188	228	1,51,033 8 1	1,80,502 6 11	824	945
26	Sitapur	70	86	44,823 4 0	1,43,328 5 6	973	1,068
27	Gonda	88	95	67,512 12 0	66,277 13 0	329	405
28	Fyzabad	190	212	1,66,381 9 0	1,49,401 6 0	495	504
29	Rae Bareli	220	246	1,33,945 4 6	2,80,188 10 7	899	997
						783	883
	Provincial Total, Oudh	888	981	6,46,016 12 4	8,88,140 11 8	4,303	4,802
	Total, United Provinces	3,715	3,992	28,61,819 10 1	39,62,276 9 7	28,599	30,211

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property.				Remarks.
		Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).		*Deeds of sale or exchange (less than Rs. 100).*		
		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	
	1	5		6	7	
	North-Western Provinces.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94. 1894-95.	1893-94. 1894-95.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
1	Dehra Dún	7,40,201 12 0	4,36,557 2 0	24 45	1,247 0 0 801 12 0	
2	Saháranpur	17,04,414 4 7	17,64,346 4 6	928 928	58,999 7 5 59,181 0 3	
3	Meerut	20,07,939 6 10	19,17,119 12 5	554 609	35,326 9 4 37,610 2 1	
4	Aligarh	7,86,973 14 1	9,15,693 8 9	409 418	25,131 10 1 25,125 4 6	
5	Agra	11,14,179 8 8	10,33,976 7 4	760 782	46,188 2 10 48,405 0 11	
6	Farukhabad	5,85,759 3 8	6,03,604 4 10	761 846	38,210 0 0 42,539 8 4	
7	Mainpuri	9,43,580 14 2	8,00,732 2 7	716 765	38,582 10 6 41,377 2 9	
8	Bareilly	11,72,437 2 0	9,86,800 7 6	652 790	35,202 4 11 39,901 10 9	
9	Moradabad	15,78,719 3 3	15,61,249 14 7	1,166 1,271	69,652 6 4 77,578 13 11	
10	Sháhjahánpur	7,31,195 14 3	6,62,883 9 6	1,051 1,104	55,265 10 10 59,877 7 11	
11	Cawnpore	12,28,459 7 8	12,09,888 9 9	642 669	35,532 3 8 37,913 2 11	
12	Bánda	2,47,113 13 6	2,77,492 8 9	226 249	12,285 7 7 14,385 10 9	
13	Allahabad	8,86,533 14 5	9,55,682 4 1	339 432	19,014 4 2 23,241 14 4	
14	Jhánsi	2,98,682 8 11	3,60,231 5 6	388 385	23,914 12 7 24,042 13 9	
15	Benares	7,96,784 12 8	11,11,588 2 11	840 1,227	50,891 13 1 72,539 14 4	
16	Mirzapur	5,13,403 13 6	5,57,720 1 0	1,002 883	56,748 13 10 53,399 11 3	
17	Jaunpur	4,69,900 8 6	5,86,720 15 7	653 782	44,506 2 9 49,562 1 9	
18	Gházipur	8,23,086 14 3	8,69,587 12 0	685 753	51,722 8 6 52,828 9 7	
19	Gorakhpur	20,99,220 15 5	23,05,247 6 11	756 825	49,290 8 6 53,406 3 11	
20	Azamgarh	4,11,428 0 10	5,73,813 8 1	304 488	19,621 0 11 31,524 10 2	
21	Naini Tal	77,181 0 0	1,56,949 0 0	40 54	1,988 0 0 2,723 7 6	
22	Almora	2,66,686 8 7	1,59,568 3 0	29 23	1,897 0 0 1,713 0 0	
23	Garhwál	80,252 2 0	45,446 10 0	10 26	838 0 0 1,688 14 0	
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	1,95,64,135 11 9	1,98,52,900 1 7	12,935 14,354	7,72,056 9 10 8,51,368 1 8	
	Oudh.					
24	Lucknow	5,56,006 3 2	6,98,268 13 4	990 1,179	63,233 9 6 59,383 12 2	
25	Hardoi	6,45,503 2 6	6,44,080 9 2	635 789	32,808 8 9 51,897 12 9	
26	Sitapur	4,95,055 14 7	3,56,738 11 9	227 262	9,527 12 8 12,151 4 6	
27	Gonda	3,68,447 12 8	4,11,384 2 0	280 384	12,841 10 3 15,409 9 6	
28	Fyzabad	7,91,222 7 8	5,85,883 14 4	635 744	29,621 0 2 32,616 0 3	
29	Rae Bareli	7,85,291 4 7	5,63,111 14 8	356 399	16,984 13 0 19,349 13 2	
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	36,41,526 13 2	32,59,468 1 3	3,123 3,757	1,65,017 6 4 1,90,808 4 4	
	Total, United Provinces ...	2,32,05,662 8 11	2,31,12,368 2 10	16,058 18,111	9,37,074 0 2 10,42,176 6 0	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	1,971	...	1,971	974	...	974	2,945	...	2,945	947	...	947	1,998	...	1,998	1,864·25	...	1,864·25	1,866·25	...	1,866·25
		Under-trial	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2·00	...	2·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,766	65	1,831	938	54	992	2,704	119	2,823	823	58	881	1,881	61	1,942	1,847·50	59·50	1,907·00	1,856·75	63·75	1,920·50
		Under-trial	6	1	7	24	33	57	30	34	64	21	34	55	9	...	9	9·25	4·25	13·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,725	36	1,761	929	38	967	2,654	74	2,728	766	44	810	1,888	30	1,918	1,780·75	32·25	1,813·00	1,781·00	32·75	1,813·75
		Under-trial	...	2	2	3	25	28	3	27	30	2	23	25	1	4	5	0·25	0·50	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,907	76	1,983	1,232	45	1,277	3,139	121	3,260	1,203	41	1,244	1,936	80	2,016	1,965·00	73·00	2,038·00	1,971·00	74·50	2,045·50
		Under-trial	4	1	5	5	2	7	9	3	12	2	...	2	7	3	10	6·00	1·50	7·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,731	106	1,837	1,232	118	1,350	2,963	224	3,187	834	110	944	2,129	114	2,243	1,916·25	106·75	2,023·00	1,921·00	108·50	2,029·50
		Under-trial	4	1	5	4	2	6	8	3	11	3	1	4	5	2	7	4·75	1·75	6·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,432	88	1,520	732	121	853	2,164	209	2,373	660	122	782	1,504	87	1,591	1,433·00	94·00	1,527·00	1,433·10	95·10	1,528·20
		Under-trial	...	...	...	4	63	67	4	63	67	4	62	66	...	1	1	0·10	1·10	1·20			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	47	1	48	169	6	175	216	7	223	165	4	169	51	3	54	57·75	1·25	59·00	64·96	1·50	66·46
		Under-trial	17	...	17	135	4	139	152	4	156	147	4	151	5	...	5	5·75	0·25	6·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	15	...	15	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	1·46	...	1·46			
8	Mussoorie Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·50
		Under-trial	...	...	...	51	3	54	51	3	54	51	3	54	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Chakráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25
		Under-trial	...	...	...	30	...	30	30	...	30	30	...	30	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	370	...	370	1,095	18	1,113	1,465	18	1,483	1,094	18	1,112	371	...	371	370·50	0·10	370·60	374·06	0·10	374·16
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	32	...	32	36	...	36	34	...	34	2	...	2	3·56	...	3·56			

11	Sahāranpur Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	11	...	11	694	18	712	705	18	723	691	18	709	14	...	14	20·00	0·25	20·25	20·00	0·25	20·25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial	3	...	3	82	2	84	85	2	87	85	2	87	...	...	...	2·25	...	2·25	2·25	...	2·25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	111	3	114	466	30	496	577	33	610	411	20	431	166	13	179	135·00	4·75	139·75			
		Under-trial	26	2	28	506	9	515	532	11	543	508	11	519	24	...	24	19·25	1·00	20·25	156·90	5·75	162·65
		Civil ...	6	...	6	27	...	27	33	...	33	33	...	33	...	...	...	2·65	...	2·65			
14	Meerut do. ...	Convicts ...	500	6	506	935	20	955	1,435	26	1,461	914	22	936	521	4	525	469·00	5·50	474·50			
		Under-trial	45	2	47	785	24	809	830	26	856	797	25	822	33	1	34	38·25	1·75	40·00	513·12	7·25	520·37
		Civil ...	5	...	5	58	...	58	63	...	63	57	...	57	6	...	6	5·87	...	5·87			
15	Bulandshahr do. ...	Convicts ...	198	7	205	626	23	649	824	30	854	599	25	624	225	5	230	195·75	5·50	201·25			
		Under-trial	18	...	18	676	13	689	694	13	707	661	13	674	33	...	33	31·75	0·25	32·00	230·96	5·76	236·72
		Civil ...	2	...	2	55	1	56	57	1	58	49	1	50	8	...	8	3·46	0·01	3·47			
16	Aligarh do. ...	Convicts ...	387	11	398	913	32	945	1,300	43	1,343	930	36	966	370	7	377	355·50	8·50	364·00			
		Under-trial	43	...	43	788	20	808	831	20	851	767	19	786	64	1	65	45·00	0·50	45·50	406·42	9·00	415·42
		Civil ...	4	...	4	55	...	55	59	...	59	54	...	54	5	...	5	5·92	...	5·92			
17	Muttra do. ...	Convicts ...	156	7	163	620	30	650	776	37	813	553	31	584	223	6	229	179·25	5·75	185·00			
		Under-trial	14	4	18	429	18	447	443	22	465	427	20	447	16	2	18	17·50	0·75	18·25	201·57	6·50	208·07
		Civil ...	2	...	2	44	...	44	46	...	46	41	...	41	5	...	5	4·82	...	4·82			
18	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	459	...	459	1,128	...	1,128	1,587	...	1,587	1,174	...	1,174	413	...	413	481·75	...	481·75			
		Under-trial	72	...	72	1,190	...	1,190	1,262	...	1,262	1,231	...	1,231	31	...	31	60·00	...	60·00	548·27	...	548·27
		Civil ...	7	...	7	75	...	75	82	...	82	70	...	70	12	...	12	6·52	...	6·52			
19	Fatehgarh District Jail ...	Convicts ...	278	...	278	903	...	903	1,181	...	1,181	893	...	893	288	...	288	288·00	...	288·00			
		Under-trial	33	...	33	700	...	700	733	...	733	689	...	689	44	...	44	36·75	...	36·75	326·08	...	326·08
		Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	20	...	20	1	...	1	1·33	...	1·33			
20	Mainpuri Jail ...	Convicts ...	273	...	273	874	26	900	1,147	26	1,173	892	20	912	255	6	261	285·25	3·75	289·00			
		Under-trial	28	...	28	849	24	873	877	24	901	817	23	840	60	1	61	39·50	1·25	40·75	326·07	5·00	331·07
		Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	1·32	...	1·32			
21	Etáwah do. ...	Convicts ...	155	4	159	806	27	833	961	31	992	741	23	764	220	8	228	163·50	8·25	171·75			
		Under-trial	27	1	28	756	23	779	783	24	807	757	23	780	26	1	27	39·50	1·00	40·50	204·33	9·25	213·58
		Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	13	...	13	1	...	1	1·33	...	1·33			
22	Etah do. ...	Convicts ...	233	3	236	1,088	24	1,112	1,321	27	1,348	1,020	17	1,037	301	10	311	232·00	7·00	239·00			
		Under-trial	55	3	58	820	21	841	875	24	899	838	24	862	37	...	37	65·00	2·00	67·00	297·94	9·00	306·94
		Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	22	...	22	1	...	1	0·94	...	0·94			
23	Bareilly District Jail ...	Convicts ...	476	55	531	1,642	74	1,716	2,118	129	2,247	1,618	74	1,692	500	55	555	552·75	53·25	606·00			
		Under-trial	102	5	107	1,053	32	1,085	1,155	37	1,192	1,100	31	1,131	55	6	61	63·25	5·25	68·50	619·52	58·50	678·02
		Civil ...	7	...	7	30	...	30	37	...	37	36	...	36	1	...	1	3·52	...	3·52			
24	Bijnor Jail ...	Convicts ...	149	2	151	533	14	547	682	16	698	464	12	476	218	4	222	166·75	2·75	169·50			
		Under-trial	9	1	10	438	11	449	447	12	459	435	11	446	12	1	13	16·50	0·50	17·00	187·15	3·25	190·40
		Civil ...	3	...	3	39	...	39	42	...	42	36	...	36	6	...	6	3·90	...	3·90			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	330	11	341	945	33	978	1,275	44	1,319	1,004	35	1,039	271	9	280	281·75	10·25	292·00	316·14	11·00	327·14
		Under-trial	57	2	59	703	14	717	760	16	776	713	14	727	47	2	49	32·00	0·75	32·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	29	...	29	33	...	33	29	...	29	4	...	4	2·39	...	2·39			
26	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ...	283	10	293	852	25	877	1,135	35	1,170	800	30	830	335	5	340	280·25	6·50	286·75	316·11	7·25	323·36
		Under-trial	15	...	15	779	20	799	794	20	814	744	18	762	50	2	52	30·25	0·75	31·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	55	...	55	58	...	58	53	...	53	5	...	5	5·61	...	5·61			
27	Sháhjahánpur do. ...	Convicts ...	289	15	304	1,274	42	1,316	1,563	57	1,620	1,210	45	1,255	353	12	365	295·25	11·75	307·00	350·78	13·25	364·03
		Under-trial	39	3	42	1,174	36	1,210	1,213	39	1,252	1,158	38	1,196	55	1	56	53·00	1·50	54·50			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	29	...	29	31	...	31	30	...	30	1	...	1	2·53	...	2·53			
28	Pilibhít Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·75	0·25	18·00
		Under-trial	15	...	15	773	21	794	788	21	809	756	21	777	32	...	32	17·75	0·25	18·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	316	20	336	1,067	78	1,145	1,383	98	1,481	1,086	76	1,162	297	22	319	327·25	21·75	349·00	363·94	23·50	387·44
		Under-trial	59	2	61	989	46	1,035	1,048	48	1,096	979	47	1,026	69	1	70	34·75	1·75	36·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	28	...	28	31	...	31	28	...	28	3	...	3	1·94	...	1·94			
30	Fatehpur do. ...	Convicts ...	240	6	246	844	55	899	1,084	61	1,145	789	48	837	295	13	308	270·00	13·25	283·25	295·62	14·00	309·62
		Under-trial	27	...	27	602	29	631	629	29	658	599	28	627	30	1	31	25·25	0·75	26·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·37			
31	Bánda do. ...	Convicts ...	210	16	226	1,303	115	1,418	1,513	131	1,644	1,320	111	1,431	193	20	213	244·00	14·50	258·50	289·74	17·50	307·24
		Under-trial	14	2	16	597	44	641	611	46	657	542	42	584	69	4	73	45·00	3·00	48·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	9	...	9	3	...	3	0·74	...	0·74			
32	Karwi Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	315	21	336	331	21	352	315	17	332	16	4	20	22·50	1·25	23·75	31·75	1·50	33·25
		Under-trial	10	...	10	271	16	287	281	16	297	263	15	278	18	1	19	9·25	0·25	9·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	120	17	137	366	62	428	486	79	565	349	61	410	137	18	155	121·50	18·00	139·50	132·28	19·75	152·03
		Under-trial	3	...	3	293	37	330	296	37	333	283	37	320	13	...	13	10·00	1·75	11·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	5	...	5	2	...	2	0·78	...	0·78			

34	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	505	54	559	1,624	130	1,754	2,129	184	2,313	1,561	150	1,711	568	34	602	536·25	48·25	584·50	591·78	49·75	641·53
		Under-trial	36	1	37	1,326	69	1,395	1,362	70	1,432	1,282	68	1,350	80	2	82	53·25	1·50	54·75			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	25	...	25	28	...	28	25	...	25	3	...	3	2·28	...	2·28			
35	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75
		Under-trial	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	Jhánsi Jail ...	Convicts ...	154	14	168	605	105	710	759	119	878	568	89	657	191	30	221	178·00	18·25	196·25	211·34	20·25	231·59
		Under-trial	30	...	30	607	43	650	637	43	680	617	41	658	20	2	22	33·25	2·00	35·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·09			
37	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·00	1·00	7·00
		Under-trial	9	...	9	242	31	273	251	31	282	228	29	257	23	2	25	6·00	1·00	7·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	96	10	106	560	61	621	656	71	727	490	53	543	166	18	184	127·25	11·00	138·25	144·06	12·25	156·31
		Under-trial	19	...	19	397	35	432	416	35	451	404	30	434	12	5	17	16·25	1·25	17·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·56			
39	Lalitpur Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	41	15	56	302	116	418	343	131	474	264	112	376	79	19	98	57·25	18·50	75·75	83·66	20·25	103·91
		Under-trial	4	...	4	501	89	590	505	89	594	496	88	584	9	1	10	26·25	1·75	28·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	0·16	...	0·16			
40	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	332	...	332	1,217	...	1,217	1,549	...	1,549	1,182	...	1,182	367	...	367	372·00	...	372·00	416·69	2·50	419·19
		Under-trial	37	5	42	1,370	56	1,426	1,407	61	1,468	1,372	61	1,433	35	...	35	39·25	2·50	41·75			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	77	...	77	83	...	83	73	...	73	10	...	10	5·44	...	5·44			
41	Mirzapur Jail ...	Convicts ...	299	4	303	1,108	121	1,229	1,407	125	1,532	1,072	104	1,176	335	21	356	266·00	13·50	279·50	272·62	13·50	286·12
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	11	...	11	93	...	93	104	...	104	91	...	91	13	...	13	6·62	...	6·62			
42	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·00	1·25	36·25
		Under-trial	22	2	24	1,264	106	1,370	1,286	108	1,394	1,251	107	1,358	35	1	36	35·00	1·25	36·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Jaunpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	306	1	307	728	47	775	1,034	48	1,082	786	46	832	248	2	250	267·25	2·75	270·00	284·45	4·25	288·70
		Under-trial	18	1	19	520	30	550	538	31	569	517	29	546	21	2	23	15·50	1·50	17·00			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	22	...	22	26	...	26	24	...	24	2	...	2	1·70	...	1·70			
44	Gházipur do. ...	Convicts ...	480	31	511	1,443	152	1,595	1,923	183	2,106	1,418	153	1,571	505	30	535	485·00	33·75	518·75	522·04	36·50	558·54
		Under-trial	43	1	44	952	67	1,019	995	68	1,063	956	67	1,023	39	1	40	35·25	2·75	38·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	20	...	20	2	...	2	1·79	...	1·79			
45	Ballia (Korantadih) Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	11	3	14	460	56	516	471	59	530	471	59	530	...	...	...	3·75	0·50	4·25	18·75	2·50	21·25
		Under-trial	6	...	6	644	54	698	650	54	704	635	53	688	15	1	16	15·00	2·00	17·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
46	Gorakhpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,107	39	1,146	2,584	165	2,749	3,691	204	3,895	2,586	157	2,743	1,105	47	1,152	1,163·00	41·25	1,204·25	1,174·88	41·75	1,216·63
		Under-trial	8	...	8	132	7	139	140	7	147	128	6	134	12	1	13	9·75	0·50	10·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26	25	...	25	1	...	1	2·13	...	2·13			
47	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·00	1·50	41·50
		Under-trial	38	3	41	3,613	301	3,914	3,651	304	3,955	3,556	299	3,855	95	5	100	40·00	1·50	41·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
48	Kassia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·00	0·25	9·25
		Under-trial	3	...	3	877	93	970	880	93	973	874	91	965	6	2	8	9·00	0·25	9·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
49	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	258	9	267	919	62	981	1,177	71	1,248	854	58	912	323	13	336	302·00	14·25	316·25	351·35	15·50	366·85
		Under-trial	52	1	53	817	32	849	869	33	902	830	26	856	39	7	46	47·75	1·25	49·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17	16	...	16	1	...	1	1·60	...	1·60			
50	Azamgarh do. ...	Convicts ...	229	16	245	1,358	157	1,515	1,587	173	1,760	1,273	143	1,416	314	30	344	332·50	22·50	355·00	397·37	27·00	424·37
		Under-trial	107	4	111	1,350	93	1,443	1,457	97	1,554	1,395	95	1,490	62	2	64	63·75	4·50	68·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26	25	...	25	1	...	1	1·12	...	1·12			
51	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	83	1	84	237	3	240	320	4	324	237	2	239	83	2	85	81·25	1·00	82·25	83·72	1·25	84·97
		Under-trial	2	1	3	72	3	75	74	4	78	70	4	74	4	...	4	2·25	0·25	2·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·22			
52	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·25	0·25	6·50
		Under-trial	6	...	6	206	7	213	212	7	219	209	6	215	3	1	4	6·25	0·25	6·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
53	Pauri Garhwál Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	5	...	5	87	5	92	92	5	97	72	4	76	20	1	21	4·50	0·50	5·00	7·44	0·50	7·94
		Under-trial	6	...	6	55	4	59	61	4	65	61	4	65	...	...	...	2·50	...	2·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·44			
54	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	2·00
		Under-trial	...	...	...	167	6	173	167	6	173	167	6	173	...	...	...	2·00	...	2·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
55	Lucknow District Jail.	Convicts ...	432	...	432	1,076	...	1,076	1,508	...	1,508	960	...	960	548	...	548	456·50	...	456·50	497·87	...	497·87
		Under-trial	26	...	26	1,126	...	1,126	1,152	...	1,152	1,067	...	1,067	85	...	85	38·75	...	38·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	22	...	22	23	...	23	21	...	21	2	...	2	2·62	...	2·62			

56	Lucknow Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	12	2	14	324	27	351	336	29	365	336	29	365	...	...	...	15·50	1·25	16·75	15·50	1·25	16·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
57	Unao Jail ...	Convicts ...	196	9	205	672	58	730	868	67	935	631	48	679	237	19	256	218·00	13·00	231·00	249·86	14·25	264·11			
		Under-trial	35	1	36	765	42	807	800	43	843	759	42	801	41	1	42	31·00	1·25	32·25						
		Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	0·86	...	0·86						
58	Rae Bareli do. ...	Convicts ...	421	20	441	900	104	1,004	1,321	124	1,445	863	88	951	458	36	494	444·50	30·75	475·25	473·76	32·80	506·56			
		Under-trial	32	3	35	744	67	811	776	70	846	734	66	800	42	4	46	28·00	2·00	30·00						
		Civil ...	...	...	...	17	1	18	17	1	18	16	1	17	1	...	1	1·26	0·05	1·31						
59	Sitapur do. ...	Convicts ...	648	26	674	973	59	1,032	1,621	85	1,706	1,000	69	1,069	621	16	637	620·50	22·25	642·75	680·99	25·50	706·49			
		Under-trial	50	6	56	1,131	48	1,179	1,181	54	1,235	1,125	52	1,177	56	2	58	58·75	3·25	62·00						
		Civil ...	3	...	3	16	...	16	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	1·74	...	1·74						
60	Hardoi do. ...	Convicts ...	309	6	315	1,169	62	1,231	1,478	68	1,546	1,141	51	1,192	337	17	354	312·75	13·50	326·25	354·46	15·75	370·21			
		Under-trial	29	3	32	1,269	56	1,325	1,298	59	1,357	1,250	54	1,304	48	5	53	40·25	2·25	42·50						
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	5	...	5	3	...	3	1·46	...	1·46						
61	Kheri do. ...	Convicts ...	186	4	190	689	56	745	875	60	935	659	47	706	216	13	229	211·75	10·50	222·25	242·11	11·75	253·86			
		Under-trial	25	1	26	766	43	809	791	44	835	755	41	796	36	3	39	30·25	1·25	31·50						
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·11						
62	Fyzabad do. ...	Convicts ...	491	29	520	1,427	132	1,559	1,918	161	2,079	1,332	120	1,452	586	41	627	552·50	35·00	587·50	591·05	36·25	627·30			
		Under-trial	42	3	45	1,008	57	1,065	1,050	60	1,110	1,015	60	1,075	35	...	35	36·75	1·25	38·00						
		Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26	25	...	25	1	...	1	1·80	...	1·80						
63	Gonda do. ...	Convicts ...	531	16	547	1,180	99	1,279	1,711	115	1,826	1,203	95	1,298	508	20	528	538·50	19·00	557·50	599·56	20·75	620·31			
		Under-trial	72	1	73	967	43	1,010	1,039	44	1,083	1,006	42	1,048	33	2	35	56·50	1·75	58·25						
		Civil ...	6	...	6	44	...	44	50	...	50	49	...	49	1	...	1	4·56	...	4·56						
64	Bahraich do. ...	Convicts ...	275	5	280	947	52	999	1,222	57	1,279	912	42	954	310	15	325	353·75	10·00	363·75	399·99	10·75	410·74			
		Under-trial	15	1	16	797	28	825	812	29	841	791	29	820	21	...	21	44·00	0·75	44·75						
		Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23	20	...	20	3	...	3	2·24	...	2·24						
65	Sultánpur Jail. Subsidiary	Convicts ...	38	5	43	882	113	995	920	118	1,038	886	116	1,002	34	2	36	53·00	8·00	61·00	77·39	9·75	87·14			
		Under-trial	33	1	34	707	72	779	740	73	813	710	64	774	30	9	39	22·50	1·75	24·25						
		Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	1·89	...	1·89						
66	Partábgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	178	14	192	761	157	918	939	171	1,110	685	127	812	254	44	298	228·50	34·25	262·75	255·38	37·00	292·38			
		Under-trial	28	9	37	705	61	766	733	70	803	721	70	791	12	...	12	25·50	2·75	28·25						
		Civil ...	4	...	4	7	...	7	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	1·38	...	1·38						

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
67	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	357	15	372	700	54	754	1,057	69	1,126	771	54	825	286	15	301	286·50	13·25	299·75	340·35	14·75	355·10
		Under-trial	12	...	12	1,132	43	1,175	1,144	43	1,187	1,077	41	1,118	67	2	69	52·50	1·50	54·00			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	10	...	10	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	1·35	...	1·35			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	24,096	911	25,007	49,409	3,257	52,666	73,505	4,168	77,673	47,451	3,087	50,538	26,054	1,081	27,135	25,034·75	1,004·60	26,039·35	26,860·98	1,086·26	27,947·24
		Under-trial	1,615	82	1,697	42,779	2,323	45,102	44,394	2,405	46,799	42,517	2,307	44,824	1,877	98	1,975	1,719·85	81·60	1,801·45			
		Civil ...	105	...	105	1,212	2	1,214	1,317	2	1,319	1,206	2	1,208	111	...	111	106·38	0·06	106·44			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	25,816	993	26,809	93,400	5,582	98,982	119,216	6,575	125,791	91,174	5,396	96,570	28,042	1,179	29,221	26,860·98	1,086·26	27,947·24	26,860·98	1,086·26	27,947·24

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received from other Jails.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							A.		B.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	24,096	911	39,356	2,922	63,452	3,833	8,192	198	1,073	103	162	1	615	33	11	...	73,505	4,168	77,673	9,578	308	712	50

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of the year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	3,812	57	25,166	2,370	7,215	252	2	1	7	2	1	...	11	1	6	...	134	8	807	38	26,054	1,081	25,034·75	1,004·60	26,039·35

NOTE.—Column 11 includes only those who escaped during the year and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

| 1 | 2 | | |

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894, *according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
Provinces.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	10,289	1,334	6,641	667	6,803	444	7,578	246	5,058	101	1,806	63	624	17	45	...	317	33	25	1	170	16	39,356	2,922	42,278

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	39,356	2,922	42,278	2,559	114	963	31	656	22	4,178	167	4,345	10·61	5·71	10·28	145	69	214	18	2	20

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.— *Statement showing the Offences committed by Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4					5	6					
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.					
									By Superintendents.					
									Minor.					
Provinces.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	*a.* Relating to work.	*b.* Relating to prohibited articles.	*c.* Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	*d.* All other breaches of jail rules.	*e.* Total.	By Criminal Courts.	*a.* Warnings.	*b.* Penal diet.	*c.* Separate and solitary confinement.	*d.* Handcuffing and link-fetters.	*e.* Other punishments.	*f.* Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	26,039·35	27	4,081	1,377	307	3,837	9,602	27	2,662	739	1,675	78	3,036	8,190

1	7						8	9	10	11	12	13
	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.											
	By Superintendents.											
	Major.											
Provinces.	*a.* Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	*b.* Penal diet with solitary confinement.	*c.* Fetters.	*d.* Corporal punishments.	*e.* Other punishments.	*f.* Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6 *f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 *f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	403	385	15	397	212	1,412	9,629	31·45	5·42	36·97	4·12	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

6.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
	Average number of prisoners.				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*		*Police Guard.*		*Hospital Charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*			
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Provinces.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
			(As Civil prisoners incur no cost to Government, this column is left blank.)		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	26,039·35	1,640·20		27,679·55	4,79,528	17 5 2	4,23,186	15 4 7	...	...	41,665	1 8 1	35 0 6	74,173	2 10 11	73,075	2 10 3	10,91,627	39 7 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
						A.	*On prison duties.*					*On Jail buildings.*				K.	L.				
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.							
												G.	H.	I.	J.						
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	255·71	25,782·48	1,139·14	1,911·14	46·70	10·39	4,229·98	2,447·75	1,157·41	3,095·45	1,269·62	689·99	...	467·90	...	9,104·66	...	137·74	74·61	16·40	9·49	35·31

NOTE.—Prisoners shown in column 6 were not employed for reasons given below:—
Prisoners on penal diet, new admissions under observation, condemned prisoners, prisoners who were handcuffed, and prisoners sent to Courts.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	30,143	2,152	32,295	26,860·98	1,086·26	27,947·24	32,343	1,457	33,800	23,385	910	24,295	1,160·25	48·76	1,209·01	860	42	902	57	2	59

1	9			10			11														
							Ratio per mille of average strength:														
							A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Provinces.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	244	18	262	92	2	94	870·59	837·73	869·31	43·19	44·88	43·26	3·42	1·84	3·36	28·59	36·32	28·91	32·01	38·66	32·27

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,615	82	42,779	2,323	44,394	2,405	46,799	1,719·85	81·60	1,801·45	17,981	701	18,682

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1894.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22,857	1,540	24,397	1,624	62	3	...	52	4	1,877	98	1,975

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.							
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	1	...	...	...	1	1
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	1	...	...	1	2	2
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	...	1	3	3
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 236, 467, 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	276	1	1	7	217	143
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	72	1	4	3	65	30
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	375	3	14	15	331	263
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	890	12	20	54	654	511
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	36	...	1	1	32	31
		Total ...	1,649	17	40	80	1,299	978
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	14	...	2	3	14	9
10		Murder „ robbers	35	...	2	6	23	17
11		Murder „ poison	27	...	2	5	18	5
12		Other murders	489	...	6	67	318	197
13	307	Attempts at murder	93	...	1	11	69	56
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	318	...	8	46	217	151
15	376	Rape	231	...	1	18	133	70
16	377	Unnatural offences	137	...	1	10	82	42
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	200	...	1	8	122	102
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,273	...	2	13	977	790
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	9	...	1	1	9	7
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2,160	17	31	97	1,637	1,330
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	49	...	...	8	32	25
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	90	...	3	6	75	62
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapons	757	...	7	12	436	274
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	307	5	8	10	184	134
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	17	1	...	...	6	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	12	...	...	3	8	6
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,373	4	13	28	865	634
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	89	...	2	2	60	42
		Total ...	7,680	27	91	354	5,285	3,955
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	197	...	10	22	101	60
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	4	...	...	1	4	4
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	15	...	...	2	7	6
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	75	...	...	3	41	34
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling house ...	83	...	1	1	32	25
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	98	...	2	2	35	24
		Robbery other robberies	596	10	1	13	198	146
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	998	7	4	15	263	153
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	649	2	8	13	367	263
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	85,483	55,233	106	207	7,981	6,480

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1894.

CASES.												PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18 (*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
100	100	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
100	100	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
100	66	267	9	...	142	74	6	51	66	22	...	...	9	...	232	28	269	3
97	46	70	4	...	28	35	4	38	44	3	...	...	4	...	100	6	110	4
96	79	341	31	3	246	67	19	66	79	10	...	...	30	...	536	142	708	5
98	78	787	103	2	507	134	57	56	79	141	1	...	507	...	4,776	612	5,895	6
92	97	29	5	...	28	1	1	82	96	...	...	...	1	...	44	6	51	7
98	75	1,494	152	5	951	311	87	58	75	176	1	...	551	...	5,688	794	7,033	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
100	64	16	...	...	9	5	2	56	64	...	...	...	17	1	140	1	159	9
100	74	36	1	...	17	6	6	40	74	1	...	1	15	...	49	1	65	10
97	28	28	...	...	5	13	4	18	29	3	...	...	12	...	26	3	41	11
100	62	490	3	...	197	121	78	40	62	19	...	...	138	...	640	25	803	12
100	81	89	4	1	56	13	6	59	81	11	...	...	15	...	81	3	99	13
100	69	322	4	...	151	65	48	46	70	47	...	...	104	1	517	15	637	14
100	53	209	22	...	70	62	15	30	53	64	...	...	19	...	146	13	178	15
100	51	130	8	...	42	40	7	30	51	21	...	...	9	...	82	8	99	16
100	84	198	1	1	102	20	9	51	83	16	...	...	8	...	137	5	150	17
100	81	1,269	4	...	789	186	14	62	81	101	1	1	13	...	998	6	1,017	18
100	78	10	...	...	7	2	2	70	78	...	...	...	7	6	56	...	69	19
98	81	2,031	104	14	1,303	301	89	61	81	124	1	1	176	...	2,600	333	3,109	20
100	78	49	...	...	24	7	1	49	77	10	...	...	9	...	38	...	47	21
100	83	83	9	1	61	13	5	66	82	6	...	...	22	...	281	12	315	22
100	63	739	24	1	273	161	9	36	63	78	10	...	14	...	523	25	562	23
97	73	249	57	1	131	45	9	43	74	75	...	...	34	4	362	41	441	24
94	33	5	10	1	2	4	1	12	33	8	...	...	...	...	8	9	17	25
100	75	11	...	1	6	2	...	50	75	4	...	...	8	...	8	...	16	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
98	73	1,260	100	4	619	231	31	45	73	197	1	...	59	...	1,343	176	1,578	28
99	70	89	1	...	42	18	7	47	70	14	...	1	3	...	87	13	103	29
99	75	7,313	352	25	3,906	1,315	343	51	75	799	13	4	682	12	8,122	689	9,505	
99	59	197	8	...	59	41	18	29	59	30	8	...	133	5	650	42	830	30
100	100	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	31
100	86	15	...	...	6	1	3	40	86	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	12	32
100	83	70	5	...	34	7	7	45	83	8	...	...	7	...	92	...	99	
98	78	78	3	1	24	7	3	29	77	13	...	...	1	...	53	5	59	33
99	69	94	5	...	24	11	5	24	68	14	...	...	4	...	75	5	84	
95	70	387	178	2	142	52	17	25	73	256	1	...	23	...	314	58	395	
99	58	945	48	...	149	106	8	15	58	127	...	...	22	...	318	63	403	34
98	72	606	34	3	258	102	16	40	72	96	1	5	18	...	452	32	502	35
31	81	26,088	49	4	6,475	1,500	456	25	81	802	3	...	314	3	10,928	151	11,396	36

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	449 to 452	House-trespass, with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	453	167	3	...	139	104
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	18	...	...	3	20	14
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	14	...	...	4	16	10
		Total ...	88,685	55,419	135	286	9,204	7,323
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	592	91	2	3	214	101
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	56	...	...	1	45	28
42	374	Compulsory labour	15	...	2	...	11	4
		Total ...	663	91	4	4	270	133
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,626	1,078	5	12	356	286
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	4,265	78	24	52	1,471	1,083
		{ ordinary	65,948	32,863	159	347	17,508	14,769
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	923	7	18	21	524	401
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5,112	3	79	106	4,746	4,102
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,668	553	6	11	962	575
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	46	4	...	2	16	12
		Total ...	79,582	34,586	291	551	25,583	21,228
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	106	...	1	1	42	24
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,242	1	7	86	2,221	1,848
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	432	...	1	13	405	343
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	20	...	...	8	163	137
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	18	8	...	...	17	17
56		Ditto Arms Act	654	...	6	23	612	524
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisance	20,112	6	7	93	19,570	18,102
		Total ...	23,768	15	22	224	23,030	20,995
58	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police— [DETAIL.]							
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Laws	64	...	1	1	52	42
	Act XIII of 1885	Indian Telegraph	5	...	...	...	1	1
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	925	...	...	17	935	781
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts I and XIV of 1883 and III of 1886.	Ferries	2	...	...	...	2	2
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	307	...	113	...	172	170
	Act VII of 1870	Infanticide	5	...	...	...	5	5
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office	3	...	...	...	2	2
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	4	...	...	...	3	3
	Act XIV of 1861	Stage Carriage	4	...	...	...	4	1
		Total ...	1,319	...	114	18	1,176	1,007
		GRAND TOTAL ...	203,346	90,155	697	1,518	65,850	55,622

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1894.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
63	75	268	18	...	102	35	10	36	74	52	...	...	3	...	214	36	253	37
100	70	16	2	...	14	6	1	78	70	...	...	...	3	...	31	8	42	38
100	62	14	...	...	10	6	2	71	62	...	...	...	15	...	62	...	77	39
33	79	8,782	350	10	7,301	1,874	546	25	79	1,398	13	5	545	8	13,208	400	14,161	
78	47	121	160	183	75	106	4	16	41	76	1	15	6	...	126	336	468	40
100	62	56	...	...	28	17	...	50	62	4	...	...	1	...	58	3	62	41
88	36	15	...	...	3	6	...	20	33	1	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	42
80	49	192	160	183	106	129	4	20	45	81	1	15	7	...	195	341	543	
33	80	518	13	...	286	69	6	54	80	45	...	...	14	...	373	18	405	43
97	74	4,012	145	2	1,078	388	54	26	73	477	...	...	76	3	1,942	111	2,132	44
46	84	29,737	921	31	14,684	2,709	431	48	84	2,514	21	29	494	...	22,040	829	23,363	
97	77	764	144	3	386	120	18	42	76	136	...	3	23	...	497	121	641	45
99	86	5,135	34	1	4,095	639	101	79	86	128	...	...	164	2	6,085	167	6,418	46
54	60	212	454	240	438	311	7	48	58	76	40	30	20	...	252	1,637	1,909	47
80	75	34	3	...	12	4	...	32	75	4	...	...	2	...	18	...	20	48
53	83	40,412	1,714	277	20,978	4,240	617	49	83	3,380	61	62	793	5	31,207	2,883	34,888	
100	57	82	24	1	24	18	1	22	57	23	...	...	2	...	95	4	101	49
100	83	1,797	433	17	1,844	373	46	82	83	26	1	...	91	...	1,563	648	2,302	50
100	85	429	4	...	342	61	14	79	85	9	...	...	74	...	2,512	26	2,612	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
92	84	187	1	...	123	24	4	65	84	15	...	...	10	...	257	35	302	54
33	100	6	...	...	5	...	...	83	100	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	19	55
95	86	604	38	1	515	88	17	80	85	23	...	...	27	...	571	98	696	56
100	92	19,179	926	3	18,092	1,468	418	90	92	83	...	...	104	...	21,865	947	22,916	57
100	91	22,284	1,426	22	20,945	2,032	491	88	91	179	1	...	308	...	26,869	1,771	28,948	
																		58
100	81	65	...	...	42	10	...	65	81	2	...	...	2	...	184	1	187	
100	100	5	...	...	1	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	83	924	1	...	781	154	2	84	83	1	...	...	24	...	1,419	6	1,449	
50	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
100	99	420	...	...	170	2	...	40	99	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	172	
100	100	...	5	...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
100	100	3	...	...	2	...	1	67	100	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
100	100	4	...	...	3	...	1	75	100	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
100	25	4	...	...	1	3	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
100	86	1,426	6	...	1,006	169	4	70	86	3	...	...	26	...	1,786	18	1,830	
52	84	101,905	4,160	522	55,196	10,070	2,100	52	84	6,016	90	86	2,913	25	87,077	6,896	96,911	

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.							
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	1	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	2	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 236, 467, 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	1	...	265	96	5
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	8	...	102	51	5
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	705	200	19
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	7	18	...	5,844	1,669	183
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	51	2	...
		Total ...	7	27	...	6,967	2,018	212
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	4	...	...	140	8	57
10		Murder „ robbers	...	2	4	63	2	17
11		Murder „ poison	...	1	4	40	5	19
12		Other murders	...	2	...	795	121	231
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	...	...	98	6	19
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	2	...	633	80	138
15	376	Rape	...	1	...	177	40	41
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	98	25	19
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	...	...	147	27	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	10	2	...	1,002	197	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	69	1	11
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	3	9	...	3,092	768	35
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	47	7	3
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	313	51	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	...	...	562	229	3
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	...	...	430	120	50
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	15	11	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	12	...	...	16	7	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	2	...	1,573	494	9
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	103	31	1
		Total ...	34	22	...	9,413	2,230	664
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	2	21	3	801	97	221
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	9	3	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	12	...	1
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	...	...	...	99	12	9
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling house ...	...	...	...	59	10	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	84	22	8
		Robbery other robberies	...	2	...	390	137	9
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	...	6	2	397	157	49
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	1	11	2	487	154	6
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	16	48	...	11,293	2,398	193

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1894.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	2	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	3	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
152	6	145	62	61	...	3	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
40	...	34	34	35	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
449	7	386	72	68	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,461	106	3,222	67	62	5	...	26	368	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
48	...	43	100	95	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,150	119	3,830	67	62	6	3	29	407	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	66	65	46	47	5	13	2	4	...	13	9	69	3,229	169	5	9
...	20	20	41	32	4	...	...	6	14	30	21	70	2,696	538	20	10
...	10	10	38	27	2	...	...	3	1	5	2	40	555	357	64	11
...	298	297	46	38	10	2	4	30	105	32	22	69	1,750	1,219	70	12
8	58	64	79	67	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	13
23	293	310	60	50	2	1	...	50	47	3	1	33	5	2	40	14
19	59	76	52	46	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
6	39	45	55	50	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
77	28	104	76	73	1	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
783	8	787	79	79	2	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
11	21	32	57	46	...	...	...	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2,076	64	1,971	76	71	1	...	5	145	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3	32	34	89	72	...	...	...	2	...	13	7	54	384	192	50	21
228	3	221	79	73	3	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
314	5	310	59	58	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
166	69	219	60	56	12	1	...	7	6	8	2	25	188	19	10	24
4	...	1	12	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
9	...	9	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1,000	4	879	65	63	...	...	1	66	...	4	1	25	171	4	2	28
55	...	55	63	61	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,782	1,077	5,509	68	63	45	19	17	402	213	109	65	60	8,984	2,500	28	
15	328	340	52	45	25	3	...	62	56	163	80	49	80,383	5,332	7	30
2	4	6	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1	6	7	70	58	1	...	...	1	2	15	7	47	851	367	43	32
33	32	65	71	66	3	...	...	10	...	65	37	57	7,320	839	11	
39	6	40	75	74	...	...	...	1	3	69	31	45	5,239	2,182	41	
29	13	40	53	51	...	...	...	9	3	74	36	49	5,371	1,115	21	33
190	24	200	64	60	2	3	...	24	4	336	167	50	10,748	2,835	26	
150	29	157	49	47	...	...	...	8	4	2	...	...	343	...	...	34
308	...	300	66	66	...	2	1	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
7,616	458	7,917	72	71	14	38	1	525	89	24,874	10,197	41	11,20,553	2,16,731	19	36

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	253	77	5
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	...	...	...	42	5	5
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	77	11	12
		Total ...	19	88	...	14,006	3,081	513
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	...	468	253	4
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	1	2	61	23	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	2	13	11	7	...
		Total ...	...	3	1	540	283	4
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	1	...	401	91	1
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	4	21	...	2,104	620	17
		Theft { ordinary	8	61	...	23,242	4,376	86
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	3	1	635	173	4
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	16	9	...	6,390	1,108	86
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1	3	...	1,906	990	3
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	1	5	19	6	...
		Total ...	31	121	...	34,697	7,364	197
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	101	33	5
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	5	...	2,296	391	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	...	...	2,601	418	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	1	...	...	301	76	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws, ...	...	...	...	19	1	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	1	...	...	695	122	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	2	9	...	22,863	1,669	...
		Total ...	4	9	...	28,876	2,710	6
58	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police— [DETAIL.]							
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Laws	...	...	...	187	46	...
	Act XIII of 1885	Indian Telegraph	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	...	...	...	1,449	234	...
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts I and XIV of 1883 and III of 1886.	Ferrie	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	...	...	...	172	2	...
	Act VII of 1870	Infanticide	...	...	...	5	...	...
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Act XIV of 1861	Stage Carriage	...	...	...	4	2	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,830	284	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	95	273	...	96,332	17,970	1,601

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1894.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
135	2	127	59	58	...	...	...	27	7	76	29	38	833	544	65	37
5	26	26	84	76	...	...	...	...	3	2	13	...	171	230	...	38
...	41	41	66	53	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
8,523	939	9,266	70	68	47	46	2	684	184	25,676	10,597	41	12,31,812	2,30,175	19	
193	7	66	52	50	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	100	17	17	100	40
38	...	35	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
4	...	3	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
240	7	104	53	52	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	100	17	17	100	
301	3	258	80	78	...	1	...	5	...	34	26	76	321	287	89	43
1,338	46	1,329	68	67	6	3	...	75	2	3,809	2,221	58	1,05,566	58,930	56	44
17,947	226	17,752	80	79	8	31	1	545	54	63,499	26,907	42	4,72,912	1,52,657	32	
430	9	354	71	69	...	...	...	19	...	771	384	50	79,248	27,916	35	45
4,863	176	4,946	81	79	10	2	...	128	11	28	4,852	...	1,689	1,25,960	...	46
887	8	241	96	89	...	...	...	18	...	9	9	100	191	87	46	47
13	...	13	72	68	...	...	...	...	...	29	12	41	844	262	31	48
25,779	468	24,933	80	78	32	38	1	790	67	68,179	34,411	50	6,60,771	3,66,099	55	
62	...	61	64	63	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1,858	...	1,353	86	82	1	3	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
				81												
2,105	...	2,086	83		4	...	11	74	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
218	1	195	96	73	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
18	...	6	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
548	3	496	87	83	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
20,801	...	20,100	92	92	1	6	36	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
25,610	4	24,297	90	90	8	9	47	538	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	
																58
141	...	141	77	73	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	100	33	33	100	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,213	...	1,211	85	84	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
170	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	33	33	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	650	...	...	
3	...	3	77	75	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,539	...	1,528	85	84	...	...	...	7	...	13	12	92	683	33	5	
70,625	2,615	69,470	80	78	138	115	96	2,834	579	93,978	45,087	48	19,02,267	5,98,829	31	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1894.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.																
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	8	11	11	22	...	22	32	32	29	2	...	1	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	4	...	4	...	4	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,686	1,977	1,228	3,205	190	2,867	4,634	4,663	842	1,014	5	2,699	4	97	2 persons transferred.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	233	263	41	304	38	216	343	327	84	78	...	154	...	11	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,402	1,225	407	1,632	29	1,336	1,628	1,677	536	238	7	789	21	83	3 persons died.
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	153	171	11	182	6	105	175	169	64	20	5	27	15	38	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	168	104	39	143	21	133	177	175	48	19	...	107	...	1	
9	482 to 490	Making or using false trade marks ...	66	52	...	52	3	25	53	53	19	20	...	14	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	452	364	90	454	47	405	1,606	1,646	178	346	...	1,119	...	2	1 person died.
		Total ...	5,168	4,171	1,827	5,998	334	5,113	8,653	8,747	1,805	1,737	17	4,910	40	232	6 persons died, &c.

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	32	24	5	29	11	13	22	22	15	4	...	...	1	2		
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12*a*	376	Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife under 12 years of age.	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		
		Total	33	26	5	31	12	13	22	23	15	4	...	...	2	2		
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	807	689	2	691	69	199	353	369	204	105	2	44	...	13	1 person died.	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	148	210	5	215	4	97	190	203	64	101	...	32	...	6		
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	12,330	11,143	24	11,167	37	7,278	14,130	13,327	2,468	8,468	...	2,186	4	199	2 persons died.	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	33	72	4	76	4	60	124	124	21	41	...	61	...	1		
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	36,642	38,875	122	38,997	290	25,548	50,209	48,006	11,538	28,571	5	7,209	8	649	26 persons transferred, &c.	
		Total	49,153	50,300	155	50,455	335	32,978	64,653	61,660	14,091	37,181	5	9,488	12	855	28 persons transferred, &c.	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,427	1,386	11	1,397	43	612	795	796	395	196	...	191	...	14		
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	461	398	18	416	96	243	387	348	92	100	...	150	...	6		
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	288	208	26	234	6	139	178	182	43	48	1	72	3	14	1 absconded.	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	7,463	8,410	14	8,424	58	5,135	9,467	9,110	1,473	5,960	...	1,606	...	70	1 person died.	
		Total	9,639	10,402	69	10,471	203	6,129	10,827	10,436	2,003	6,304	1	2,019	3	104	2 died, &c.	
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	Offences against religion	83	76	1	77	3	43	114	116	54	34	...	27	...	1		
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	44	156	1	157	...	83	156	156	60	50	...	46	...	...		
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	4,660	4,698	2	4,700	37	2,674	3,387	3,233	1,194	1,567	7	378	11	76		
25	500 to 502	Defamation	658	635	...	635	4	321	547	536	165	273	...	90	...	8		
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,212	1,390	3	1,393	29	720	1,313	1,229	370	628	...	212	...	19		
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances	1,137	508	236	744	161	498	1,437	1,642	89	204	...	1,343	...	6		
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	2	6	...	6	...	6	22	22	7	...	...	15	...	...	1 died.	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII*(a)*, C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	2,696	2,719	148	* 2,867	† 469	1,687	4,952	4,930	1,382	930	...	2,501	1	115		
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	686	674	553	1,227	46	1,092	2,066	1,305	387	50	...	857	...	11		
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	140	146	15	161	10	108	278	274	104	43	...	120	...	7		
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1,081	1,252	10	1,262	2	1,025	1,033	1,019	574	168	...	261	...	16		
		Total	12,399	12,260	969	13,229	761	8,257	15,305	14,462	4,386	3,947	7	5,850	12	259	1 died.	

* Out of these { 402 of section 106 / 2,465 ditto 107 } C. P. C. | † Out of these { 8 of section 106 / 461 ditto 107 } C. P. C.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1894—*(continued)*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
		[Detail.]															
Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XXII of 1890, and XII of 1891.		Excise	721	1,052	106	1,158	840	701	860	1,371	106	143	...	1,112	...	9	1 died.
„ I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.		Opium	385	486	51	537	349	411	478	630	102	57	...	455	...	16	
„ XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.		Municipality	9,115	12,486	1,092	13,578	54	13,315	15,678	15,685	449	1,925	...	13,271	...	40	
„ XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.		Village Chaukidári	30	47	22	69	10	58	88	88	7	5	...	75	...	1	
„ I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, VI of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.		Stamps	363	242	83	325	...	320	439	439	42	49	...	344	...	2	2 died.
„ I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891.		Cattle Trespass	4,067	5,525	333	5,858	11	4,084	8,656	8,190	962	5,598	2	1,538	...	89	1 died.
„ XI of 1878, amended by Acts VI of 1882 and XII of 1891.		Arms	33	52	21	73	5	73	94	95	29	7	...	55	...	4	
„ V of 1861		Police	44	41	124	165	120	157	214	219	12	20	...	185	...	2	
„ VIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.		Canal and Drainage	690	682	6	688	...	683	1,801	1,807	29	458	...	1,314	...	15	5 died.
„ IX of 1890		Railway	408	566	56	622	401	619	845	845	53	89	...	682	...	21	

„ XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	960	1,288	324	1,612	182	1,604	2,356	2,357	130	267	...	1,949	...	11		
„ XIII of 1859	Fraudulent breaches of contract by workmen.	39	23	...	23	...	17	28	28	4	20	...	4	...	...		
„ XXI of 1883, amended by Acts XXI of 1884 and XVIII of 1890.	Emigration	3	12	...	12	1	12	24	24	6	3	...	14	...	1		
„ XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries	45	43	11	54	1	49	74	74	18	28	...	28	...	...		
„ XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	67	85	8	93	3	92	110	108	4	6	...	98	...	...		
„ VI of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Indian Treasure Trove	5	9	7	16	5	16	27	27	3	4	...	17	...	3		
„ XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals...	73	64	4	68	...	65	71	71	7	4	...	60	...	...		
„ XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	42	37	41	78	24	75	110	110	8	32	...	70	...	...		
„ VIII of 1870	Infanticide	10	57	1	58	...	58	107	107	...	35	...	69	...	3		
„ VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest	8	20	...	20	3	16	33	42	4	5	...	33	...	...		
„ XXVI of 1870, amended by Acts XII of 1873, XIV of 1878, and XII of 1891.	Prisons	2	5	...	5	...	5	5	5	1	...	...	4	...	...		
„ X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, V of 1887, XIV of 1887, I of 1889, V of 1889, XI of 1889, XIII of 1889, IV of 1891, X of 1891, and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	168	127	186	313	1	264	335	349	37	9	...	298	...	5		
„ XXII of 1867, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Saráí and Paráo	...	...	4	4	...	4	6	6	...	4	...	2	...	...		
„ I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	56	550	20	570	...	551	554	554	6	55	...	493	...	...		
„ XIII of 1880	Vaccination	878	162	30	4,192	...	305	309	309	28	270	...	10	...	1		
„ XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1882.	Post Office	6	4	3	7	...	7	7	7	...	1	...	6	...	...		
„ XXV of 1867, amended by Acts X of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Printing Presses and Newspapers ...	...	5	1	6	...	6	7	7	3	1	...	3	...	...		
„ III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VII of 1888, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	1	6	...	6	...	6	11	10	1	4	...	1	...	4		
„ XVIII of 1876	Oudh Village Chaukidári	12	15	3	18	...	18	23	23	3	2	...	18	...	...		
„ IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	2	3	2	5	1	5	5	5	...	1	...	4	...	...		
„ XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	6	7	...	7	...	7	7	7	2	1	...	4	...	...		
„ XIII of 1885 ...	Indian Telegraph	...	1	...	1	...	1	8	8	...	1	...	7	...	...		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

PART II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1894—*(concluded)*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police—(concluded).	[DETAIL.]															
	Act III of 1867, amended by Acts XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	4	1	9	10	3	10	78	78	3	7	...	65	...	3	
	„ IX of 1874, amended by Act XII of 1891.	European Vagrancy	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	
	„ IV of 1879	Hackney Carriage	176	509	1	510	31	437	513	559	44	84	...	430	...	1	
	„ XXIV of 1868	Inoculation, Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	„ VII of 1870	Court Fees	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	„ XVIII of 1879 and IX of 1884.	Legal Practitioners	...	3	...	3	...	3	4	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	
	„ XV of 1864	Tolls	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	„ XX of 1856	Town Chaukidári	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	„ IX of 1890	Railway Cattle Trespass	...	4	...	4	4	1	1	8	5	...	...	3	...	...	
	„ I of 1882	Emigration (Inland)	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	„ XI of 1881	Municipal Taxes	27	29	...	29	...	29	39	39	5	...	...	25	...	9	
	„ VI of 1825	Supply of Provisions *(rasad)* ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	
	„ VIII of 1878	Sea Customs	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		Total, Special Laws ...	18,446	28,255	2,551	30,806	2,049	24,093	34,027	34,319	2,117	9,210	2	22,755	...	226	9 died.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	95,645	106,103	5,578	111,681	3,763	76,782	133,840	130,016	24,621	58,488	34	45,066	69	1,691	47 transferred, &c.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Statement of Thagi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes, for the year* 1894.

Description of crime.	Cases: Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Cases: Occurred during the year.	Cases: Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial during the year.	Cases: Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Persons: Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Persons: Arrested.	Persons: Brought to trial.	Persons: Convicted.	Persons: Acquitted.	Persons: Remaining under trial.	Persons: Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Comparative Return: Number of persons arrested. 1892	1893	1894	Brought to trial. 1892	1893	1894	Convicted. 1892	1893	1894	Property stolen. 1892.	1893.	1894.	Property recovered. 1892.	1893.	1894.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	*6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thagi ... By strangulation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thagi ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
River dakáiti. N.-W. Provinces,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	39	...	...	3	...	...	595	...	...	417	...	...	
River dakáiti. Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakáiti on land. N.-W. Provinces,	98	*181	114	169	3,127	(a) 748	(c) 786	(e) 297	(g) 362	(h) 127	2,379	500	884	748	525	932	786	160	349	297	67,301	1,71,585	76,346	8,424	4,110	5,227	
Dakáiti on land. Oudh ...	11	51	31	31	421	(b) 142	(d) 174	(f) 81	73	(i) 20	279	65	214	142	77	229	174	18	68	81	8,468	90,757	5,577	1,168	10,960	264	
Robbery. N.-W. Provinces,	147	†364	239	472	1,472	(j) 453	(k) 417	(m) 257	(o) 118	42	1,019	270	297	453	283	299	417	161	168	257	9,940	17,668	19,302	1,539	3,078	4,154	
Robbery. Oudh ...	37	178	89	126	374	174	(l) 173	(n) 100	(p) 57	16	200	111	156	174	110	155	173	82	110	100	2,342	3,378	9,909	371	1,154	2,742	
Poisoning. N.-W. Provinces,	...	‡33	25	23	70	29	(q) 33	(s) 24	4	5	41	17	26	29	16	21	33	11	10	24	521	1,200	726	315	107	945	
Poisoning. Oudh ...	15	9	6	3	15	12	(r) 11	11	...	...	3	6	3	12	9	1	11	5	...	11	224	49	1,125	7	...	52	

Dakáiti.

* This includes 175 cases of North-Western Provinces and 6 cases of Government Railway Police of North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(a) This includes 576 persons arrested in cases committed during the year in North-Western Provinces, 27 persons arrested in cases committed during the year in Government Railway Police, and 145 persons arrested in cases of previous years.

(b) This includes 135 persons arrested in cases committed during the year, and 7 persons arrested in cases of previous years.

(c) Of the 748 persons arrested and 160 persons pending trial at the close of the previous year (156 of 1893 and 4 transferred from robbery to dakáiti section) 10 died or escaped before being brought to trial, 78 were tried on other charges, and 34 persons were made Queen's evidence.

(d) Of the 142 persons arrested and 39 persons pending trial at the close of the previous year, 2 persons were tried on other charges and 5 were made Queen's evidence.

(e) This includes 176 persons convicted in cases committed during the year, and 121 persons convicted in cases of previous years.

(f) This includes 53 persons convicted in cases committed during the year, and 28 persons in cases of previous years.

(g) This includes 236 persons acquitted or discharged in cases of North-Western Provinces and 9 persons in cases of Government Railway Police committed during the year, and 117 persons acquitted or discharged in cases of previous years.

(h) This includes 101 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 18 persons of Government Railway Police in cases committed during the year, and 8 persons in cases of previous years.

(i) This includes 19 persons in cases committed during the year and 1 person in a case of previous year.

Robbery.

† This includes 558 cases of North-Western Provinces and 6 cases of Government Railway Police.

(j) This consists of 443 persons arrested in cases committed during the year in North-Western Provinces and 3 persons arrested in cases committed during the year in Government Railway Police and 7 persons arrested in cases of previous years.

(k) Of the 453 persons arrested during the year and 16 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 3 persons in cases of Government Railway Police, pending trial at close of the previous years (excluding 4 persons transferred to dakáiti section), 6 died or escaped before trial, 44 persons were tried on other charges, and 5 were made Queen's evidence.

(l) Of the 174 persons arrested during the year, and 4 persons pending trial at close of the previous years, 12 persons were tried on other charges and 3 were made Queen's evidence.

(m) This consists of 242 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 3 persons in case of Government Railway Police convicted, committed during the year, and 12 persons convicted in cases of previous years.

(n) This consists of 99 persons convicted in cases committed during the year and 1 person convicted in cases of previous years.

(o) This consists of 110 persons acquitted or discharged in cases committed during the year in North-Western Provinces and 5 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 3 persons in cases of Government Railway Police pending at close of the previous year acquitted or discharged.

(p) This consists of 44 persons acquitted or discharged in cases committed during the year and 13 persons acquitted or discharged in cases of previous years.

Poisoning.

‡ This includes 31 cases of North-Western Provinces and 2 cases of Government Railway Police.

(q) Of the 29 persons arrested in cases committed during the year, and 6 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 1 person in case of Government Railway Police, pending trial at close of the previous year 3 persons were tried on other charges.

(r) Of the 12 persons arrested during the year and 1 person pending trial at close of the previous year, 2 persons were tried on other charges.

(s) This includes 17 persons convicted in cases committed during the year and 6 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces, and 1 person in a case of Government Railway Police convicted in the cases pending trial at close of the previous year.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1894.

District.	Name of place where quartered.	Strength of additional Police.				Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.			Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11
						Rs.	a.	p.				
Saháranpur.	Manza Rankhandi, police circle Deoband.	...	...	1	6	952	0	0	No. 1381 / VIII—531B-2, dated 1st December 1893.	For a period of two years, from 1st December 1893.	9	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Bulandshahr.	Chanderu and Bilsuri, police-station Sikandarabad.	...	...	1	6	810	0	0	No. 836 / VIII—376B-2, dated 31st July 1893.	Do. one year, from 6th October 1893.	6	Ditto.
Aligarh,	Kurba, police-station Somna.	...	...	1	4	483	0	0	No. 630 / VIII—254B-4, dated 15th June 1893.	Do. one year,	6	Owing to acts causing wrongful damage to a telegraph repeatedly and maliciously committed.
	Nagla Mian and Bastoi, police-station Sikandra Rao.	...	...	1	6	732	0	0	No. 828 / VIII—372B-2, dated 27th July 1893.	Ditto ...	2	Ditto.
	Machrail, police-station Agsauli.	...	...	1	6	767	0	0	No. 1096 / VIII—456B-2, dated 21st September 1893.	Ditto ...	4	
	Sidhauli, police-station Sikandra Rao.	...	...	1	4	554	0	0	No. 1448 / VIII—567B, dated 19th December 1893.	Ditto ...	6	
Bareilly,	Shergarh ...	...	1	1	4	912	0	0	No. 251 / VIII—155B-2, dated 14th March 1893.	Do. one year, from 1st April 1893.	12	
	Faráshitola ...	...	...	1	4	483	0	0	No. 719 / VIII—336B-2, dated 1st July 1893.	Do. one year, from 18th July 1893.	21	
	Ghatgáon ...	...	...	1	3	496	0	0	No. 1274 / VIII—514B-2, dated 14th November 1893.	Do. two years, from 1st December 1893.	...	
Budaun ...	Villages Reonaie, Sanjarpur, Rissauli, Barai, Rukinpur, &c.	...	...	...	26	2,329	0	0	No. 1095 / VIII—718B-7, dated 10th October 1894.	Do. one year, from 1st November 1894.	4	On account of lawless character of the inhabitants.
Sháhjahánpur.	Pilua ...	...	...	1	3	440	7	2	No. 404 / VIII—225B-3, dated 6th May 1893.	Do. two years, from 1st July 1893.	2	
	Khandar ...	...	...	1	3	441	0	0	No. 989 / VIII—225B-7, dated 2nd September 1893.	Do. one year, from 1st October 1893.	9	
Pilibhít,	Intgáon ...	...	...	1	3	398	0	0	No. 407 / VIII—266B-2, dated 9th May 1893.	Do. one year, from 1st June 1893.	1	
	Kasganja, &c. ...	...	2	5	20	3,842	0	0	No. 1076 / VIII—455-33, dated 20th September 1893. No. 1320 / VIII—455B-16, dated 29th November 1894	Do. one year, from 1st October 1893, and half of the force for one year from 1st December 1894	41	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1894—(continued).

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.* Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Pilibhít—*(concld.)*.	Parewa			2	12	1,463 0 0	No. 728/VIII—352B-2, dated 3rd July 1893. No. 952/VIII—352B-3, dated 21st August 1894.	For a further period of one year, from 1st September 1894.	12	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Agra ...	Kotla			2	10	1,400 0 0	No. 611/VIII—829A-10, dated 12th June 1893.	For three years, from 1st July 1893.	18	
	Garhwar		1	2	15	2,464 0 0	No. 1029/VIII—440B-2, dated 12th September 1893.	For two years, from 1st October 1893.	14	
	Chokhra		1	2	10	2,038 0 0	No. 1025/VIII—439B-2, dated 12th September 1893.	Ditto ...	7	
Muttra...	Gutera, police circle Sahpan.			1	4	631 0 0	No. 142/VIII—569A, dated 7th February 1894.	For two years, from 1st April 1894.	44	
Etah ...	Bania Dehra, police circle Jaithra.			1	4	631 0 0	No. 1146/VIII—426B-4, dated 3rd October 1893.	For one year, from 15th October 1893.	2	
Hamírpur.	Ari			1	8	1,010 0 0	No. 702/VIII—337B-2, dated 28th June 1893.	For six months, from 3rd August 1893.	...	
	Swasa			1	8	1,010 0 0	No. 891/VIII—303B-2, dated 5th August 1893.	Do., from 20th August 1893.	...	
	Kuakhera			1	8	1,010 0 0	No. 863/VIII—388B-2, dated 3rd August 1893.	Ditto ...	...	
Jhánsi ...	Gurba, police-station Garotha.			1	4	483 0 0	No. 416/VIII—224B-11, dated 9th May 1893.	For one year, from 17th May 1893.	11	
	Dhawakher, police-station Mow.			1	6	654 0 0	No. 419/VIII—224B-11, dated 9th May 1893.	Do., from 8th June 1893.	10	
	Dhurkhuru, police-station Garotha.			1	6	654 0 0	No. 410/VIII—224B-11, dated 9th May 1893.	Do., from 14th June 1893.	3	
	Mathupura, police-station Mow.			1	4	484 0 0	No. 590/VIII—277B dated 9th June 1893.	For six months, from 14th July 1893.	1	
	Kumbarra, police station Chírgáon.				3	256 0 0	No. 413/VIII—224B-5, dated 9th May 1893.	For one year, from 15th July 1893.	6	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1894—(concluded).

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.* Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs a. p.				
Jhánsi—*(concld.)*	Punchi, police-station Garotha.	...	...	1	4	484 0 0	No. 634/VIII—299B-2, dated 16th June 1893.	For six months, from 20th July 1893.	8	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
	Katera, police-station Sakrar.	...	...	2	13	1,378 0 0	No. 776/VIII—360B-3, dated 15th July 1893.	For one year, from 1st August 1893.	21	
	Rorarte, 12 villages, police-station Mow.	...	...	3	14	1,690 0 0	No. 870/VIII—380B-2, dated 4th August 1893.	Do., from 24th November 1893.	19	
	Itael and Kotra, police-station Siaori.	...	...	1	4	484 0 0	No. 871/VIII—380B-3, dated 4th August 1893.	For six months, from 24th November 1893.	9	
Mirzapur,	Bindachal ...	...	...	1	4	480 0 0	No. 80A, dated 20th February 1866, and No. 897/VIII—102-10, dated 7th August 1894.	Up to 31st December 1895.	368 Since the year 1879.	Owing to the troublesome character of the Pandahs of Bindachal.
Gházipur ...	Zahurabad, Mowpara, Mulethi, &c.	...	1	17*	44	21,276 0 0	No. 1105/VIII—410B-10, dated 26th September 1893.	For two years, from 1st August 1893.	...	
Ballia ...	Garhwál, Nagla, Ubhaon, Rasra, Bansdih, Haldharpur, Sikandarpur, and Ballia.	...	5	47†	162	30,929 0 0	No. 1090/VIII—429B-5, dated 20th September 1893.	Do., from 27th September 1893.	987	
Gorakhpur,	Majhauli and 35 other villages.	..	..	6	24	4,051 0 0	No. 638/VIII—321B-2, dated 16th June 1893 and No. 820/VIII—321B-8, dated 19th July 1894.	From 20th June 1893 to 31st July 1894.	208	
Azamgarh.	Kopaganj ...	...	...	1	6	969 6 6	No. 282/VIII—176B-2, dated 21st March 1893.	For one year from 16th May 1893.	41	On account of the turbulent and lawless character of the inhabitants.
	In certain tappas.	1	3	50‡	154	41,682 0 0	No. 766/VIII—371B, dated 14th July 1893.	For two years, from 15th July 1893. (Withdrawn from 1st August 1894.)	62	
Kheri ...	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	2	10	1,349 0 0	No. 1304/VIII—13B-227, dated 18th November 1893, and No. 2/VIII—227B-26 dated 2nd January 1895.	For two years, from 1st January 1894.	91	
Bahraich ...	Aini and nine other villages, police circle Kaisarganj.	...	..	1	4	635 0 0	No 1281/VIII—342B-13, dated 22nd November 1894.	For two years from 15th October 1894.	10	
Gonda ...	Village Santhia,	...	...	1	2	542 0 0	No. 370/VIII—6, dated 23rd March 1894.	For six months,	...	

* Includes nine mounted constables.
† Includes one dafadár on Rs. 30 and 26 sawárs on Rs. 25 each per mensem.
‡ Includes 33 mounted constables.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police.*

Provinces.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*							*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	58	123	3,348	321	13,579	...	17,429	650	7,459	...	3,61,800	27,080	...	10,64,052
Oudh	...	13	39	1,014	71	4,353	...	5,490	174	1,663	...	88,200	7,700	...	3,20,544
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	(*a*) 6	71	162	4,362	392	17,932	...	22,919	(*h*) 824	(*i*) 9,122	1,56,200	4,50,000 (*b*) 62,000	34,780	...	13,84,596 (*c*) 1,54,580
												5,12,000			15,39,176
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	1	...	7	67	...	211	...	285	...	...	14,696	...	...	...	38,253
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	14	...	37	...	52	...	...	2,406	...	...	...	6,244
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	10	...	39	...	50	...	...	437	1,552	74	369	4,363
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	4	23	...	90	...	118	...	...	1,189	10,304	833	2,076	12,626
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli, and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	...	1	4	39	...	148	...	192	...	...	1,607	5,696	273	1,356	15,889
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhít, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railways.	...	...	1	10	...	37	...	48	...	...	414	1,467	70	349	4,304
GRAND TOTAL ...	7	73	180	4,525	392	18,494	...	23,664	824	9,122	1,76,949	5,31,019	36,030	4,150	16,20,855

(*a*) 1 Inspector-General.
2 Deputy Inspectors-General.
1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.
1 Special Assistant to Inspector-General.
1 Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, temporarily transferred to these provinces for anthropometric work.

Total ... 6

(*b*) Exchange compensation allowance to District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents. Rs. 3,200

(*c*) Exchange compensation allowance to Sergeants 3,200
Allowance to Inspectors under the Reform scheme 27,900
Ditto Sub-Inspectors (Civil Police) under the Reform scheme ... 1,49,000
Ditto ditto (Armed Police) ditto ... 3,600
Total 1,83,700
Deduct amount retrenched from the estimate for pay and allowances of Inspectors under the Reform scheme 29,120
Total 1,54,580

(*h*) Inspectors 4
Sub-Inspectors 8
Head Constables 182
Jamadárs 477
Daffadárs 153
Total ... 824

(*i*) Constables 1,830
Chaukidárs 7,292
Total ... 9,122

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police*—(continued).

Provinces.	Cost of Police—*(concluded)*.								Distribution of Force.							
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 16.	*Average pay of*— Mounted constables.	*Average pay of*— Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	*Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.* Officers.	*Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.* Men.	*On station duties.* Officers.	*On station duties.* Men.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Officers.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Men.	*Total.* Officers.	*Total.* Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	11,23,344	...	...	...	9,40,109	35,16,385	29,65,530	5,50,855	...	...	2,127	7,985	1,344	5,915	3,471	13,900
Oudh	3,54,264	...	...	...	2,42,735	10,13,443	8,34,394	1,29,049	...	...	545	2,004	508	2,420	1,053	4,424
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	14,77,608	...	282	76	11,82,844	45,29,828	38,49,924	6,79,904	...	...	2,672	9,989	1,852	8,335	4,524	18,324
	(*d*)6,000					(*e*)3,78,780	(*f*)3,75,180	(*g*)3,600								
	14,83,608					49,08,608	42,25,104	6,83,504								
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kalka Railway.	19,609	3,267	...	96	16,245	92,070	27,621	64,449	...	...	69	183	5	28	74	211
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	3,511	1,265	...	96	1,454	14,880	4,464	10,416	...	...	13	31	2	6	15	37
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	3,447	416	...	96	621	11,279	3,384	7,895	...	...	9	30	2	9	11	39
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	8,333	1,954	...	96	3,143	40,458	12,137	28,321	...	...	23	68	4	22	27	90
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railways.	12,847	1,768	...	96	2,626	42,062	12,619	29,443	...	...	40	129	3	19	43	148
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhit, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railways.	3,458	511	...	96	1,447	12,020	3,606	8,414	...	...	9	27	2	10	11	37
Grand Total ...	15,34,813	9,181	282	...	12,08,380	51,21,377	42,88,935	8,32,442	...	...	2,835	10,457	1,870	8,429	4,705	18,886

(*d*) Hill allowance to constables.

(*e*) Column 12 ... Rs. 1,56,200
Ditto 13, item (*b*) ... 62,000
Ditto 16, „ (*c*) ... 1,54,580
Ditto 17, „ (*d*) ... 6,000
Total ... 3,78,780

(*f*) Column 22, item (*e*) ... Rs. 3,78,780
Deduct column 24, item (*g*) ... 3,600
Total ... 3,75,180

(*g*) Pay of Municipal Cantonment Inspectors included in column 16.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Distribution of Force—(concld.).		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men).						Proportion of the Police on station duties (Officers and Men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6, Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
					To area. (In districts—one policeman to so many square miles; in towns—so many policemen to one square mile.)			*To population. (One policeman to so many of the population.)*			*To area.*			*To population.*				
	On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ...	7,686	423	83,286	34,254,254	1 to 3·26 sq.miles.	...	...	1 to 1,341	...	...	1 to 8·23 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,387	...	...	135,190	13·3 to 1 policeman.
Oudh	1,748	89	24,217	12,650,831	1 to 3·30 sq.miles.	...	...	1 to 1,726	...	...	1 to 9·50 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 4,963	...	...	66,880	26·2 to 1 policeman.
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	9,434	512	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3·27 sq.miles.	...	...	1 to 1,427	...	...	1 to 8·49 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,704	...	...	202,070	15·9 to 1 policeman
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kalka Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,973	3·1 to 1 policeman.
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhit, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total ...	9,434	512	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3·19 sq.miles.	...	...	1 to 1,395	...	...	1 to 8·08 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,528	...	...	204,043	15·3 to 1 policeman.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force for* 1894 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal Constabulary as per budget.*		*Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.*			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of Police (Officers and Men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers, Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, and Head Constables (mounted and foot).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidárs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,618	15,267	5,517	7,598	5,770	39	315	488	623	8	52	...	...	...	8	11	72	499	3,432
Oudh	1,112	4,981	1,785	2,287	2,021	13	91	135	193	...	11	...	1	1	5	4	13	57	998
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,730	20,248	7,302	9,885	7,791	52	406	623	816	8	63	...	1	1	13	15	85	556	4,430
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	74	211	...	74	211	...	4	14	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	76	119
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	15	37	...	15	37	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	27	90	4	25	88	1	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Tirhoot, Rájputána, Bombay, and Bareilly-Rámpur Railways.	43	148	...	43	148	...	2	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	51
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	11	39	...	11	39	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.	11	37	...	11	37	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,911	20,810	7,306	10,064	8,351	53	418	664	895	8	63	...	1	1	13	15	91	722	4,604

NOTE.—There were 380 vacancies at the close of the year in North-Western Provinces; 62 vacancies at the close of the year in Oudh; and 4 vacancies on the Railways.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force for* 1894 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year—							Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of the Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of the Force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined, but not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	2,784	2,493	65	1,834	1,821	8,581	8,103	446	10	561	354	137	27	250	9,638	51·03	1·32
Oudh	821	771	3	212	588	3,139	2,304	171	5	122	104	28	7	57	2,522	41·39	·93
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,605	3,264	68	2,046	2,409	11,720	10,407	617	15	683	458	165	34	307	12,160	48·68	1·22
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	72	26	...	...	51	127	107	1	...	3	4	2	...	6	94	32·98	2·10
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	15	7	...	...	1	29	22	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	7·69	...
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	25	24	...	...	12	80	24	...	...	6	7	...	...	1	50	42·73	·85
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Tirhoot, Rájputána, Bombay, and Bareilly-Rámpur Railways.	42	31	...	...	4	100	85	2	...	2	2	1	...	2	28	14·65	1·04
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	11	10	...	...	...	35	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	22·00	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	11	8	...	...	...	34	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	20·83	2·08
Grand Total ...	3,781	3,370	68	2,046	2,477	12,125	10,673	620	15	697	471	168	34	317	12,357	48·04	1·23

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1894.

Cases of last year.	Cases received during the year.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
75	670	745	90	5	95	554	4	558	17	19	43	4	83	In 9 cases pension was refused and men were reinstated.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December 1894, excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACE.													RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.					OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*			*District or Assistant District Superintendents.*	*Subordinate Officers.*		*District or Assistant District Superintendents.*	*Subordinate Officers.*						*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables (mounted and foot).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	Râjputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjâbis.	Jâts.	Kâyasths.	Hindûs of all other castes.	Baurîahs.	Afghâns.	Total (columns 12 to 23).[a]
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(a)
North-Western Provinces,	1	51	33	1	7	...	10	7	...	...	86	3,474	15,267	113	1,871	400	303	20	167	27	52	396	267	...	9	3,625
Oudh	...	14	11	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	26	1,070	4,981	31	492	156	118	9	53	8	15	92	139	...	2	1,115
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	1	65	44	1	8	...	12	9	...	1	112	4,544	20,248	144	2,363	556	421	29	220	35	67	488	406	...	11	4,740
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	59	211	13	36	8	4	...	...	...	1	11	1	...	...	74
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	37	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	15	
Pornment Railway Govelice, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	90	5	17	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	27
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including, Tirhoot, Rájputána, Bombay, and Bareilly-Rámpur Railways.	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	148	6	28	2	2	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	44
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	39	...	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	11
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	37	1	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11
GRAND TOTAL...	1	67	55	1	20	...	12	9	1	1	116	4,697	20,810	170	2,465	570	432	29	220	36	70	509	410	...	11	4,922

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on* 31*st December* 1894, *excluding all vacancies*—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*.													
	MEN.													
			Hindus.								*Other Religions.*			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Káyasths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afgháns.	Total (columns 24 to 35).	Grand Total, Officers and Men [*vide* columns 23*(a)* and 35*(b)*].
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35*(b)*	36
North-Western Provinces	11	5,704	2,966	3,106	218	318	71	202	487	1,832	...	17	14,932	18,557
Oudh	4	1,421	1,037	1,213	79	78	16	27	141	909	4	2	4,931	6,046
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	15	7,125	4,003	4,319	297	396	87	229	628	2,741	4	19	19,863	24,603
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	...	78	46	52	...	10	...	1	9	15	...	...	211	285
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	9	10	9	...	1	...	...	2	6	...	...	37	52
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	35	18	26	...	1	...	...	3	7	...	...	90	117
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Tirhoot, Rájputána, Bombay, and Bareilly-Rámpur Railways.	...	56	30	38	...	...	...	...	6	16	...	...	146	190
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	15	9	7	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	38	49
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	10	8	4	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	37	48
GRAND TOTAL ...	15	7,328	4,124	4,455	297	408	87	230	653	2,802	4	19	20,422	25,344

There were 380 vacancies at the close of the year in the North-Western Provinces: 45 among officers and 335 among men.
Ditto 62 ditto ditto Oudh: 12 ditto 50 ditto.
Ditto 4 ditto ditto on Railways: 1 ditto 3 ditto, as per detail below:—
1 on Indian Midland Railway.
2 on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
1 on Bengal and North-Western Railway.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95.

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún	1	Dehra Dún ...	21,881	...	3	16	19	3,096	...	15,272	15,182	30,454	33,550	24,153	9,397	0 11 2	1 6 3
	2	Mussoorie ...	10,086	...	3	10	13	10,798	...	67,975	5,584	73,559	84,357	68,979	15,378	6 11 10	7 4 8
Saháranpur	3	Saháranpur ...	63,194	...	4	16	20	4,259	51,924	2,484	7,284	61,692	65,951	60,590	5,361	0 13 9	0 15 7
	4	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	...	2	13	15	3,300	22,858	19,097	20,503	62,458	65,758	37,306	28,452	1 7 0	2 2 3
	5	Deoband ...	19,250	...	2	13	15	368	10,204	...	1,295	11,499	11,867	11,659	208	0 8 5	0 9 7
	6	Roorkee ...	14,291	...	2	10	12	1,563	497	7,433	6,465	14,395	15,958	14,005	1,953	0 8 10	1 0 1
Muzaffarnagar	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	4	13	17	6,939	18,836	634	3,806	23,273	30,212	23,266	6,946	1 1 1	1 4 6
	8	Kandhla ...	9,487	...	3	13	16	1,254	5,115	...	1,218	6,333	7,587	7,176	411	0 8 6	0 10 8
	9	Kairana ...	18,420	...	2	13	15	2,861	9,130	...	2,218	11,348	14,209	13,179	1,030	0 7 11	0 9 10
Meerut	10	Meerut ...	119,390	...	4	16	20	16,543	90,735	1,286	31,664	1,23,685	1,40,228	1,26,679	13,549	0 12 4	1 0 7
	11	Ghaziabad ...	10,193	...	1	10	11	5,992	9,199	447	2,218	11,864	17,856	12,073	5,783	0 15 2	1 2 7

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut—*(concluded).*	12	Shahdara ...	5,306	...	1	7	8	713	51	234	939	1,224	1,937	1,506	431	0 0 10	0 3 8
	13	Baraut ...	6,781	...	1	7	8	1,498	4,387	...	1,466	5,853	7,351	5,662	1,689	0 10 4	0 13 9
	14	Bághpat ...	6,292	...	2	10	12	1,028	5,367	185	1,423	6,975	8,003	6,789	1,214	0 14 1	1 1 9
	15	Hápur ...	14,977	...	1	10	11	6,278	9,020	...	7,255	16,275	22,553	16,810	5,743	0 9 7	1 1 4
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,441	...	1	7	8	1,792	3,274	...	601	3,875	5,667	4,941	726	0 9 7	0 11 4
	17	Sardhana ...	12,059	...	1	10	11	2,942	9,012	...	1,833	10,845	13,787	10,063	3,724	0 11 11	0 14 4
	18	Mowána ...	8,221	...	1	7	8	1,263	4,161	...	1,102	5,263	6,526	5,847	679	0 8 1	0 10 2
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	16,931	...	1	7	8	5,173	12,877	570	4,435	17,882	23,055	19,614	3,441	0 12 8	1 0 11
	20	Anúpshahr ...	7,952	...	1	7	8	10,007	5,531	1,418	11,043	17,992	27,999	26,279	1,720	0 13 11	2 4 2
	21	Khurja ...	26,349	...	1	10	11	3,983	20,333	...	4,977	25,310	29,293	26,233	3,060	0 12 4	0 15 4
	22	Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	1	7	8	4,300	12,621	...	2,704	15,325	19,625	17,422	2,203	0 13 3	1 0 1

Aligarh ...	23	Koil (Aligarh) ...	61,485	...	1	13	14	9,224	56,853	...	7,013	63,866	73,090	63,526	9,564	0 14 10	1 0 7
	24	Háthras ...	39,181	...	2	13	15	3,982	23,886	...	10,608	34,494	38,476	29,112	9,364	0 9 9	0 14 1
	25	Atrauli ...	15,408	...	...	10	10	5,366	8,436	...	1,153	9,589	14,955	11,577	3,378	0 8 9	0 10 0
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	10,263	...	...	11	11	1,446	7,058	...	1,292	8,350	9,796	7,353	2,443	0 11 0	0 13 0
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	56,431	...	4	13	17	4,506	53,061	...	11,608	64,669	69,175	62,088	7,087	0 15 0	1 2 4
	28	Brindaban ...	26,000	...	1	10	11	2,966	21,397	...	7,302	28,699	31,665	26,520	5,145	0 13 1	1 1 7
	29	Kosi ...	8,404	1	...	10	11	4,599	7,420	...	2,953	10,373	14,972	9,713	5,259	0 14 1	1 3 8
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	169,509	...	10	24	34	3,420	2,24,961	65,918	1,26,348	4,17,227	4,20,647	3,45,432	75,215	1 11 8	2 7 6
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	6,286	...	8	...	8	1,035	5,086	...	1,104	6,190	7,225	5,862	1,363	0 12 11	0 15 9
	32	Firozabad ...	15,278	...	...	11	11	3,329	11,122	...	2,133	13,255	16,584	13,781	2,803	0 11 7	0 13 10
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	73,009	...	1	28	29	13,951	51,425	1,987	7,973	61,385	75,336	46,157	29,179	0 11 8	0 13 5
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,551	...	4	13	17	3,226	14,510	198	2,023	16,731	19,957	17,131	2,826	0 12 8	0 14 5
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	38,793	...	4	15	19	7,152	26,227	331	5,497	32,055	39,207	34,688	4,519	0 10 11	0 13 3
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	7,800	...	4	13	17	3,587	8,867	...	3,024	11,891	15,478	12,649	2,829	1 2 2	1 8 4
	37	Soron ...	11,265	1	3	13	17	1,947	6,829	...	1,876	8,705	10,652	9,448	1,204	1 9 8	0 12 4
	38	Kásganj ...	16,050	...	3	13	16	3,228	12,441	134	14,030	26,605	29,833	13,055	16,778	0 12 5	1 10 6
	39	Marehra ...	7,812	1	5	1	7	74	3,925	...	651	4,576	4,650	4,219	431	0 8 0	0 9 4
	40	Jalesar ...	13,420	...	1	13	14	2,562	9,336	...	1,009	10,345	12,907	10,663	2,244	0 11 2	0 12 4
Bareilly ...	41	Bareilly ...	107,785	1	8	27	36	3,260	94,773	13,470	21,555	1,29,798	1,33,058	1,30,837	2,221	1 0 0	1 3 3
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	16,236	...	4	13	17	2,734	8,787	1,004	2,331	12,172	14,906	11,016	3,890	0 9 7	0 12 0
	43	Chandpur ...	12,256	...	...	13	13	1,499	7,077	...	926	8,003	9,502	6,030	3,472	0 9 2	0 10 5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts, Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions, Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bijnor—*(concld.)*,	44	Dhámpur ...	6,708	...	...	10	10	4,680	8,042	...	896	8,938	13,618	6,680	6,938	1 3 2	1 5 3
	45	Nagína ...	22,150	...	...	13	13	2,433	12,113	...	943	13,056	15,489	12,874	2,615	0 8 9	0 9 5
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,410	...	...	13	13	3,292	14,487	...	2,360	16,847	20,139	16,584	3,555	0 11 11	0 13 11
Budaun ...	47	Budaun ...	35,372	...	5	16	21	4,236	21,776	...	15,353	37,129	41,365	33,382	7,983	0 9 10	1 0 9
	48	Bilsi ...	5,802	...	8	1	9	1,572	...	2,076	1,030	3,106	4,678	3,173	1,505	0 5 8	0 8 6
	49	Ujhani ...	7,427	...	2	7	9	549	...	2,590	1,088	3,678	4,227	3,117	1,110	0 5 6	0 7 11
	50	Sahaswan ...	15,601	...	3	10	13	1,109	...	5,369	2,365	7,734	8,843	6,988	1,855	0 5 7	0 7 10
Moradabad ...	51	Moradabad ...	72,068	...	6	18	24	23,516	62,167	...	6,010	68,177	91,693	69,177	22,516	0 13 9	0 15 2
	52	Chandausi ...	28,111	...	2	10	12	2,800	29,498	...	2,352	31,850	34,650	26,261	8,389	1 0 9	1 2 1
	53	Amroha ...	35,230	...	3	14	17	7,164	21,113	...	2,914	24,027	31,191	28,024	3,167	0 9 7	0 10 10
	54	Sambhal ...	37,226	...	1	19	20	2,801	17,140	3,233	2,411	22,784	25,585	20,804	4,781	0 8 8	0 9 9

Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	78,522	...	4	19	23	3,530	52,083	...	15,791	67,874	71,404	67,798	3,606	0 10 7	2 13 9
	56	Tilhar ...	17,269	...	4	13	17	1,019	12,923	...	3,727	16,650	17,669	14,629	3,040	0 11 11	0 15 5
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	33,799	...	4	13	17	20,994	30,018	4,102	20,135	54,255	75,249	54,139	21,110	1 0 1	1 9 8
	58	Bisalpur ...	9,221	...	...	10	10	1,496	4,870	555	814	6,239	7,735	5,805	1,930	0 9 5	0 10 9
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	163,779	...	5	22	27	4,46,525	2,62,224	55,770	6,10,471	9,28,465	13,74,990	5,53,572	8,21,418	1 15 0	5 10 8
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	20,719	...	2	13	15	2,803	10,691	388	1,686	12,765	15,568	14,692	876	0 8 9	0 10 1
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	23,071	...	2	19	21	2,930	19,026	143	3,825	22,994	25,924	20,681	5,243	0 13 3	0 15 11
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	162,895	1	6	21	28	90,063	1,76,344	83,028	91,834	3,51,206	4,41,269	3,93,553	47,716	0 9 5	2 2 5
Jhánsi ...	63	Jhánsi ...	53,779	6	16	...	22	8,296	37,211	2,026	8,794	48,031	56,327	48,811	7,516	0 11 8	0 14 3
	64	Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	1	2	13	16	7,282	15,245	858	3,130	19,233	26,515	14,921	11,594	0 13 1	0 15 7
Jalaun ...	65	Orai ...	8,369	6	...	12	18	860	5,133	401	3,851	9,385	10,245	9,249	996	0 10 7	1 1 11
	66	Kálpi ...	12,713	3	...	6	9	5,735	9,788	242	1,277	11,307	17,042	11,408	5,634	0 12 7	0 14 3
	67	Kunch ...	13,408	3	...	6	9	5,133	10,758	1,200	1,039	12,997	18,130	11,129	7,001	0 14 3	0 15 6
Lalitpur ...	68	Lalitpur ...	11,348	5	13	...	18	2,449	11,376	450	3,127	14,953	17,452	13,369	4,083	1 0 8	1 5 0
Benares ...	69	Benares ...	213,168	1	6	18	25	2,74,138	2,91,164	1,13,780	3,11,874	7,16,818	9,90,956	5,74,606	4,16,350	1 14 4	3 5 9
Mirzapur ...	70	Mirzapur ...	84,130	...	1	19	20	11,097	62,972	...	7,887	70,859	81,956	61,326	20,630	0 11 11	0 13 5
	71	Chunár ...	11,423	...	1	10	11	2,109	6,917	114	1,307	8,338	10,447	6,654	3,793	0 9 10	0 11 8
Jaunpur ...	72	Jaunpur ...	42,819	...	4	13	17	6,138	29,920	543	11,605	42,068	48,206	40,022	8,184	0 11 4	0 15 8
Gházipur ...	73	Gházipur ...	44,970	...	4	19	23	4,644	33,827	272	9,898	43,997	48,641	34,887	13,754	0 12 1	0 15 8
Ballia ...	74	Ballia ...	16,372	...	...	10	10	3,959	...	3,157	7,143	10,300	14,259	9,438	4,821	0 3 1	0 10 0
Gorakhpur ...	75	Gorakhpur ...	63,620	...	5	16	21	6,416	40,115	1,542	18,656	60,313	66,729	62,111	4,618	0 10 5	0 15 2
Azamgarh ...	76	Azamgarh ...	19,442	...	4	13	17	9,860	10,209	3,177	3,602	16,988	26,848	21,381	5,467	0 8 4	0 13 11
Almora ...	77	Almora ...	6,126	...	...	10	10	1,954	6,284	1,593	684	8,561	10,515	9,726	789	1 0 5	1 6 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95—(concluded).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Naini Tal ...	78	Naini Tal ...	12,408	3	7	...	10	14,363	4,709	62,004	43,808	1,10,521	1,24,884	1,09,159	15,725	5 6 0	8 14 6
	79	Káshipur ...	14,717	1	2	10	13	587	...	7,447	2,972	10,419	11,006	10,999	7	0 8 1	0 11 3
Lucknow ...	80	Lucknow ...	267,910	1	7	24	32	2,15,828	3,01,571	12,721	32,723	7,17,015	9,32,843	4,96,969	4,35,874	1 2 9	2 10 9
Unao ...	81	Unao ...	12,831	...	4	16	20	555	...	4,132	2,516	6,648	7,203	6,282	921	0 5 2	0 8 3
Rae Bareli ...	82	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	...	6	18	24	1,504	19,869	...	6,737	26,606	28,110	26,214	1,896	1 0 11	1 6 7
Sitapur ...	83	Sitapur ...	21,386	...	3	9	12	10,378	13,698	8,464	11,520	33,682	44,060	37,660	6,400	1 0 6	1 9 2
	84	Khairabad ...	13,773	...	2	9	11	535	4,353	...	5,392	9,745	10,280	9,747	533	0 5 0	0 11 3
Hardoi ...	85	Hardoi ...	11,152	...	3	13	16	2,756	...	7,668	7,268	14,936	17,692	14,498	3,194	0 11 0	1 5 5
	86	Shahabad ...	20,153	...	2	13	15	1,711	...	5,818	5,545	11,363	13,074	10,686	2,388	0 4 7	0 9 0
	87	Sandila ...	16,813	...	4	16	20	3,393	12,281	188	1,308	13,777	17,170	13,595	3,575	0 11 8	0 13 1
	88	Sandi ...	9,639	...	1	10	11	578	...	2,559	2,082	4,641	5,399	4,410	989	0 4 2	0 7 8
	89	Pihání ...	7,993	...	2	7	9	2,123	...	3,338	1,148	4,486	6,609	4,572	2,037	0 6 8	0 8 11

Kheri ...	90	Lakhimpur ...	8,073	...	2	13	15	7,852	...	2,788	5,569	8,357	16,209	12,137	4,072	0	5	6	1 0 6
	91	Muhamdi ...	6,932	...	2	9	11	904	...	1,753	1,292	3,045	3,949	2,973	976	0	4	0	0 7 0
Fyzabad ...	92	Fyzabad ...	72,686	...	6	18	24	26,262	60,845	...	18,059	78,904	105,173	69,446	35,727	0	13	4	1 1 4
	93	Tánda ...	19,724	...	1	16	17	803	...	6,202	1,878	8,080	8,883	7,808	1,075	0	5	0	0 6 6
Gonda ...	94	Gonda ...	17,423	...	4	18	22	3,960	11,201	...	5,193	16,394	20,354	19,673	681	0	10	3	0 15 0
	95	Nawábganj ...	9,213	...	1	10	11	791	...	2,483	4,061	6,544	7,335	6,155	1,180	0	4	3	0 11 4
	96	Utraula ...	6,625	...	1	10	11	775	...	2,298	1,036	3,334	4,109	3,464	645	0	5	6	0 8 0
	97	Balrámpur ...	14,849	1	...	18	19	982	...	3,815	1,734	5,549	6,531	5,823	708	0	4	1	0 5 1
Bahraich ...	98	Bahraich ...	24,049	...	3	16	19	3,083	18,602	...	7,051	25,653	28,736	26,441	2,295	0	12	4	1 1 0
	99	Nánpára ...	9,322	...	2	10	12	1,819	5,995	...	3,326	9,321	11,140	9,159	1,981	0	10	3	1 0 0
	100	Bhinga ...	5,921	...	...	10	10	1,942	...	582	2,670	3,252	5,194	2,914	2,280	0	1	7	0 8 9
Sultánpur ...	101	Sultánpur ...	8,751	...	5	15	20	2,865	7,692	342	5,460	13,494	16,359	14,140	2,219	0	14	8	1 8 8
Partábgarh ...	102	Bela (Partábgarh),	6,486	...	12	1	13	2,953	6,979	235	3,585	10,799	13,572	10,777	2,795	1	1	9	1 10 7
Bara Banki ...	103	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	14,478	...	4	13	17	6,786	11,328	3,037	6,793	21,158	27,944	24,179	2,765	0	15	10	1 7 8
		Total ...	3,265,042	36	304	1,257	1,597	14,68,950	27,73,166	6,24,560	21,08,376	55,06,002	69,74,952	46,53,119	23,21,833	1	0	7	1 10 11

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income, including balance from the previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	84	388,283	110,622	65,574	92,227 0 0	1,28,282 0 0	0 3 10	1 6 6	1,07,975 0 0	20,307 0 0
Agra	48	233,248	57,847	30,783	45,558 0 0	55,948 0 0	0 3 1	1 7 8	46,943 0 0	9,005 0 0
Rohilkhand	46	278,061	62,856	33,037	45,804 0 0	61,364 0 0	0 2 7	1 6 2	51,784 0 0	9,580 0 0
Allahabad	46	207,077	50,564	26,468	42,265 0 0	54,137 0 0	0 3 3	1 9 6	45,331 0 0	8,806 0 0
Benares	27	162,173	35,150	19,814	29,222 0 0	38,011 0 0	0 2 10	1 7 7	31,719 0 0	6,292 0 0
Gorakhpur	25	160,413	30,561	12,387	24,309 0 0	34,220 0 0	0 2 5	1 15 5	26,957 0 0	7,263 0 0
Kumaun	5	20,190	3,242	2,823	4,710 0 0	14,963 0 0	0 3 9	1 10 8	13,556 0 0	1,407 0 0
Lucknow	29	155,467	30,556	20,261	25,823 0 0	33,445 0 0	0 2 8	1 4 5	28,669 0 0	4,776 0 0
Fyzabad	26	122,854	25,008	15,648	20,769 0 0	27,549 0 0	0 2 8	1 5 3	23,376 0 0	4,173 0 0
Total ...	336	1,727,766	406,406	226,795	3,30,687 0 0	4,47,919 0 0	0 3 1	1 7 4	3,76,310 0 0	71,609 0 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for* 1894-95.

Receipts.		Amount.	Expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
(1) Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c.		54,711	(1) General establishment of Local Funds		53,903
(2) Local Rates allotment		18,90,528	(2) Education		12,87,107
(3) Interest—	Rs.		(3) Medical		5,20,078
(a) On Educational securities	4,162	18,074	(4) Scientific and other Minor Departments		12,162
(b) On Dispensary securities	13,912		(5) Miscellaneous		90,885
(4) Net receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act		1,45,935	(6) Public Works		18,29,331
(5) Education		2,07,343			
(6) Medical		1,43,942			
(7) Scientific and other Minor Departments		2,863			
(8) Miscellaneous		33,645			
(9) Public Works		3,639			
(10) Contribution—	Rs.				
(a) From Provincial to Local	12,55,304	13,61,492		Total ...	37,93,466
(b) From other Boards	1,06,188			Closing balance ...	68,706
	Grand Total ...	38,62,172		Grand Total ...	38,62,172

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1894-95.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1893-94.			*Actuals of* 1894-95.			*Budget*, 1894-95.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original estimate.	Revised estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,30,92,615	37,254	1,31,29,869	1,20,72,225	30,375	1,21,02,600	1,26,31,000	1,21,35,000
IV.—Stamps ...	54,37,298	...	54,37,298	53,07,944	...	53,07,944	55,50,000	53,25,000
V.—Excise ...	14,30,505	...	14,30,505	14,36,386	...	14,36,386	14,25,000	14,50,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	17,47,900	76,96,325	94,44,225	17,28,150	76,22,224	93,50,374	94,54,000	93,61,000
Included in VI. Provincial share for Famine Insurance ...	12,20,748	...	12,20,748	12,06,993	...	12,06,993		
Included in VI. ½ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh,	37,331	...	37,331	36,782	...	36,782		
Included in VI. Provincial share for Canals and Railways ...	4,89,821	...	4,89,821	4,84,375	...	4,84,375		
Included in VI. 1 per cent. School Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,49,323	1,49,323	...	1,47,127	1,47,127		
Included in VI. ½ per cent. District Post Cess ...	...	37,331	37,331	...	36,782	36,782		
Included in VI. 1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,49,323	1,49,323	...	1,47,520	1,47,520		
Included in VI. 1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces ...	...	48,061	48,061	...	47,174	47,174		
Included in VI. 4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh ...	...	3,35,713	3,35,713	...	3,31,533	3,31,533		
Included in VI. 12½ per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces ...	...	37,61,345	37,61,345	...	37,17,893	37,17,893		
Included in VI. 4 per cent. Patwári Rate, North-Western Provinces ...	...	19,17,259	19,17,259	...	18,95,846	18,95,846		
Included in VI. 2½ per cent. Patwári Rate, Oudh,	...	4,55,261	4,55,261	...	4,49,284	4,49,284		
Included in VI. 2¼ annas Acreage Cess ...	...	3,11,335	3,11,335	...	3,09,953	3,09,953		
Included in VI. Receipts from Surrendered Jágírs ...	...	1,14,883	1,14,883	...	1,13,495	1,13,495		
Included in VI. Village Chaukidári Cess, Oudh...	...	4,16,491	4,16,491	...	4,25,617	4,25,617		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	11,62,196	...	11,62,196	11,93,066	...	11,93,066	11,60,000	11,70,000
IX.—Forest ...	8,54,931	...	8,54,931	8,29,124	...	8,29,124	8,58,000	8,50,000
X.—Registration ...	2,10,647	...	2,10,647	2,20,230	...	2,20,230	2,14,000	2,20,000
XII.—Interest ...	3,12,962	19,828	3,32,790	2,49,024	17,874	2,66,898	3,87,000	3,26,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	5,87,628	...	5,87,628	5,52,743	...	5,52,743	5,69,000	5,59,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails,	4,60,575	...	4,60,575	4,81,508	...	4,81,508	4,23,000	4,80,000
XVII.—Police ...	5,06,616	...	5,06,616	4,96,772	...	4,96,772	4,98,000	4,88,000
XIX.—Education ...	76,381	2,04,862	2,81,243	77,342	2,05,746	2,83,088	2,70,000	2,86,000
XX.—Medical ...	10,298	1,56,460	1,66,758	11,466	1,55,980	1,67,446	1,60,000	1,69,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments...	1,61,385	1,805	1,63,190	1,15,930	3,390	1,19,320	1,27,000	1,25,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. ...	64,273	...	64,273	59,983	...	59,983	65,000	62,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing,	74,521	...	74,521	84,021	...	84,021	67,000	85,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,80,715	1,38,040	3,18,755	2,47,345	1,40,567	3,87,912	3,49,000	3,79,000
XXVI.—State Railways (in charge of Public Works officers) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Civil officers,	3,23,238	...	3,23,238	2,99,547	...	2,99,547	3,31,000	3,06,000
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Public Works officers ...	54,56,369	...	54,56,369	53,34,149	...	53,34,149	51,71,000	52,50,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil officers,	12,203	...	12,203	9,958	...	9,958	12,000	11,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works officers ...	1,62,266	...	1,62,266	1,40,728	...	1,40,728	1,80,000	1,44,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Civil officers,	5,84,718	70,902	6,55,620	6,24,293	56,624	6,80,917	6,26,000	6,93,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Public Works officers ...	1,73,141	10,742	1,83,883	1,78,082	20,234	1,98,316	1,81,000	1,58,000
Total ...	3,30,83,381	83,36,218	4,14,19,599	3,17,50,016	82,53,014	4,00,03,030	4,07,(8,000	4,00,32,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	1,826	25,01,253	25,03,079	2,417	22,11,608	22,14,025	23,08,000	21,71,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	9,944	9,944	...	16,949	16,949	...	...
Total, Receipts ...	3,30,85,207	1,08,47,415	4,39,32,622	3,17,52,433	1,04,81,571	4,22,34,004	4,30,16,000	4,22,03,000
Opening Balance ...	49,56,793	10,84,659	60,41,452	47,05,243	12,84,541	59,89,784	59,04,000	59,90,000
Grand Total ...	3,80,42,000	1,19,32,074	4,99,74,074	3,64,57,676	1,17,66,112	4,82,23,788	4,89,20,000	4,81,93,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1894-95—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1893-94.			*Actuals of* 1894-95.			*Budget*, 1894-95.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,05,646	8,649	1,14,295	86,388	3,613	90,001	1,10,000	95,000
2. Assignments and Compensations,	2,58,223	...	2,58,223	2,02,546	...	2,02,546	2,46,000	2,46,000
3. Land Revenue	46,02,023	31,74,585	77,76,608	43,58,214	33,57,724	77,15,938	80,33,000	77,28,000
6. Stamps	1,23,600	...	1,23,600	1,14,481	...	1,14,481	1,34,000	1,33,000
7. Excise	23,042	...	23,042	17,027	...	17,027	20,000	21,000
8. Provincial Rates	7,018	...	7,018	8,236	...	8,236	7,000	7,000
10. Assessed Taxes	10,493	...	10,493	1,689	...	1,689	12,000	6,000
11. Forest	4,80,349	...	4,80,349	4,68,153	...	4,68,153	4,83,000	4,70,000
12. Registration	1,02,790	...	1,02,790	1,04,078	...	1,04,078	1,03,000	1,02,000
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	2,89,178	...	2,89,178	3,46,450	...	3,46,450	3,41,000	3,43,000
15. Post-office	...	1,82,804	1,82,804	...	1,86,447	1,86,447	1,85,000	1,86,000
18. General Administration ...	13,25,488	74,921	14,00,409	13,40,473	75,144	14,15,617	14,17,000	14,28,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law,	49,78,115	...	49,78,115	52,49,752	...	52,49,752	49,36,000	52,58,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	14,35,403	...	14,35,403	15,08,565	...	15,08,565	14,52,000	14,92,000
20. Police	43,68,098	26,24,112	69,92,210	45,27,311	26,28,044	71,55,355	70,63,000	71,68,000
22. Education	4,83,249	14,67,273	19,50,522	5,07,521	14,52,958	19,60,479	19,54,000	19,53,000
24. Medical	7,27,788	5,26,539	12,54,327	7,46,818	5,44,478	12,91,296	12,66,000	12,61,000
25. Political	7,034	...	7,034	28,112	...	28,112	6,000	29,000
26. Scientific and Other Minor Departments	2,20,078	20,650	2,40,728	1,70,121	29,181	1,99,302	2,03,000	1,94,000
29. Superannuation, &c.	18,60,936	14,136	18,75,072	19,66,345	16,264	19,82,609	19,51,000	19,80,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	5,90,009	1,402	5,91,411	6,52,285	1,484	6,53,769	5,88,000	6,50,000
32. Miscellaneous	1,45,001	22,342	1,67,343	1,14,134	22,068	1,36,202	1,38,000	1,47,000
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	2,167	...	2,167	...	4,000
40. Subsidized Companies ...	39,334	...	39,334	40,000	...	40,000	40,000	40,000
42. Major Works, In charge of Civil officers ...	28,268	...	28,268	17,562	...	17,562	23,000	17,000
42. Major Works, Interest on Debt,	29,17,772	...	29,17,772	29,42,706	...	29,42,706	29,37,000	29,40,000
42. Major Works, In charge of Public Works officers,	24,19,025	...	24,19,025	23,62,308	...	23,62,308	23,49,000	23,58,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil officers ...	814	...	814	843	...	843	1,000	1,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works officers,	2,52,084	...	2,52,084	2,67,783	...	2,67,783	3,27,000	2,29,000
45. Civil Works, In charge of Civil officers ...	2,71,752	5,75,721	8,47,473	3,04,506	5,59,201	8,63,707	8,66,000	8,41,000
45. Civil Works, In charge of Public Works officers,	27,62,943	19,37,436	47,00,379	27,44,118	17,90,238	45,34,356	45,13,000	44,03,000
Total ...	3,08,35,553	1,06,30,570	4,14,66,123	3,12,00,692	1,06,66,844	4,18,67,536	4,17,04,000	4,17,19,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads,	25,01,204	1,875	25,03,079	22,11,608	2,417	22,14,025	23,08,000	21,71,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	15,088	15,088	...	28,876	28,876	...	...
TOTAL, EXPENDITURE ...	3,33,36,757	1,06,47,533	4,39,84,290	3,34,12,300	1,06,98,137	4,41,10,437	4,40,12,000	4,38,90,000
Closing Balance ...	47,05,243	12,84,541	59,89,784	30,45,376	10,67,975	41,13,351	49,08,000	43,03,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,80,42,000	1,19,32,074	4,99,74,074	3,64,57,676	1,17,66,112	4,82,23,788	4,89,20,000	4,81,93,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1894-95.

		Rs.
	Provincial proportion, one-fourth.	
Gross land revenue (including amounts credited to Irrigation)		5,87,26,631
Deduct—		
Amount wholly Provincial or Local		5,73,257
	Net to be divided proportionally ...	5,81,53,374
Above divided proportionally—		
Imperial		4,36,15,031
Provincial		1,45,38,343
Contract Transfers—		
Transfers under the terms of the Provincial Contract		—25,06,000
Special Transfers—		
Special contribution from Provincial to Imperial (*vide* Financial Department No. 1126A, dated 1st March 1894)		—5,00,000
Subsequent recurring Transfers—		
Contribution towards the cost of the Thagi and Dakáiti Department		—3,000
	Total, Transfers ...	—30,09,000
Corrected distribution—		
Imperial		4,66,24,031
Provincial		1,15,29,343
Land Revenue not included in the division—		
Provincial		5,42,882
Local		30,375
Total Land Revenue—		
Imperial ... { Land Revenue		4,54,49,031
Imperial ... { Ditto due to Irrigation		11,75,000
Provincial		1,20,72,225
Local		30,375
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,87,26,631

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1895.*

	1893-94.					1894-95.					*Budget estimate*, 1894-95.		*Revised estimate*, 1894-95.	
	Opening balance on 1st April 1893.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1894.	Opening balance on 1st April 1894.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1895.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds...	1,31,671 15 4	4,50,147 4 8	5,81,819 4 0	4,49,765 3 4	1,32,054 0 8	1,32,054 0 8	4,25,151 9 0	5,57,205 9 8	4,34,276 6 6	1,22,929 3 2	4,45,000	4,40,000	4,40,000	4,50,000
Town and Bazar Funds. Under Act XX of 1856.	67,990 5 2	3,80,165 3 5	4,48,155 8 7	3,79,362 5 4	68,793 3 3	68,793 3 3	3,81,007 14 7	4,49,801 1 10	3,78,282 15 7	71,518 2 3	3,80,000	3,75,000	3,90,000	3,80,000
Town and Bazar Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	565 1 6	12,259 15 0	12,825 0 6	10,798 2 8	2,026 13 10	2,026 13 10	5,222 0 0	7,248 13 10	3,842 3 4	3,406 10 6				
Police Remount Fund.	10,903 2 10	37,241 5 2	48,144 8 0	39,513 9 10	8,630 14 2	8,630 14 2	19,408 14 11	28,039 13 1	18,735 2 5	9,304 10 8				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. E. I. Railway.	1,036 3 4	2,458 10 6	3,494 13 10	1,907 3 6	1,587 10 4	1,587 10 4	2,140 9 6	3,728 3 10	1,480 8 9	2,247 11 1				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. I. M. Railway.	96 14 1	1,107 9 0	1,204 7 1	549 1 3	655 5 10	655 5 10	984 5 6	1,639 11 4	636 12 0	1,002 15 4				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. R.-K. Railway.	...	1,566 15 0	1,566 15 0	1,182 15 0	384 0 0	384 0 0	384 0 0	768 0 0	107 11 3	660 4 9	35,000	40,000	35,000	30,000
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. C.-A. Railway.	222 0 6	838 10 0	1,060 10 6	555 7 0	505 3 6	505 3 6	442 6 4	947 9 10	235 3 3	712 6 7				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. D.-U. & K. Railway.	...	576 0 0	576 0 0	174 9 9	401 6 3	401 6 3	288 0 0	689 6 3	233 12 0	455 10 3				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. B. & N.-W. Railway.	45 0 9	296 0 0	341 0 9	192 0 0	149 0 9	149 0 9	411 0 0	560 0 9	284 11 0	275 5 9				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. O. & R. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	...				
Canning College Fund, Oudh.	11,049 6 7	85,571 0 4	96,620 6 11	81,858 8 0	14,761 14 11	14,761 14 11	83,984 13 9	98,746 12 8	90,362 4 7	8,384 8 1				
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	2,871 11 1	6,000 0 0	8,871 11 1	6,241 13 9	2,629 13 4	2,629 13 4	6,000 0 0	8,629 13 4	6,155 15 9	2,473 13 7	92,000	85,000	90,000	90,000
Colvin Institute ...	100 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,200 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	...				
Dispensary Fund ...	6,651 4 0	21,441 6 10	28,092 10 10	22,452 9 7	5,640 1 3	5,640 1 3	4,739 4 0	10,379 5 3	4,823 9 10	5,555 11 5				
Sadabart Fund ...	547 14 0	10,962 3 1	11,510 1 1	10,898 12 8	611 4 5	611 4 5	10,521 6 1	11,132 10 6	10,441 14 0	690 12 6				
Charitable Refuge Fund, Oudh.	4,915 13 7	12,296 0 11	17,211 14 6	16,381 14 9	829 15 9	829 15 9	2,045 11 6	2,875 11 3	2,128 7 4	747 3 11	1,05,000	1,00,000	60,000	55,000
Cantonment Dispensary Fund.	119 9 2	38,135 15 5	38,255 8 7	35,553 6 6	2,702 2 1	2,702 2 1	47,645 2 0	50,347 4 1	41,813 6 6	8,533 13 7				
Customs Badge Fund.	193 10 7	211 1 1	404 11 8	404 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	15,000	10,000	10,000
Kumaun Forest Fund.	22,089 7 1	13,211 7 11	35,300 15 0	18,304 5 10	16,996 9 2	16,996 9 2	10,913 4 1	27,909 13 3	10,477 3 4	17,432 9 11				
Total ...	2,61,069 7 7	10,75,636 12 4	13,36,756 3 11	10,77,296 12 5	2,59,459 7 6	2,59,459 7 6	10,02,332 5 3	12,61,791 12 9	10,05,460 3 5	2,56,331 9 4	10,70,000	10,55,000	10,25,000	10,15,000
Municipal Funds ...	9,56,968 6 9	64,71,267 10 2	74,28,236 0 11	59,34,581 15 1	14,93,654 1 10	14,93,654 1 10	61,48,285 0 2	76,41,889 2 0	53,34,544 8 10	23,07,344 9 2	62,00,000	62,00,000	58,10,000	53,55,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,18,037 14 4	75,46,954 6 6	87,64,992 4 10	70,11,878 11 6	17,53,113 9 4	17,53,113 9 4	71,50,567 5 5	89,03,680 14 9	63,40,004 12 3	25,63,676 2 6	72,70,000	72,55,000	68,35,000	63,70,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing Demands, Collections, Refunds, Remissions, and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1894.*

Provinces.	Demands.			Collections.					Total (columns 5, 7, and 9).	Refunds.
	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	On account of previous years.	*On account of year under report.*			On account of ensuing year.		On account of previous years.
					In advance.	During the year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	8,019 0 7	58,56,651 3 11	26,13,781 4 8	1,539 15 4	3,34,110 2 8	55,20,691 15 11	58,54,802 2 7	3,31,935 14 0	58,54,167 13 3	21,946 2 9
Total ...	8,019 0 7	58,56,651 3 11	26,13,781 4 8	1,539 15 4	3,34,110 2 8	55,20,691 15 11	58,54,802 2 7	3,31,935 14 0	58,54,167 13 3	21,946 2 9

Provinces.	Refunds—*(concluded)*.			Remissions.			Balance.			Real receipts of year under report (column 8 *minus* column 12).
	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2,138 12 11	233 0 0	24,317 15 8	6,210 4 7	1,559 14 4	7,770 2 11	268 12 8	3,696 0 0	3,964 12 8	58,52,662 12 6
Total ...	2,138 12 11	233 0 0	24,317 15 8	6,210 4 7	1,559 14 4	7,770 2 11	268 12 8	3,696 0 0	3,964 12 8	58,52,662 12 6

Details of the balances.

	Rs. a. p.
Since recovered	1,392 2 0
Remitted after close of the year...	384 5 9
Reported irrecoverable	428 0 3
Under recovery	1,760 4 11
Total ...	3,964 12 8

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1895.*

RECEIPTS.

Provinces.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand Total of receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or Húndi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of Stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	16,36,911	98,216	1,12,200	18,49,327	7,841	12,809	366	18,68,343	48,30,059	66,98,402
Total ...	16,36,911	98,216	1,12,200	18,49,327	7,841	12,809	366	18,68,343	48,30,059	66,98,402

CHARGES.

Provinces.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand Total of charges.	Net receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	48,861	56	28,405	45	5,159	6,960	89,486	50,580	11,565	2,440	64,585	1,54,071	64,585
Total ...	48,861	56	28,405	45	5,159	6,960	89,486	50,580	11,565	2,440	64,585	1,54,071	64,585

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*a*.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1894-95.

Imperial—Military Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	400	700	236
Sales of produce			390
Ditto old materials			...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			...
Total, Receipts ...	400	700	626

1*b*.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1894-95.

Imperial—Civil Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
Nil.			

1*a*.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred during the year* 1894-95.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.*	
				More than final grant.	Less than final grant.
IMPERIAL.					
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
11. Staff and miscellaneous	....	494	433	...	61
13. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communication.	...	3,901	3,516	...	385
14. General cantonment works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Reserve for unforeseen minor works ...	2,160	...	...	...	...
Modification in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	—2,235	...	...	—2,235
Total, Original Works ...	2,160	2,160	3,949	...	—1,789
Repairs.					
11. Staff and miscellaneous	8,100	6,055	5,357	...	698
14. General cantonment works ...	3,230	3,312	3,165	...	147
15. Fortifications	900	900	900	...	...
Reserve for unforeseen and special repairs generally.	1,670	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	3,633	...	...	3,633
Total, Repairs ...	13,900	13,900	9,422	...	4,478
Establishment	3,700	3,700	2,949	...	751
Tools and plant...	240	240	189	...	51
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	20,000	20,000	16,509	...	3,491

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1b.—Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Works) Expenditure incurred during the year 1894-95.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference.	
				More than final grant.	Less than final grant.
CIVIL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.					
Original Works.					
Forest	8,000	8,433	9,140	707	...
Opium	16,000	14,710	17,110	2,400	...
Telegraph	...	117	117	...	...
Post-office	...	717	1,356	639	...
Administration—					
Viceregal residences	...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Minor Departments—					
Scientific institutions	42,000	42,000	41,965	...	35
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	23	...	...	23
Total, Original Works ...	66,000	67,000	70,688	3,746	58
Repairs.					
Forest	1,000	1,100	1,098	...	2
Customs	600	600	465	...	135
Opium	23,910	23,274	23,230	...	44
Telegraph	4,300	4,200	4,154	...	46
Post-office	14,740	14,660	14,154	...	506
Administration—					
Viceregal residences	1,160	1,160	1,162	2	...
Treasury and currency	100	100	65	...	35
Miscellaneous	340	340	343	3	...
Minor Departments—					
Bellevue House	1,000	1,000	1,028	28	...
Miscellaneous	150	150	150	...	...
Consulting Engineer's office ...	250	230	206	...	24
Ecclesiastical	...	192	192	...	...
Reserve for special repairs, generally ...	250	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	594	...	...	594
Total, Repairs ...	47,800	47,600	46,247	33	1,386
Establishment	26,100	26,300	25,974	...	326
Tools and plant	1,700	1,700	1,679	...	21
Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	1,41,600	1,42,600	1,44,588	3,779	1,791

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1894-95.

Provincial.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	18,200	26,000	25,193
2. Sales of ditto			24,455
3. Ditto tools and plant			784
4. Ditto produce	22,000	24,900	16,854
5. Ditto old materials			5,823
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...			310
7. Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering College.	...	...	...
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	6,000	2,900	2,799
9. Profits from Roorkee Workshops	68,600	40,000	44,805
Ferry receipts	25,000	22,000	30,052
Unclaimed deposits	200	200	...
Total ...	1,40,000	1,16,000	1,51,075
10. Realized from Thomason Civil Engineering College—			
Rent of buildings	4,700		3,354
Fees and other receipts from students	4,200	6,000	5,594
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	100		109
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	18,000	18,000	17,950
Total ...	27,000	24,000	27,007
Total, Provincial ...	1,67,000	1,40,000	1,78,082

1d.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1894-95.

Local Incorporated.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	4,100	3,500	2,789
2. Sales of ditto			...
3. Ditto tools and plant	9,500	8,000	757
4. Ditto produce			6,830
5. Ditto old materials			308
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...	200	100	153
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	200	300	328
Unclaimed deposits	...	100	8
Arboriculture	...	6,000	9,060
Total, Local Incorporated ...	14,000	18,000	20,233

1e.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1894-95.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.*	
				More than final grant.	Less than final grant.
Civil Buildings. *Original Works.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. Administration	1,87,500	2,78,590	3,04,668	26,078	...
13. Minor Departments	3,660	21,846	15,896	...	5,950
14. Law and Justice	69,500	64,804	67,586	2,782	...
15. Ecclesiastical	...	8,123	1,102	...	7,021
16. Jails	1,10,000	1,12,730	1,12,033	...	697
17. Police	93,000	79,387	95,380	15,993	...
18. Educational	2,460	37,632	35,254	...	2,378
19. Medical	11,500	42,741	40,036	...	2,705
20. Miscellaneous	10,700	33,804	32,354	...	1,450
Government Experimental Farms ...	...	1,990	2,121	131	...
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	96,680	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	22,388	...	...	22,398
Total ...	5,85,000	7,04,045	7,06,430	44,984	42,599
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—64,045	—45,787	...	—18,258
Total, Original Works ...	5,85,000	6,40,000	6,60,643	44,984	24,341

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1894-95—(continued).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference— More than final grant.	Difference— Less than final grant.
Civil Buildings—*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
12. Administration	1,00,500	1,09,171	1,09,362	191	...
13. Minor Departments	9,032	10,077	10,287	210	...
14. Law and Justice	19,520	18,885	19,031	146	...
15. Ecclesiastical	9,618	9,814	9,643	...	171
16. Jails	14,390	26,550	25,687	...	863
17. Police	79,980	81,438	78,424	...	3,014
18. Educational	17,340	17,923	18,565	642	...
19. Medical	14,050	14,359	14,285	...	74
20. Miscellaneous	8,080	12,387	13,643	1,256	...
Government Experimental Farm ...	1,710	3,537	3,613	76	...
Reserve for unforeseen repairs... ...	41,780	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	—20,608	...	...	—20,608
Total ...	3,16,000	2,83,533	3,02,540	2,521	—16,486
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—3,533	—3,279	...	—254
Total, Repairs ...	3,16,000	2,80,000	2,99,261	2,521	—16,740
Total, Civil Buildings ...	9,01,000	9,20,000	9,59,904	47,505	7,601
Communications.					
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	57,270	1,35,084	1,30,410	...	4,674
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	510	697	187	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	300	280	...	20
5. Boat bridges and ferries	6,800	22,372	20,391	...	1,981
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	7,140	7,888	8,463	575	...
Grant for works and special repairs ...	25,790	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	—24,490	...	...	—24,490
Total ...	97,000	1,41,664	1,60,241	762	17,815
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—1,664	—931	...	—733
Total, Original Works ...	97,000	1,40,000	1,59,310	762	—18,548
Repairs.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	7,12,690	7,13,440	6,98,901	...	14,539
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	60	60	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and ferries	79,740	82,588	77,894	...	4,694
6. Accommodation for travellers... ...	31,510	31,792	30,943	...	849
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Grant for minor repairs generally ...	16,060	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	—41,794	...	...	—41,794
Total ...	8,50,000	7,86,086	8,07,798	...	—21,712
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—16,086	—12,172	...	—3,914
Total, Repairs ...	8,50,000	7,70,000	7,95,626	...	—25,626
Total, Communications ...	9,47,000	9,10,000	9,54,936	762	—44,174
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works.					
1. Improvements of towns	...	84,960	1,05,623	20,663	...
4. Water supply	30,000	45,937	44,119	...	1,818
6. Sewage and drainage (including protective works).	...	14,547	8,378	...	6,169
11. Miscellaneous	...	2,053	—47,031	...	49,084
Grant for minor works	10,000	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	—62,021	...	...	—62,021
Total ...	40,000	85,476	1,11,089	20,663	—4,950
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—20,476	—13,255	...	—7,221
Total, Original Works ...	40,000	65,000	97,834	20,663	—12,171

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1894-95—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final grant.	Difference. Less than final grant.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements —*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
1. Improvements of towns	790	364	364	...	...
4. Water supply	2,080	2,580	2,703	123	...
6. Sewage and drainage (including protective works).	6,930	7,465	7,422	...	43
11. Miscellaneous	...	1,400	671	...	729
Grant for minor repairs	3,200	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	—1,309	...	...	—1,309
Total ...	13,000	10,500	11,160	123	—537
Deduct—Outlay from contributions	...	—500	—500	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	13,000	10,000	10,660	123	—537
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	53,000	75,000	1,08,494	20,786	—12,708
Establishment	8,19,000	8,19,000	8,63,895	44.895	...
Tools and plant	20,000	11,000	17,812	6,812	...
Suspense	—20,000	—70,000	—1,60,923	—90,923	...
Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Provincial ...	27,20,000	26,65,000	27,44,118	29,837	—49,281

1d.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1894-95.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final grant.	Difference. Less than final grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Educational	35,620	54,009	50,234	...	3,775
Medical	23,610	1,25,753	1,01,289	...	24,464
Minor Departments	...	2,767	2,771	4	...
Miscellaneous	1,860	2,669	4,864	2,195	...
Grant for minor works...	54,910	....	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	—13,946	...	...	—13,946
Total ...	1,16,000	1,71,252	1,59,158	2,199	14,293
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—86,252	—59,725	...	—26,527
Total, Original Works ...	1,16,000	85,000	99,433	2,199	—12,234
Repairs.					
Educational	27,300	30,362	30,047	...	315
Medical	28,230	33,000	31,541	...	1,459
Minor departments	130	130	123	...	7
Miscellaneous	2,810	2,709	2,701	...	8
Grant for minor repairs	10,530	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	—7,921	...	...	—7,921
Total ...	69,000	58,280	64,412	...	—6,132
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—3,280	—2,788	...	—492
Total, Repairs ...	69,000	55,000	61,624	...	—6,624
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,85,000	1,40,000	1,61,057	2,199	—18,858

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*d*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1894-95—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final grant.	Difference. Less than final grant.
Communications.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	1,75,940	2,07,653	2,13,725	6,072	...
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	82,290	1,57,322	1,43,853	...	13,469
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	16,130	26,523	27,454	931	...
Village roads	4,570	2,062	1,733	...	329
Accommodation for travellers	...	360	29	...	331
Boat bridges and ferries	...	574	250	...	324
Grant for minor works	79,070	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	3,154	...	...	3,154
Total ...	3,58,000	3,97,648	3,87,044	7,003	17,607
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—22,648	—18,353	...	—4,295
Total, Original Works ...	3,58,000	3,75,000	3,68,691	7,003	13,312
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	6,82,650	6,63,166	6,50,885	...	12,281
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	83,880	1,33,152	1,44,526	11,374	...
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	26,500	30,382	30,921	539	...
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	1,990	1,832	1,933	101	...
Arboriculture	...	1,663	13,117	4,454	...
Grant for minor repairs	12,980	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	—37,294	...	...	—37,294
Total ...	8,08,000	7,99,901	8,41,382	16,468	25,013
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—9,901	—4,223	...	—5,678
Total, Repairs ...	8,08,000	7,90,000	8,37,159	16,648	—30,691
Total, Communications ...	11,66,000	11,65,000	12,05,850	23,471	—17,379
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works.					
Improvements to towns, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...
Sewage and drainage (including protective works).	...	5,947	947	...	5,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	90	90	...
Grant for minor works	2,000	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	10,000	...	...	10,000
Total ...	2,000	15,947	1,037	90	15,000
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—5,947	—947	...	—5,000
Total, Original Works ...	2,000	10,000	90	90	10,000
Repairs.					
Improvements to towns, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Water supply	90	90	91	1	...
Sewage and drainage (including protective works).	6,600	6,104	6,096	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	5,314	9,625	4,311	...
Grant for minor repairs	13,250	...	...	...	...
Modifications in grant to accord with revised estimate.	...	4,346	...	...	4,346
Total ...	19,940	15,854	15,812	4,312	4,354
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—854	—571	...	—283
Total, Repairs ...	19,940	15,000	15,241	4,312	4,071
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	21,940	25,000	15,331	4,402	14,071
Establishment	3,98,580	3,98,000	3,98,000	...	...
Tools and plant	21,480	10,000	10,000	...	...
Total, Local Incorporated ...	17,93,000	17,38,000	17,90,238	30,072	—22,166

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1894-95 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated Funds exhibited by Districts.*

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra ...	20	19,205	...	...	...	19,225
	Saháranpur ...	4,079	12,186	2,781	...	...	19,046
	Muzaffarnagar ...	2,073	29,940	...	...	...	32,013
	Meerut ...	3,925	36,051	1,048	...	...	41,024
	Bulandshahr ...	6,716	24,840	...	...	...	31,556
	Aligarh ...	2,992	45,362	...	...	...	48,354
	Total ...	19,805	1,67,584	3,829	...	...	1,91,218
Agra ...	Muttra ...	1,696	32,709	...	...	...	34,405
	Agra ...	4,321	25,425	...	...	...	29,746
	Farukhabad ...	1,928	26,606	...	...	...	28,534
	Mainpuri ...	3,905	21,000	...	...	...	24,905
	Etáwah ...	4,161	23,882	...	...	...	28,043
	Etah ...	3,402	18,880	...	...	...	22,282
	Total ...	19,413	1,48,502	...	...	...	1,67,915
Kumaun ...	Almora ...	4,042	44,834	...	...	...	48,876
	Garhwál ...	3,911	70,804	91	...	...	74,806
	Naini Tal ...	573	28,280	90	...	...	28,943
	Total ...	8,526	1,43,918	181	...	...	1,52,625
Rohilkhand...	Bareilly ...	5,221	21,523	...	...	...	26,744
	Bijnor ...	1,667	17,476	...	...	...	19,143
	Budaun ...	678	31,198	...	...	...	31,876
	Moradabad ...	5,291	22,567	...	...	...	27,858
	Sháhjahánpur ...	7,784	11,802	...	...	...	19,586
	Pilibhít ...	2,217	9,981	...	...	...	12,198
	Total ...	22,858	1,14,547	...	...	...	1,37,405
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	479	22,020	...	...	...	22,499
	Unao ...	4,581	15,592	...	...	...	20,173
	Rae Bareli ...	6,589	22,810	...	...	...	29,399
	Sitapur ...	1,075	16,991	...	...	...	18,066
	Hardoi ...	1,184	24,641	199	...	...	26,024
	Kheri ...	1,296	8,164	...	...	...	9,460
	Total ...	15,204	1,10,218	199	...	...	1,25,621
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	2,986	15,019	...	...	...	18,005
	Gonda ...	4,669	38,867	...	...	...	43,536
	Bahraich ...	6,182	12,897	...	...	...	19,079
	Sultánpur ...	6,336	11,873	...	...	...	18,209
	Partábgarh ...	3,765	16,248	...	...	...	20,013
	Bara Banki ...	6,954	23,765	...	...	...	30,719
	Total ...	30,892	1,18,669	...	...	...	1,49,561

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1894-95 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated Funds exhibited by Districts*—(concluded).

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Allahabad	Cawnpore ...	2,321	20,787	...	...	...	23,108
	Fatehpur ...	1,819	30,430	...	...	...	32,249
	Allahabad ...	10,368	13,566	2,227	...	...	26,161
	Total ...	14,508	64,783	2,227	...	...	81,518
2nd Allahabad	Bánda ...	1,438	13,712	...	...	...	15,150
	Hamírpur ...	1,299	20,770	...	...	...	22,069
	Jhánsi	5,938	31,353	...	...	...	37,291
	Jalaun	3,539	31,313	...	...	...	34,852
	Total ...	12,214	97,148	...	...	...	1,09,362
Benares ...	Benares ...	2,687	19,365	2,799	...	...	24,851
	Mirzápur ...	3,428	23,384	1,501	...	...	28,313
	Jaunpur ...	1,591	30,238	...	...	...	31,829
	Gházípur ...	1,223	25,274	1,732	...	...	28,229
	Ballia ...	2,106	25,251	2,863	...	...	30,220
	Total ...	11,035	1,23,512	8,895	...	...	1,43,442
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur ...	1,045	37,732	...	...	...	38,777
	Basti ...	2,033	26,081	...	...	...	28,114
	Azamgarh ...	3,524	53,156	...	...	...	56,680
	Total ...	6,602	1,16,969	...	...	...	1,23,571
	Office account ...	...	...	...	3,98,000	10,000	4,08,000
	Total, Local Incorporated Funds.	1,61,057	12,05,850	15,331	3,98,000	10,000	17,90,238
Add—Provincial Fund expenditure, the details of which are not given by districts—							
	Original works ...	6,60,643	1,59,310	97,834	...	...	9,17,787
	Repairs ...	2,99,261	7,95,626	10,660	...	...	11,05,547
Establishment, Original Works proper,		...	...	...	7,10,116	...	7,10,116
Ditto, Thomason College ...		...	...	...	1,53,779	...	1,53,779
Tools and plant		...	...	...	...	17,812	17,812
	Total, Provincial ...	9,59,904	9,54,936	1,08,494	8,63,895	17,812	29,05,041
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		11,20,961	21,60,786	1,23,825	12,61,895	27,812	46,95,279
Fluctuations in Suspense Balance—							
Provincial		...	...	...	...	...	—1,60,923
Local Incorporated ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Profit and loss		...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local.		...	...	...	...	...	45,34,356

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

Statement showing the nature and number of works of Public Utility constructed by private individuals at their own expense during the year 1894-95.

Division.	Pyáos.	Dharam-sálas.	Pakka wells.	Sehdáris.	Pakka tanks.	Kachcha tanks.	Saráis.	Total number of works.	Total cost.	Remarks.
									Rs.	
Meerut	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	9	2,698	
Agra	4	1	15	2	...	...	...	22	13,775	
Rohilkhand	...	...	19	...	...	1	...	20	5,656	
Kumaun	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	335	
Lucknow	...	...	27	...	...	...	1	28	17,010	
Fyzabad	...	1	31	...	...	2	...	34	6,663	
Allahabad	...	...	12	1	...	2	...	15	5,525	
Benares	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1,200	
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1,000	
Total ...	4	6	114	3	2	5	1	135	53,862	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres (approximate) during the official year* 1894-95.

Canal.	*Annual.*	*Kharíf.*							*Rabí.*								Grand Total.
	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Maize.	Millet.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Peas.	Other food grains.	Poppy.	Other crops.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	118,987	27,912	4,824	3,077	119,170	10,496	17,121	182,600	38,882	2,318	155	168	4,787	55	3,685	50,050	351,637
Lower Ganges	19,509	16,992	3,025	2,199	150,451	2,067	27,916	202,650	938	198	52	106	1,282	5,758	650	8,984	231,143
Agra	5,147	2	80	1,725	33,067	35,171	2,459	72,504	25,573	2,652	16,236	213	15,518	...	1,323	61,515	139,166
Eastern Jumna	53,880	34,636	933	...	3,412	2,708	7,492	49,181	15,353	525	1,904	1,082	366	...	2,969	22,199	125,260
Betwa	328	392	...	22	2,351	22	1,252	4,039	1,499	300	28	2	657	...	1,188	3,674	8,041
Dún	939	4,828	6	...	...	...	410	5,244	1,184	392	205	101	646	...	759	3,287	9,470
Rohilkhand	15,250	32,202	9,193	...	337	...	1,129	42,861	430	...	13	2	49	...	671	1,165	59,276
Bijnor	3,850	688	...	1	...	...	71	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,610
Jhánsi Lakes	20	3	...	...	44	37	46	130	104	...	82	...	163	...	63	412	562
Hamírpur Lakes	96	7	...	...	1	1	42	51	10	...	14	...	123	...	2	149	296
Total Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	218,006	117,662	18,061	7,024	308,833	50,502	57,938	560,020	83,973	6,385	18,689	1,674	23,591	5,813	11,310	151,435	929,461
Tarái	171	22,307	523	7	...	92	3,011	25,940	1	2	...	*563	2	...	17	585	26,696
Bhábar	629	19,045	...	...	...	...	24	19,069	23,765	3,315	921	177	7,371	...	17,973	53,522	73,220
Total Canals under Commissioner of Kumaun.	800	41,352	523	7	...	92	3,035	45,009	23,766	3,317	921	740	7,373	...	17,990	54,107	99,916
GRAND TOTAL ...	218,806	159,014	18,584	7,031	308,833	50,594	60,973	605,029	107,739	9,702	19,610	2,414	30,964	5,813	29,300	205,542	1,029,377

* All irrigated in kharíf.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1894-95.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.						
I.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...
Total ...	5,000	...	5,000	5,000	...	5,000
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,149
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	75
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	1,920
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	1
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,143
Irrigation—						
II.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Betwa Canal	1,389	30,202	31,591	...	...	...
Total ...	1,389	30,202	31,591	1,389	30,202	31,591
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	57,630
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	510
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	172
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	89,963
IV.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	2,17,068	...	2,17,068	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	1,83,526	...	1,83,526	...	...	...
Agra Canal	61,532	...	61,532	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,023	...	34,023	...	...	...
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal ...	231	...	231	...	...	...
Total ...	4,96,380	...	4,96,380	4,96,380	...	4,96,380
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,032
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	7,731
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	51,613
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	263
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	6,70,493
Total, Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,68,599

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1894-95—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	98,485	3,93,130	4,91,615	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	35,899	2,93,192	3,29,091	...	...	...
Agra Canal	22,281	94,397	1,16,678	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	13,753	1,30,674	1,44,427	...	...	...
Total ...	1,70,418	9,11,393	10,81,811	1,70,418	9,11,393	10,81,811
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	12,34,981
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	35,322
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	10,194
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,62,308
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	8,024	...	8,024	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	436	...	436	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	888	...	888	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	169	...	169	...	...	...
Total ...	9,517	...	9,517	9,517	...	9,517
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,235
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	6,592
Less receipt on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	18,344
REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
Dún Canals	2,532	21,900	24,432	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	3,142	23,393	26,535	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Jhánsi	1,071	1,600	2,671	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Hamírpur	326	2,093	2,419	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	1,404	2,457	3,861	...	...	...
Total ...	8,475	51,443	59,918	8,475	51,443	59,918
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	94,933
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	3,574
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	205
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,630
AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	41,990	9,008	50,998	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	10,677	6,211	16,888	...	...	...
Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,965	2,267	5,232	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betwa Canal—Jhánsi Lakes	...	746	746	...	...	...
Total ...	55,632	18,232	73,864	55,632	18,232	73,864
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	15,913
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,032
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	90,809
Total, Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	...	26,30,091

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1894-95—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

Details.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense balance.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—IMPERIAL.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	5,000	1,149	75	...	1,920	]	...	...	8,143
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	31,591	57,690	510	172	...	...	...	...	89,963
49—Irrigation Works	4,96,380	1,15,032	7,731	...	51,613	263	...	...	6,70,493
Total, Imperial ...	5,32,971	1,73,871	8,316	172	53,533	264	...	...	7,68,599
B.—PROVINCIAL.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	10,81,811	12,34,981	35,322	10,194	...	...	...	...	23,62,308
43—Minor Works and Navigation—									
Capital Account	9,517	2,235	...	...	6,592	...	...	...	18,344
Revenue Account ...	59,918	94,933	3,574	205	...	...	...	...	1,58,630
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	73,864	15,913	1,032	...	...	...	...	...	90,809
Total, Provincial ...	12,25,110	13,48,062	39,928	10,399	6,592	...	...	...	26,30,091
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,58,081	15,21,933	48,244	10,571	60,125	264	...	...	33,98,690

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works.*

Name of project.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1894-95.		
				During 1894-95.			*To end of* 1894-95.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	8,143	1,000	9,143	40,13,206	2,15,382	42,28,588	58,944	...	58,944
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	2,83,725	19,689	3,03,414	2,75,39,836	17,15,447	2,92,55,283	25,45,216	7,15,593	32,60,809
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	2,28,721	9,510	2,38,231	3,19,51,384	23,42,403	3,42,93,787	15,46,165	2,09,586	17,55,751
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	95,857	2,199	98,056	86,72,624	6,78,721	93,51,345	6,37,250	...	6,37,250
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,014	36,75,923	56,103	4,910	61,013	33,45,360	2,11,918	35,57,278	8,94,871	2,49,803	11,44,674
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal	34,20,000	3,05,000	37,25,000	6,087	503	6,590	58,144	5,192	63,336	...	...	...
Total ...	7,25,54,862	54,26,533	7,79,81,395	6,70,493	36,811	7,07,304	7,15,67,348	49,53,681	7,65,21,029	56,23,502	11,74,982	67,98,484
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,61,958	15,974	6,77,932	9,866	258	10,124	6,61,958	15,974	6,77,932	60,800	24,980	85,780
Rohilkhand Canals	15,44,725	1,60,570	17,05,295	7,125	14	7,139	15,68,442	1,60,570	17,29,012	74,009	50,070	1,24,079
Bijnor Canals	69,966	20,354	90,320	1,184	—825	359	1,16,252	20,354	1,36,606	10,590	8,172	18,762
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	5,082	3,062	8,144
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	169	...	169	1,51,343	24,355	1,75,698	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Total ...	68,62,630	4,70,416	73,33,046	18,344	—553	17,791	26,19,941	2,31,277	28,51,218	1,50,481	86,284	2,36,765

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works*—(concluded).

Name of project.	Working Expenses during 1894-95.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1894-95.	Net result, including Interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	*Rate per cent.* Of excess Revenue.	*Rate per cent.* Of excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	*Rate per cent.* Of excess Revenue.	*Rate per cent.* Of excess Expenditure.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Betwa Canal	89,812	8,077	97,889	...	38,945	...	·92	1,60,365	...	1,99,310	...	4·71
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	10,26,371	71,299	10,97,670	21,63,139	...	7·39	...	10,95,919	10,67,220	...	3·64	...
Lower Ganges Canal	7,82,193	61,016	8,43,209	9,12,542	...	2·67	...	12,73,481	...	3,60,939	...	1·05
Agra Canal	2,49,455	17,827	2,67,282	3,69,968	...	3·96	...	3,44,988	24,980	...	·27	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	3,11,656	22,755	3,34,411	8,10,263	...	22·78	...	1,32,692	6,77,571	...	19·04	...
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,204	...	2,204	...	3·48
Total ...	23,69,675	1,72,897	25,42,572	42,55,912	...	5·57	...	28,49,284	14,06,628	...	1·84	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	49,034	3,008	52,042	33,738	...	4·98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	92,031	9,031	1,01,062	23,017	...	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	9,547	752	10,299	8,463	...	6·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works,	8,657	499	9,156	...	1,012	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,59,269	13,290	1,72,559	64,206	...	2·25	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

IV.—*Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1894-95.

Divisions.	(1) Head works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*																	Distributaries.	Drainage.	Irrigation Canal—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1894-95.
		A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulator.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Torrent works.	F(*i*). Other cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantation.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.	Total.						
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	95,871	...	16	...	10,022	2,779	12,706	...	243	585	716	1,164	3,071	16,310	2,323	230	199	...	50,364	16,747	2,454	...	...	3,102	1,68,538
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	165	852	...	17	1,329	1,417	7	...	3,856	9,613	2,347	...	1,012	...	20,615	21,698	1,217	27	...	345	43,902
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	...	636	...	...	742	...	...	938	3,466	1,180	333	3,433	4,891	3,745	...	3,555	...	22,969	18,976	7,845	...	...	523	50,313
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	90	...	...	524	...	...	484	1,158	334	624	3,437	8,643	2,214	...	381	...	17,939	35,524	17,141	31	...	3,000	73,635
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	790	...	...	2,260	518	410	146	2,805	13,561	3,627	...	1,773	...	25,890	28,593	9,164	65	...	2,038	65,750
Total, Ganges Canal...	95,871	...	792	...	10,187	5,687	12,706	17	5,254	7,144	2,647	2,267	16,652	53,018	14,256	230	6,920	...	1,37,777	1,21,538	37,821	123	...	9,008	4,02,138
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	40,201	...	...	...	180	...	919	35	580	325	...	...	1,323	31,411	2,767	...	2,280	...	39,820	9,225	5,749	...	...	6,000	1,00,995
Mainpuri ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	1,001	297	...	667	1,255	214	300	103	2,152	19,251	2,890	...	990	...	29,120	10,957	3,685	91	...	89	43,942
Bhognipur ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	726	74	...	216	863	1,283	...	...	2,119	6,765	2,243	...	246	...	14,540	14,404	1,211	112	...	...	30,267
Cawnpore ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	334	...	...	1,890	823	539	1,125	3,343	15,638	2,451	...	...	...	26,143	23,911	3,379	...	...	...	53,433
Etáwah ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	65	504	...	...	862	837	...	...	2,909	24,462	4,629	...	819	...	35,087	33,446	2,041	70	...	122	70,766
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	40,201	...	...	...	1,972	1,209	919	918	5,455	3,482	839	1,228	11,846	97,527	14,980	...	4,335	...	1,44,710	91,943	16,065	273	...	6,211	2,99,403
Agra Canal ...	19,570	...	345	...	188	601	2,163	...	1,614	885	3,484	210	4,448	11,388	10,665	...	161	...	36,152	28,913	9,583	179	...	...	94,397
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	26,045	...	...	...	2,057	7,629	5,218	...	2,154	1,153	...	1,890	5,874	20,385	5,793	...	1,143	...	53,296	41,573	9,754	6	...	2,267	1,32,941
Dún Canals ...	9,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,859	...	...	...	...	21,900
Rohilkhand Canals ...	2,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,911	...	57	...	...	23,393
Bijnor Canals ...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,152	...	...	...	...	2,457
Betwa Canal... Jhánsi Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Betwa Canal... Hamírpur Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,093	...	...	2,093	...	...	...	...	...	2,093
Total ...	1,93,458	...	1,137	...	14,404	15,126	21,006	935	14,477	12,664	6,970	5,595	38,820	1,82,318	45,694	3,923	12,559	...	3,75,628	3,19,889	73,223	638	...	17,486	9,80,322
Betwa Canal ...	2,468	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	1,950	521	...	...	1,551	12,130	753	...	115	...	17,051	9,893	753	37	...	746	30,948
Grand Total ...	1,95,926	...	1,137	...	14,404	15,157	21,006	935	16,427	13,185	6,970	5,595	40,371	1,94,448	46,447	3,923	12,674	...	3,92,679	3,29,782	73,976	675	...	18,232	10,11,270

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—PRICES OF

FORM III-E(1).—*Prices of Produce, &c., in the North-Western*

WHOLESALE PRICES OBTAINED BY PRODUCERS FOR AGRICULTURAL

Districts.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowár.	Cumbu or bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún	4 3 4	2 5 4	1 5 1	1 14 3	2 1 8	1 11 0	1 9 9
Saháranpur	3 11 9	1 14 8	1 3 7	1 10 3	1 13 2	1 6 11	1 5 4
Muzaffarnagar	3 11 4	2 0 11	1 5 7	1 10 4	1 14 6	1 9 5	1 7 2
Meerut	5 15 0	1 13 8	1 3 2	1 5 8	1 11 8	1 7 4	1 5 4
Bulandshahr	4 5 6	1 15 0	1 5 0	1 7 3	1 11 3	1 8 0	1 6 9
Aligarh	4 3 4	2 2 7	1 6 0	1 8 7	1 13 1	1 3 4	1 5 4
Muttra	3 7 9	2 4 11	1 7 0	1 6 2	1 12 11	1 8 7	1 4 6
Agra	5 5 4	2 6 9	1 7 8	1 9 8	2 0 0	1 13 2	1 8 7
Farukhabad	3 2 0	2 9 7	1 12 9	1 11 8	2 2 2	1 10 0	1 11 0
Mainpuri	4 0 1	2 1 6	1 7 7	1 10 2	1 12 10	1 7 1	1 8 4
Etáwah	3 6 10	2 3 7	1 7 1	1 11 1	1 10 9	1 10 1	1 7 6
Etah	3 5 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	1 12 9	1 4 0	1 8 0
Bareilly	3 5 4	2 6 10	1 8 10	1 10 0	2 1 8	1 9 11	1 9 2
Bijnor	3 3 0	2 3 6	1 5 9	1 10 6	1 14 6	1 6 5	1 7 10
Budaun	2 15 10	1 15 5	1 5 10	1 10 4	1 10 4	1 4 7	1 5 10
Moradabad	3 2 0	2 0 7	1 3 8	1 10 7	1 13 2	1 7 0	1 9 4
Sháhjahánpur	2 14 1	2 5 9	1 6 3	1 10 7	1 10 9	1 8 8	1 9 1
Pilibhít	2 14 6	2 5 5	1 9 4	1 14 5	1 15 2	1 11 2	1 9 6
Cawnpore	2 15 8	2 4 1	1 9 1	1 9 0	1 11 7	1 8 8	1 7 5
Fatehpur	3 1 5	2 9 0	1 10 11	1 8 0	1 12 10	1 14 10	1 9 1
Bánda	3 4 4	2 10 3	1 12 8	1 8 6	1 13 5	...	1 7 11
Hamírpur	4 6 8	2 11 5	1 13 11	1 12 9	1 14 9	2 9 2	1 11 11
Allahabad	3 8 1	2 12 3	2 3 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	1 13 0
Jhánsi	4 1 0	2 13 2	1 12 6	1 13 3	2 2 10	1 11 3	1 14 6
Jalaun	4 2 4	2 10 3	1 13 10	1 8 9	1 13 7	...	1 10 9
Benares	3 1 8	2 12 3	1 15 8	2 3 2	2 6 4	1 9 8	1 15 6
Mirzapur	3 4 1	2 10 6	1 15 3	1 12 8	1 13 9	1 13 7	1 12 8
Jaunpur	3 2 1	2 9 8	2 0 11	1 15 5	1 15 2	1 15 9	2 0 0
Gházipur	3 8 6	2 11 4	2 0 2	2 1 4	2 1 10	2 4 4	1 13 8
Ballia	4 14 2	3 9 4	2 3 0	2 5 6	...	2 4 6	0 2 5
Gorakhpur	3 7 2	2 14 10	2 1 4	1 14 8	2 8 6	1 11 9	2 0 9
Basti	2 14 6	2 8 9	1 13 2	2 12 10	...	...	2 1 9
Azamgarh	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Almora	4 11 3	3 10 0	2 10 3	...	...	...	2 12 8
Garhwál	3 11 2	2 9 11	2 5 7	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal	4 6 0	3 3 0	1 14 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
Average ...	3 11 5	2 7 11	1 11 1	1 12 6	1 14 1	1 11 1	1 11 3
OUDH.							
Lucknow	2 13 7	2 5 10	1 8 7	1 11 7	1 13 3	1 12 7	1 8 4
Unao	3 11 4	2 6 0	1 11 4	1 10 9	1 13 0	1 10 7	1 11 0
Rae Bareli	3 1 3	2 6 11	1 13 2	1 14 8	1 14 11	2 1 8	1 11 2
Sitapur	3 2 6	2 5 2	1 8 9	1 9 1	1 11 5	1 11 0	1 8 0
Hardoi	2 10 11	2 2 10	1 7 7	1 6 0	1 10 8	1 6 6	1 7 7
Kheri	2 14 8	2 5 3	1 8 11	1 10 4	1 11 9	1 7 10	1 9 10
Fyzabad	4 1 5	2 9 6	1 11 4	1 12 11	1 13 10	1 9 5	1 11 6
Gonda	2 12 0	2 3 6	1 8 4	1 13 9	2 3 6	1 7 11	1 9 3
Bahraich	2 10 8	2 3 11	1 6 10	1 8 5	2 5 3	2 0 1	1 9 8
Sultánpur	2 8 0	2 9 7	1 12 4	1 10 1	1 13 1	1 15 1	1 13 4
Partábgarh	3 4 4	2 11 10	1 14 8	1 13 7	2 0 1	...	1 13 4
Bara Banki	3 2 0	2 6 9	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	1 12 3	1 9 10
Average ...	3 1 1	2 6 5	1 10 6	1 11 5	1 14 10	1 11 6	1 10 3

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1894.

PRODUCE IN RUPEES PER MAUND OF $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.

Linseed.	Til or gingelly.	Sugar (gúr or jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghí (clarified butter).	*Fodder.*		
						Grass.	Straw.	Jowár and bájra.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 11 6	4 10 4	4 9 2	17 8 6	...	27 6 10	0 6 3	0 8 0	...
3 13 9	4 11 3	3 3 4	15 6 5	...	31 7 4	0 7 5	0 6 1	0 6 9
...	5 2 9	2 8 9	16 1 1	...	32 2 4	0 4 6	0 3 6	0 11 6
5 5 7	4 6 10	2 15 5	13 12 6	...	31 2 8	0 5 6	0 4 3	0 5 5
5 0 0	4 5 0	3 4 0	14 3 0	...	27 14 0	0 6 0	0 4 6	0 5 3
4 7 1	5 0 0	3 10 2	14 8 9	...	29 1 5	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 4 11
6 2 4	5 1 4	4 4 9	14 5 8	...	27 13 3	0 6 5	0 5 7	0 5 6
5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	...	29 12 3	0 3 2	0 6 5	0 3 2
4 0 0	5 12 8	4 14 6	18 0 0	...	31 6 10	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
4 8 0	4 11 5	3 13 0	15 11 2	...	27 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
4 1 7	4 14 1	3 14 1	14 4 11	...	26 11 6	0 4 3	0 4 9	0 3 6
...	4 0 0	3 4 0	15 0 0	...	28 0 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 0
4 4 3	5 3 11	3 14 1	17 12 5	...	30 1 9	0 4 3	0 9 10	0 4 0
3 11 1	4 2 1	2 14 4	15 8 11	...	31 8 3	0 5 7	0 5 4	0 6 11
4 2 0	3 5 7	2 13 4	14 7 0	...	27 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 5 0
3 13 1	4 1 10	2 12 11	16 2 3	...	29 12 5	0 3 11	0 3 8	0 3 11
4 0 4	4 6 1	3 15 7	18 4 7	...	27 13 2	0 5 4	0 7 3	0 5 6
3 15 3	5 5 4	3 7 7	16 0 0	...	32 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 3 1
4 10 6	4 9 11	3 12 2	16 10 11	...	26 10 7	0 5 2	0 3 10	0 3 9
4 6 9	5 11 0	5 4 4	18 14 0	...	28 13 7	0 5 11	0 5 10	0 7 5
3 7 7	4 9 9	6 8 1	12 3 2	...	24 7 11	0 3 9	0 3 5	0 3 4
3 14 4	4 4 5	4 7 0	13 14 1	...	24 8 5	0 5 10	0 4 2	0 3 7
3 14 0	5 0 0	4 3 0	17 0 0	...	32 0 0	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 7 6
4 0 8	3 14 6	4 9 0	16 13 4	...	25 11 5	0 6 2	0 4 7	0 3 4
4 2 5	5 5 5	4 0 8	15 1 0	...	25 7 3	0 5 7	0 4 5	0 3 11
4 5 8	5 7 9	3 7 0	20 3 1	...	32 0 0	0 6 6	0 7 2	0 5 4
4 0 2	4 4 5	4 1 8	19 3 4	...	28 1 2	0 2 5	0 7 0	0 2 6
4 7 1	5 2 2	3 13 11	19 5 10	...	29 1 0	0 5 0	0 3 11	0 4 4
4 3 4	5 6 3	3 4 2	21 14 4	...	31 8 11	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 4
4 6 4	5 3 0	3 5 2	19 6 1	...	30 5 0	0 10 2	0 4 0	0 2 0
4 6 0	5 1 6	3 3 3	17 6 5	...	29 2 4	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 3 8
3 8 9	5 2 10	3 0 4	19 9 10	...	26 12 1	0 5 5	0 3 6	0 3 7
3 8 0	5 8 0	2 15 0	20 4 0	...	27 4 6	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	27 13 2	0 13 0	0 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	26 10 8	0 3 6	0 4 0	...
2 12 0	6 0 0	4 11 0	20 0 0	...	30 5 10	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
4 3 1	4 13 8	3 12 7	16 12 8	...	23 12 6	0 5 9	0 5 5	0 4 9
4 1 0	5 6 0	3 5 9	17 1 4	...	28 15 7	0 4 0	0 7 5	0 3 1
4 3 2	5 5 5	4 5 5	17 2 8	...	28 11 0	0 5 7	0 3 4	0 2 10
3 11 5	4 6 9	4 2 6	18 8 5	...	26 14 6	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 2 9
4 3 7	5 2 1	4 1 3	16 11 6	...	29 13 2	0 5 4	0 5 1	0 4 10
3 13 1	5 9 5	3 2 8	16 0 7	...	27 1 10	0 3 10	0 4 3	0 2 4
3 10 6	4 5 11	2 10 6	18 13 0	...	28 7 5	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 3 9
3 14 7	5 12 10	2 11 10	17 14 0	...	28 3 5	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 6
3 8 5	4 12 3	2 15 2	20 6 9	...	25 15 10	...	...	...
3 7 3	4 6 8	3 0 2	17 3 11	...	25 15 0	0 3 8	0 5 0	0 2 2
3 5 8	4 10 8	3 4 0	18 6 4	...	28 8 0	0 4 2	0 3 0	0 2 4
3 11 9	4 8 9	3 9 0	16 9 11	...	26 6 2	0 8 9	0 4 8	0 1 7
4 4 2	5 13 4	3 7 0	17 13 8	...	27 6 0	0 6 3	0 4 8	0 2 4
3 13 3	5 0 4	3 6 3	17 11 8	...	27 11 2	0 5 1	0 4 5	0 2 10

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

Form III-E(1).—*Prices of Produce, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June* 1894—(concluded).

Districts.	Retail prices.																							
	Per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.									*Each.*									*Per seer.*					
	Firewood.			Salt.			Iron.			Plough-bullocks.			Sheep.			Fish.								
1	18			19			20			21			22			23								
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
Dehra Dún	0	4	3	4	0	4	5	6	0	21	8	0	5	8	0	0	2	6						
Saháranpur	0	4	11	4	0	3	5	6	10	33	0	0	2	12	0	0	1	11						
Muzaffarnagar	0	4	7	4	2	0	5	13	2	58	0	0	2	12	9	0	1	10						
Meerut	0	4	8	3	12	6	6	1	8	50	0	0	2	7	4	0	1	8						
Bulandshahr	0	5	4	3	10	3	7	0	0	50	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	3						
Aligarh	0	4	7	3	10	2	5	8	0	40	0	0	2	12	0	0	1	0						
Muttra	0	5	4	3	10	2	6	0	0	20	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	6						
Agra	0	5	4	3	10	2	4	4	0	27	8	0	2	3	0	0	1	6						
Farukhabad	0	5	4	4	0	0	8	8	0	17	8	0	1	12	0	0	2	0						
Mainpuri	0	4	0	3	12	9	6	8	0	23	8	0	2	4	0	0	1	0						
Etáwah	0	4	3	3	13	3	8	14	5	23	4	0	2	6	0	0	1	6						
Etah	0	4	0	3	9	0	8	0	0	19	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0						
Bareilly	0	5	4	4	3	8	4	3	2	15	0	0	2	8	0	0	3	0						
Bijnor	0	3	10	3	10	5	6	15	3	25	3	0	2	11	0	0	1	11						
Budaun	0	4	2	3	14	0	4	2	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0						
Moradabad	0	4	8	3	15	0	6	7	4	19	8	0	2	1	4	0	2	0						
Sháhjahánpur	0	5	5	3	14	9	6	0	10	15	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	0						
Pilibhít	0	4	5	3	14	4	7	12	0	16	0	0	1	12	0	0	2	6						
Cawnpore	0	4	1	3	14	3	7	7	7	23	5	9	2	8	9	0	1	5						
Fatehpur	0	3	10	3	13	2	10	0	0	19	3	2	1	3	7	0	1	7						
Bánda	0	2	7	3	14	2	6	12	2	24	6	3	1	13	9	0	1	1						
Hamírpur	0	4	4	4	2	8	6	10	4	16	6	5	2	4	0	0	1	1						
Allahabad	0	5	6	4	0	9	8	12	0	18	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	6						
Jhánsi	0	4	1	3	14	3	4	6	6	18	5	4	1	12	8	0	2	0						
Jalaun	0	3	10	3	12	10	7	0	9	30	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	8						
Benares	0	6	2	4	2	11	8	0	0	20	0	0	1	7	0	0	2	3						
Mirzapur	0	5	0	4	1	6	6	1	11	16	4	1	1	8	7	0	1	11						
Jaunpur	0	4	5	3	12	7	6	9	9	18	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	10						
Gházipur	0	4	6	4	7	5	6	3	10	29	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	11						
Ballia	0	4	11	4	1	8	5	7	1	26	10	8	1	4	0	0	1	3						
Gorakhpur	0	3	5	4	4	4	5	6	0	23	10	8	1	6	0	0	1	10						
Basti	0	4	4	4	2	6	7	7	6	17	8	0	1	10	6	0	2	0						
Azamgarh	0	4	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	18	0	0	1	11	0	0	1	6						
Almora	0	4	0	5	5	9	8	0	0	15	0	0	3	12	0	0	4	0						
Garhwál	0	4	0	6	6	4	8	8	6	12	8	0	5	0	0	0	3	6						
Naini Tal	0	5	6	5	12	0	9	6	1	13	8	0	2	8	0	0	5	6						
Average ...	0	4	6	4	1	5	6	10	9	23	9	2	2	4	1	0	1	11						
Oudh.																								
Lucknow	0	4	5	3	11	10	6	8	0	21	10	8	1	5	4	0	1	7						
Unao	0	4	2	3	12	2	5	13	0	19	4	0	1	10	0	0	1	9						
Rae Bareli	0	3	6	3	15	4	6	11	6	13	8	0	1	4	0	0	1	1						
Sitapur	0	4	4	3	13	11	5	13	9	16	0	0	1	14	6	0	1	4						
Hardoi	0	4	4	3	15	7	5	0	6	26	4	0	1	10	0	0	1	3						
Kheri	0	4	9	4	1	8	5	7	9	17	8	0	1	12	0	0	1	6						
Fyzabad	0	4	5	3	14	6	6	6	8	19	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	3						
Gonda	0	3	10	3	14	3	7	9	4	15	5	4	0	15	11	0	1	0						
Bahraich	0	3	11	3	14	8	7	14	0	19	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	2						
Sultánpur	0	4	0	3	14	7	9	0	6	15	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	5						
Partábgarh	0	4	0	4	2	0	6	6	7	16	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	5						
Bara Banki	0	4	6	3	15	3	8	5	10	21	12	0	1	6	6	0	1	1						
Average ...	0	4	2	3	14	10	6	12	1	18	6	5	1	5	9	0	1	4						

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1894.*

Districts.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart per diem.	Camel per diem.	Donkeys, per score, per diem.	Boat per diem.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 3	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffárnagar ...	0 5 3	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 12 6	0 5 0 & 0 8 0	3 2 0 & 3 8 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 9	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	...	0 5 4 & 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0 to 1 0 0	...	5 12 0 to 6 8 0	0 4 6 to 0 12 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 13 6	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 10 0	
Etáwah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	...	8 0 0	...	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	...	7 8 0	0 10 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Moradabad ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 11 3	0 6 0	2 12 8	1 2 3	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June* 1894—(concluded).

Districts.	Wages per diem.		Cart per diem.	Camel per diem.	Donkeys, per score, per diem.	Boat per diem.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	3 12 0 & 5 0 0	4 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 2 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 10 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Bánda ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 5 6	0 2 6	1 2 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	1 12 0	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 to 0 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 6 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	1 4 0 to 5 0 0	1 0 0 to 2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0	3 2 6	...	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 9	0 12 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	1 8 0	
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	...	6 4 0	1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 1 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	
Almora ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 4 0	0 10 0	...	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	...	...	...	...	
Naini Tal ...	0 5 0 to 0 12 0	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 8 0 to 1 4 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	

OUDH.																							
Lucknow	...			0	4	5			0	2	3		0	12	8	...				3	8	0	0	8	0 to 2	0	0
Unao	...	0	2	3 to 0	5	0	0	2	0 to 0	4	0		0	8	0	...			...					...			
Rae Bareli	...			0	4	2			0	3	0		0	12	0	0	8	0	2	8	0			1	4	0
Sitapur	...			0	4	6			0	2	6		0	12	6	0	5	0	2	8	6			1	8	0
Hardoi	...			0	5	0			0	2	0		0	12	0	0	8	0	2	8	0			1	8	0
Kheri	...			0	4	6			0	2	3		0	12	0	...			...					0	14	0
Fyzabad	...			0	4	0			0	2	0		0	8	0	...			1	4	0			2	0	0
Gonda	...			0	4	10			0	3	3		0	8	0	0	8	8	3	0	0			...		
Bahraich	...	0	2	6 to 0	6	0	0	2	0 to 0	5	0		0	8	0	...			1 14	0 to 3	4	0	1	0	0 to 3	0	0
Sultánpur	...			0	4	1			0	2	0		0	12	0	0	5	4	2	8	0			1	7	0
Partábgarh	...			0	3	3			0	1	9		0	12	0	0	6	6	2	1	6			4	8	0
Bara Banki	...			0	3	8			0	2	10		0	12	0	1	0	0	3	12	0			1	8	0

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—BORAX	Thibet ...	22,384	1,47,940	20,213	1,57,548	18,662	1,72,167
	Nepál ...	15	116	...	...	5	40
	Total ...	22,399	1,48,056	20,213	1,57,548	18,667	1,72,207
II.—COTTON, RAW ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—COTTON GOODS—							
1. Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)...	Thibet ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Cotton Goods. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—DRUGS—							
1. Asafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pán or betel leaves,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	20	200	1	15	...	...
	Nepál	37,038	3,46,037	30,806	3,62,466	31,874	4,41,004
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—	Total ...	37,058	3,46,237	30,807	3,62,481	31,874	4,41,004
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,747	16,076	100	800	100	800
	Total ...	1,747	16,076	100	800	100	800
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	5	1,000	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1	150	7	4,480	1	200
	Total ...	6	1,150	7	4,480	1	200
(d) Other kinds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	30	300	...	...	5	50
	Nepál	148	1,515	117	1,211	185	1,751
	Total ...	178	1,815	117	1,211	190	1,801
3. Safflower ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Turmeric ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2,919	27,920	2,793	30,504	3,346	30,144
	Total ...	2,919	27,920	2,793	30,504	3,346	30,144
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia).*	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepal	...	...	3	30	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	3	30	...	...
6. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	22	220	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	327	2,186	183	1,591	269	2,006
	Total ...	349	2,406	183	1,591	269	2,006

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VI.—Fibrous products—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Fibres, raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	29,214	21,004	9,026	6,993	29,891	66,098
	Total ...	29,214	21,004	9,026	6,993	29,831	66,098
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny bags).	Thibet ...	95	1,520	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	780	7,464	1,298	15,363	754	4,325
	Total ...	875	8,984	1,298	15,363	754	4,325
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—							
1. Cocoanuts (golagari).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Potatoes ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	31	46	14	27	11	19
	Total ...	31	46	14	27	11	19
3. All other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	1	3	1	3
	Nepál ...	1,581	4,188	1,167	3,007	2,443	5,886
	Total ...	1,581	4,188	1,168	3,010	2,444	5,889
VIII.—Grains—							
1. Wheat ...	Thibet ...	4	16	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	15,139	40,421	16,204	41,847	12,356	31,036
	Total ...	15,143	40,437	16,204	41,847	12,356	31,036
2. Gram and pulse ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	49,588	1,08,520	49,245	1,01,803	55,835	1,14,973
	Total ...	49,588	1,08,520	49,245	1,01,803	55,835	1,14,973
3. Rice, husked ...	Thibet ...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	331,320	10,74,898	323,869	11,52,431	394,485	13,27,284
	Total ...	331,321	10,74,902	323,869	11,52,431	394,485	13,27,284
4. Do., unhusked ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	582,206	10,26,503	573,409	9,97,849	465,764	7,62,140
	Total ...	582,206	10,26,503	573,409	9,97,849	465,764	7,62,140
5. Other rain crops ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	35,398	55,693	27,840	43,573	15,655	31,586
	Total ...	35,398	55,693	27,840	43,573	15,655	31,586
6. Other spring crops,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	20,679	40,960	20,985	40,740	5,937	12,982
	Total ...	20,679	40,960	20,985	40,740	5,937	12,982
	Total, Grains ...	1,034,335	23,47,015	1,011,552	23,78,243	950,032	2,280,001
IX.—Gums and resins ...	Thibet ...	1	16	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3,082	33,885	2,369	28,480	5,614	76,730
	Total ...	3,083	33,901	2,369	28,480	5,614	76,730
X.—Horns ...	Thibet ...	65	646	146	1,448	138	1,324
	Nepál ...	697	7,284	975	10,593	880	9,880
	Total ...	762	7,930	1,121	12,041	1,018	11,204
XI.—Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XII.—Lac—							
1. Dye	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	80	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	80	...	...	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	15
	Nepál	40	400	64	768	15	200
	Total ...	40	400	64	768	16	215
XIII.—Lime	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,891	442	1,032	258	211	47
	Total ...	1,891	442	1,032	258	211	47
XIV.—Liquors—							
1. European ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—							
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	108	3,780
	Nepál	13	490	11	395	27	972
	Total ...	13	490	11	395	135	4,752
2. Iron	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,411	11,300	1,407	11,715	1,668	11,576
	Total ...	1,411	11,300	1,407	11,715	1,668	11,576
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	265	9,790	143	4,415	110	4,578
	Total ...	265	9,790	143	4,415	110	4,578
	Total, Metals ...	1,689	21,580	1,561	16,525	1,913	20,906
XVI.—Oils—							
1. Mineral ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	1	5	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1	5	...	...
2. Vegetable ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	93	1,368	57	748	38	476
	Total ...	93	1,368	57	748	38	476
XVII.—Oilcake ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2,990	2,990	3,058	3,058	2,443	3,144
	Total ...	2,990	2,990	3,058	3,058	2,443	3,144
XVIII.—Opium... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—							
1. Ghi	Thibet ...	...	...	37	1,263	13	416
	Nepál	17,457	5,15,941	15,054	4,54,235	16,807	5,05,409
	Total ...	17,457	5,15,941	15,091	4,55,498	16,820	5,05,825
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	52	317	10	50
	Nepál	5,887	26,523	4,625	22,262	3,167	12,045
	Total ...	5,887	26,523	4,677	22,579	3,177	12,095

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XX.—Salt—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Lahori	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	17	102
	Total	...	...	...	...	17	102
2. Sambhar	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other kinds	Thibet	35,624	1,43,997	37,827	1,51,308	25,550	1,07,906
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	39	156
	Total	35,624	1,43,997	37,827	1,51,308	25,589	1,08,062
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—	Total, Salt	35,624	1,43,997	37,827	1,51,308	25,606	1,08,164
1. Saltpetre	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	2	20
	Total	...	...	...	...	2	20
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—							
1. Linseed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	26,203	94,482	27,901	1,08,053	26,617	1,03,070
	Total	26,203	94,482	27,901	1,08,053	26,617	1,03,070
2. Mustard and rape,	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	118,060	4,18,981	89,284	3,34,374	15,922	51,491
	Total	118,060	4,18,981	89,284	3,34,374	15,922	51,491
3. Til or gingelly	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	16	75	12	50	...	...
	Total	16	75	12	50	...	...
4. Other oilseeds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	41,542	1,24,359	16,839	50,504	64,197	1,78,615
	Total	41,542	1,24,359	16,839	50,504	64,197	1,78,615
	Total, Oilseeds	185,821	6,37,897	134,036	4,92,981	106,367	3,33,176
5. Indigo seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	3	24
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	3	24
7. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1	3	55	189	1	3
	Total	1	3	55	189	1	3
XXIII.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	1	500
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	1	500
2. Manufactured	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—							
1. Betel nuts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other spices	Thibet	34	630	43	840	144	2,880
	Nepál	13,172	2,14,415	13,909	2,21,736	12,813	2,41,895
	Total	13,206	2,15,045	13,952	2,22,576	12,957	2,44,775

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXV.—Stone ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	12	12
	Nepál ...	34	63	16	32	42	90
	Total ...	34	68	16	32	51	102
XXVI.—Sugar—							
1. Refined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Unrefined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2	11	...	...	25	125
	Total ...	2	11	...	...	25	125
	Total, Sugar ...	2	11	...	...	25	125
XXVII.—Tea—							
1. Indian ...	Thibet ...	139	9,840	120	8,020	76	4,600
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	139	9,840	120	8,020	76	4,600
2. Foreign ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	229	1,832	...	...
XXIX.—Wood—	Total ...	...	...	229	1,832	...	...
1. Timber ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	405,471	5,06,835	404,047	5,05,104	660,457	8,25,005
	Total ...	405,471	5,06,835	404,047	5,05,104	660,457	8,25,005
2. Firewood ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	9,504	2,374	32,208	8,051	4,704	1,173
	Total ...	9,504	2,374	32,208	8,051	4,704	1,173
XXX.—Wool—							
1. Raw ...	Thibet ...	5,756	1,23,325	10,887	2,39,834	6,417	1,57,520
	Nepál ...	45	1,120	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,801	1,24,445	10,887	2,39,834	6,417	1,57,520
2. Manufactured piece-goods.	Thibet ...	655	27,880	916	43,680	1,548	66,690
	Nepál ...	...	...	4	160	7	280
	Total ...	655	27,880	920	43,840	1,555	66,970
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—							
1. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	2	10
	Nepál ...	1,631	12,907	1,020	13,406	2,051	10,477
	Total ...	1,631	12,907	1,020	13,406	2,053	10,487
2. Unmanufactured...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Nepál ...	5,764	11,740	1,947	4,945	4,750	11,847
	Total ...	5,764	11,740	1,947	4,945	4,751	11,850
3. Yáks' tails ...	Thibet ...	8	640	20	1,600	20	1,600
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	640	20	1,600	20	1,600
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—							
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	550	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	550	...	...
2. Jewellery ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Gold ...	Thibet ...	...	120	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	120	...	...	...	...
2. Silver ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	1,22,475	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,22,475	...	...	...	...
	Total, Class A. Thibet...	64,843	4,58,294	70,263	6,06,426	52,712	5,19,550
	Total, Class A. Nepál ...	1,763,404	48,94,035	1,673,333	45,90,083	1,841,535	48,81,680
	Grand Total ...	1,828,247	53,52,329	1,743,596	51,96,509	1,894,247	84,01,230

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet...	296	27,785	549	48,760	711	55,250
	Nepál ...	512	25,810	72	4,340	734	40,135
	Total	808	53,595	621	53,100	1,445	93,385
2. Cattle...	Thibet	1,046	30,255	298	6,670	1,063	30,015
	Nepál	4,619	82,654	3,727	71,107	4,936	1,17,368
	Total	5,665	1,12,909	4,025	77,777	5,999	1,47,383
3. Sheep and goats	Thibet...	9,503	32,670	14,657	48,697	9,533	29,526
	Nepál ...	236	517	446	913	698	1,868
	Total	9,739	33,187	15,103	49,610	10,231	31,394
4. Other kinds	Thibet...	288	1,380	361	1,957	479	1,205
	Nepál ...	1,974	8,223	1,922	8,370	1,489	2,854
	Total	2,262	9,603	2,283	10,327	1,968	4,059
II.—BAMBOOS ...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	382	8	31,100	622	145,123	3,017
	Total	382	8	31,100	622	145,123	3,017
III.—CANES AND RATTANS...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	662,222	3,311	1,396,674	6,977	1,334,335	6,665
	Total	662,222	3,311	1,396,674	6,977	1,334,335	6,665
IV.—COCOANUTS (NARIAL, KACHCHA).	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	32	4
	Total	...	...	...	...	32	4
V.—GUNNY-BAGS	Thibet...	300	150	...	...	950	380
	Nepál ...	...	...	480	120	375	94
	Total	300	150	480	120	1,325	474
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle	Thibet...	31	93	19	61	18	47
	Nepál ...	55,603	1,60,013	87,623	2,67,095	65,214	1,55,274
	Total	55,634	1,60,106	87,642	2,67,156	65,232	1,55,321
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet...	801	421	1,145	854	174	93
	Nepál ...	6,412	3,471	886	482	3,508	1,752
	Total	7,213	3,892	2,031	1,336	3,682	1,845
VII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured	Thibet...	14	56	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,252	5,008	10,919	43,680	419	1,332
	Total	1,266	5,064	10,919	43,680	419	1,332
2. Manufactured	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,196	3,778	600	550	...	...
	Total	1,196	3,778	600	550	...	...
Total, Class B.	Thibet...	12,279	92,810	17,029	1,06,999	12,928	1,16,516
	Nepál ...	734,408	2,92,793	1,534,449	4,04,256	1,556,863	3,30 363
GRAND TOTAL ...		746,687	3,85,603	1,551,478	5,11,255	1,569,791	4,46,867

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—BORAX	Thibet ...	29	174	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29	174	...	...	...	...
II.—COTTON, RAW ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	337	6,570	896	17,430	683	13,083
	Total ...	337	6,570	896	17,430	683	13,083
III.—COTTON GOODS—							
1. Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	40	2,800	...	...
	Nepál	2,980	2,08,600	3,267	2,28,690	5,200	3,64,000
	Total ...	2,980	2,08,600	3,307	2,31,490	5,200	3,64,000
2. Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	5	150	15	450	14	420
	Nepál	536	16,205	658	19,740	476	14,280
	Total ...	541	16,355	673	20,190	490	14,700
3. Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	99	9,900	83	8,300	67	6,700
	Nepál	16,253	16,25,300	11,673	11,67,300	19,523	19,52,300
	Total ...	16,352	16,35,200	11,756	11,75,600	19,590	19,59,000
4. Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	206	10,300	593	29,650	285	14,250
	Nepál	12,674	6,33,570	12,027	6,01,350	11,527	5,76,350
	Total ...	12,880	6,43,870	12,620	6,31,000	11,812	5,90,600
	Total, Cotton goods	32,753	25,04,025	28,356	20,58,280	37,092	29,28,300
IV.—DRUGS—							
1. Asafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	1	160	2	285
	Total ...	...	...	1	160	2	285
2. Pán or betel leaves,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	46	1,410	32	1,010	39	1,004
	Total ...	46	1,410	32	1,010	39	1,004
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	1	10	2	16	5	80
	Nepál	1,265	11,324	196	1,698	307	4,116
	Total ...	1,266	11,334	198	1,714	312	4,196
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds,	Thibet ...	...	...	132	1,320	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	19	38	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	151	1,358	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
V.—Dyeing materials—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Indigo...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	1	250	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1	250	...	...
2. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	1	10	2	20	...	...
	Nepál... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	10	2	20	...	...
3. Safflower ...	Thibet ...	...	...	30	900	...	...
	Nepál... ...	32	565	12	240	...	...
	Total ...	32	565	42	1,140	...	...
4. Turmeric ...	Thibet ...	118	2,111	328	5,600	146	2,008
	Nepál	135	1,400	82	980	48	371
	Total ...	253	3,511	410	6,580	194	2,379
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	2	40
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	40
6. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	20
	Nepál... ...	29	143	17	160	5	35
	Total ...	29	143	17	160	6	55
VI.—Fibrous products—							
1. Fibres, raw ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fibres manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	58	997	86	1,108	24	96
	Total ...	58	997	86	1,108	24	96
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—							
1. Cocoanuts (golagari).	Thibet ...	15	292	8	156	6	157
	Nepál	124	3,141	92	1,676	100	1,687
	Total ...	139	3,433	100	1,832	106	1,844
2. Potatoes ...	Thibet ...	321	1,990	381	3,810	423	1,976
	Nepál... ...	13,541	22,878	13,154	24,469	10,349	17,358
	Total ...	13,862	24,868	13,535	28,279	10,772	19,334
3. All other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	38	373	21	224
	Nepál... ...	4,256	10,905	4,054	9,122	2,707	5,769
	Total ...	4,256	10,905	4,092	9,495	2,728	5,993
VIII.—Grains—							
1. Wheat ...	Thibet ...	6,276	25,335	2,627	10,120	2,815	11,452
	Nepál... ...	184	492	448	1,124	195	527
	Total ...	6,460	25,827	3,075	11,244	3,010	11,979
2. Gram and pulse ...	Thibet ...	579	2,749	744	2,847	724	2,382
	Nepál	5,399	12,469	5,926	11,896	6,312	14,173
	Total ...	5,978	15,218	6,670	14,743	7,036	16,555
3. Rice (husked) ...	Thibet ...	16,502	74,364	12,355	56,940	13,416	66,528
	Nepál	568	1,731	188	578	6,459	19,265
	Total ...	17,070	76,095	12,543	57,518	19,875	85,793

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded)*—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
4. Rice (unhusked) ...	Thibet ...	3,869	10,092	1,487	4,336	3,162	7,725
	Nepál ...	27	49	216	364	311	526
	Total ...	3,896	10,141	1,703	4,700	3,473	8,251
5. Other rain crops...	Thibet ...	8,526	17,476	5,617	11,341	4,672	11,859
	Nepál ...	152	330	50	93	357	714
	Total ...	8,678	17,806	5,667	11,434	5,029	12,573
6. Other spring crops	Thibet ...	15,868	44,165	12,842	36,168	15,690	42,449
	Nepál ...	46	92	1,004	207	1,531	3,027
	Total ...	15,914	44,257	13,846	38,175	17,221	45,476
	Total, Grains ...	57,996	1,89,344	43,504	1,37,814	55,644	1,80,627
IX.—Gums and resins ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1	10	2	16	...	...
	Total ...	1	10	2	16	...	...
X.—Horns	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Lac—							
1. Dye ...	Thibet ...	...	...	2	50	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	12	240	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	14	290	...	...
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	36
	Nepál ...	27	1,060	49	1,963	41	1,640
	Total ...	27	1,060	49	1,963	42	1,676
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	15
	Nepál ...	91	966	18	329	2	24
	Total ...	91	966	18	329	3	39
XIII.—Lime	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	40	10	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	40	10	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Liquors—							
1. European ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native... ...	Thibet ...	53	1,326	10	250	70	2,060
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	53	1,326	10	250	70	2,060
	Total, Liquors ...	53	1,326	10	250	70	2,060

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XV.—Metals and hardware—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	166	7,500	189	10,540	250	10,560
	Nepál ...	1,185	48,238	1,035	43,351	1,878	70,427
	Total ...	1,351	55,738	1,224	53,891	2,128	80,987
2. Iron	Thibet... ...	100	1,012	178	1,890	167	1,702
	Nepál	1,527	12,238	3,168	24,993	1,570	10,684
	Total ...	1,627	13,250	3,346	26,883	1,737	12,386
3. Other metals ...	Thibet... ...	16	800	109	8,220	102	4,960
	Nepál	2,392	94,432	2,017	79,466	2,245	96,776
	Total ...	2,408	95,232	2,126	87,686	2,347	1,01,736
	Total, Metals ...	5,386	1,64,220	6,696	1,68,460	6,212	1,95,109
XVI.—Oils—							
1. Mineral ...	Thibet... ...	96	813	45	318	59	559
	Nepál	1,766	10,266	2,832	15,940	2,593	12,458
	Total ...	1,862	11,079	2,877	16,258	2,652	13,017
2. Vegetable ...	Thibet... ...	41	631	319	5,394	463	6,524
	Nepál	103	1,594	28	407	4	62
	Total ...	144	2,225	347	5,801	467	6,586
XVII.—Oilcake ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	5	5	...	...	14	14
	Total ...	5	5	...	...	14	14
XVIII.—Opium... ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Ghí	Thibet... ...	21	584	15	537	11	332
	Nepál... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21	584	15	537	11	332
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	66,066	1,54,396	69,023	1,45,614	47,545	1,17,835
	Total ...	66,066	1,54,396	69,023	1,45,614	47,545	1,17,835
XX.—Salt—							
1. Lahori... ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	240	1,096	10	50	1,170	5,128
	Total ...	240	1,096	10	50	1,170	5,128
2. Sambhar ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	22,696	90,175	19,958	81,350	15,000	59,829
	Total ...	22,696	90,175	19,958	81,350	15,000	59,829
3. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	36,438	1,69,656	32,738	1,56,435	29,672	1,28,503
	Total ...	36,438	1,69,656	32,738	1,56,435	29,672	1,28,503
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—	Total, Salt ...	59,374	2,60,927	52,706	2,37,835	45,842	1,93,460
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	44	88	139	278	119	271
	Total ...	44	88	139	278	119	271

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXII.—Seeds—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Linseed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	10	35	114	456
	Total	...	...	10	35	114	456
2. Mustard and rape	Thibet	64	512	42	252	24	192
	Nepál	...	...	4	16	...	...
	Total	64	512	46	268	24	192
3. Til or gingelly	Thibet	592	4,486	645	4,125	398	2,604
	Nepál	6	24	1	4	...	...
	Total	598	4,510	646	4,129	398	2,604
4. Other oilseeds	Thibet	...	...	82	410	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	10	30
	Total	...	...	82	410	10	30
	Total, Oil-seeds	662	5,022	784	4,842	546	3,282
5. Indigo seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIII.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	2	500	1	250
	Total	...	...	2	500	1	250
2. Manufactured	Thibet	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
	Nepál	...	...	1	500	155	76,600
	Total	...	...	1	500	156	78,600
XXIV.—Spices—							
1. Betel nuts	Thibet	...	...	22	440	...	...
	Nepál	419	6,337	191	2,505	349	4,732
	Total	419	6,337	213	2,945	349	4,732
2. Other spices	Thibet	174	2,910	84	1,798	153	3,045
	Nepál	6,236	1,03,584	5,905	88,451	5,851	1,00,741
	Total	6,410	1 06,494	5,989	90,249	6,004	1,03,786
XXV.—Stone	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	160	369	58	116	89	178
	Total	160	369	58	116	89	178
XXVI.—Sugar—							
1. Refined	Thibet	78	1,207	86	1,554	141	2,336
	Nepál	2,225	24,987	1,868	24,300	1,860	24,004
	Total	2,303	26,194	1,954	25,854	2,001	26,340
2. Unrefined	Thibet	4,731	30,140	2,146	16,006	3,303	22,284
	Nepál	24,434	1,35,050	24,640	1,39,735	24,132	1,27,216
	Total	29,165	1,65.190	26,786	1,55,741	27,435	1,49,500
	Total, Sugar	31,468	1,91,384	28,740	1,81,595	29,436	1,75,840

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—							
1. Indian...	Thibet ...	1	60	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	2	160	380	18,990
	Total ...	1	60	2	160	380	18,990
2. Foreign	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Thibet ...	460	5,976	476	7,428	425	5,079
	Nepál ...	7,682	72,761	7,552	76,142	8,037	69,576
	Total ...	8,142	78,737	8,028	83,570	8,462	74,655
XXIX.—Wood—							
1. Timber	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	27	33
	Nepál ...	12	15	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	15	...	...	27	33
2. Firewood	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	72	18	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	72	18	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Wool—							
1. Raw ...	Thibet ...	4	80	...	...	1	20
	Nepál ...	...	...	3	60	2	33
	Total ...	4	80	3	60	3	53
2. Manufactured piece-goods.	Thibet ...	58	2,320	59	2,360	53	2,120
	Nepál ...	214	7,515	166	6,535	163	5,353
	Total ...	272	9,835	225	8,895	216	7,473
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—							
1. Manufactured	Thibet ...	45	262	32	252	36	180
	Nepál ...	5,308	32,975	3,578	27,658	4,472	21,217
	Total ...	5,353	33,237	3,610	27,910	4,508	21,397
2. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	13	419
	Nepál ...	1,730	3,395	451	2,064	975	2,142
	Total ...	1,730	3,395	451	2,064	988	2,561
3. Yáks' tails ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—							
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset.	Thibet ...	...	3,643	...	1,360	...	1,562
	Nepál ...	...	3,200	...	280	...	6,000
	Total ...	...	6,843	...	1,640	...	7,562
2. Jewellery	Thibet ...	...	40	...	320	...	1,520
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	40	...	320	...	1,520
XXXIII.—Treasure—							
1. Gold ...	Thibet ...	...	2,375	...	3,908	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	2,375	...	3,908	...	...
2. Silver...	Thibet ...	...	17,919	...	22,688	...	5,854
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	17,919	...	22,688	...	5,854
	Total, Class A. Thibet...	59,115	2,83,714	41,865	2,65,247	47,148	2,44,266
	Total, Class A. Nepál ...	239,761	35,32,631	229,560	30,10,976	21,498	39,50,135
	Grand Total ...	298,876	38,16,345	271,425	32,76,223	2,61,746	41,94,401

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet...	...	...	90	9,000	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	90	9,000	...	...
2. Cattle	Thibet...	...	...	44	660	57	1,300
	Nepál ...	616	12,333	317	4,955	184	3,719
	Total	616	12,333	361	5,615	241	5,019
3. Sheep and goats	Thibet...	...	...	100	500	...	...
	Nepál ...	2,555	4,142	1,786	3,274	2,261	4,767
	Total	2,555	4,142	1,886	3,774	2,261	4,767
4. Other kinds	Thibet...	...	...	48	240	24	240
	Nepál ...	2,835	4,805	4,362	6,685	3,229	4,873
	Total	2,835	4,805	4,410	6,925	3,253	6,113
II.—BAMBOOS ...	Thibet...	...	...	9	2	24	6
	Nepál ...	...	...	197	20	53	4
	Total	...	...	206	22	77	10
III.—CANES AND RATTANS...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	800	4	100	1	...	...
	Total	800	4	100	1	...	...
IV.—COCOANUTS (NÁRIAL, KACHCHA).	Thibet...	...	...	865	216	3,100	387
	Nepál ...	4,000	478	8,503	860	24,004	3,000
	Total	4,000	478	9,368	1,076	27,104	3,387
V.—GUNNY BAGS	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	215	107
	Nepál ...	410	89	50	12	671	167
	Total	410	89	50	12	886	274
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle	Thibet...	8	24	68	288	31	62
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8	24	68	288	31	62
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet...	380	202	426	343	435	217
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	380	202	426	343	435	217
VII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured...	Thibet...	2	8	5	25	20	80
	Nepál ...	22	66	...	...	...	...
	Total	24	74	5	25	20	80
2. Manufactured	Thibet...	90	360	340	1,020	177	367
	Nepál ...	17	36	140	130	534	272
	Total	107	396	480	1,150	711	639
Total, Class B.	Thibet,	480	594	1,995	12,294	4,083	2,766
	Nepál...	11,255	21,953	15,455	15,937	30,936	16,792
GRAND TOTAL ...		11,735	22,574	17,450	28,231	35,019	19,558

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1894-95.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of—						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of—						Reserve at end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs.* 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
83,287	10,00,445	42,845	33,55,550	6,740	81,44,000	3,60,96,065	3,46,84,520	94,335	11,32,100	50,936	40,38,350	7,565	61,18,000	...	4,04,39,880	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR.									NUMBER REMAINING ON 31ST					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
Number.	Name of institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	5	...	...	74	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	27	8	...
2	Do. Poor-house	22	9	...	...	...	...	59	53	10	8	4	...	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	3	4	...	...	...	...	40	19	16	2	4	...	...	...	...
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home ...	31	23	...	45	11	12	16	12	7	16	19	...	32	8	9
5	Almora Leper Asylum ...	1	...	...	79	54	3	4	7	1	1	...	...	60	42	2
6	Pithoragarh Asylum	...	...	...	43	35	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	27	6
7	Bahraich ditto	3	2	...	33	5	...	19	16	5	...	1	...	10	4	...
8	Benares (Rája Káli Shankar's) Asylum.	123	90	6	68	6	...	479	205	73	16	13	2	13	3	...
9	Bareilly Asylum	36	24	13	50	15	...	28	17	4	7	6	6	13	5	...
10	Bara Banki ditto	11	12	...	...	1	...	13	9	14	6	6	...	...	1	...
11	Bánda ditto	1	6	...	1	...	...	3	7	1	...	6	...	1	...	...
12	Budaun ditto	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...
13	Cawnpore Almshouse ...	6	11	...	...	...	...	6	8	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
14	Dehra Dún ditto	...	2	...	111	38	1	3	2	6	...	1	...	77	27	1
15	Farukhabad ditto	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
16	Fyzabad ditto	8	11	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	5	7	...	...	...	...
17	Gházipur ditto	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
18	Gonda ditto	3	3	2	12	1	...	6	3	10	...	2	2	3	...	...
19	Hardoi ditto	5	8	1	8	1	...	3	4	4	1	6	1	2	...	...
20	Jalaun ditto	1	3	...	2	...	...	4	2	2	1	3	...	2	...	...
21	Jaunpur ditto	9	3	...	2	...	...	14	11	2	3	1	...	1	...	...
22	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	23	23	...	19	6	...	272	280	70	6	11	...	9	3	...
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	4	2	...	1	3	...	124	480	...	3	1	...	1	1	...
24	Meerut ditto ...	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...
25	Moradabad Poor-house ...	17	10	...	...	...	...	68	24	8	5	3	...	...	...	...
26	Ditto (Leper Asylum) ...	...	...	...	37	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	...
27	Muttra ditto ...	37	15	...	24	1	...	406	134	36	2	4	...	1	...	...
28	Rae Bareli ditto ...	7	2	...	5	...	...	14	4	8	3	1	...	3	...	...
29	Roorkee ditto ...	...	...	...	20	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	2
30	Saháranpur ditto ...	...	...	...	29	16	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	17	13	...
31	Sháhjahánpur ditto ...	11	5	...	8	2	...	10	16	4	6	2	...	5	1	...
32	Sitapur ditto ...	7	4	...	...	...	...	11	46	19	5	2	...	...	...	...
33	Sultánpur ditto ...	6	5	...	5	...	...	8	5	...	5	4	...	4	...	...
	Total ...	381	280	23	701	234	31	1,618	1,370	304	107	112	12	365	164	20

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1894.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER 1894.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January* 1894.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	From Government, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,083 12 11	...	...	1
14	7	2	...	...	...	...	1,493 9 8	...	...	2
29	15	15	...	243 11 11	...	...	...	2,202 4 7	136 10 11	3
14	8	4	6,500 0 0	...	220 15 9	578 11 10	2,400 0 0	425 0 0	...	4
4	6	...	...	2,684 2 6	1,057 5 7	...	120 0 0	3,321 15 6	29 13 9	5
...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	66 4 0	...	6
10	5	2	10,000 0 0	2,726 4 10	199 8 0	*572 0 0	300 0 0	586 8 0	...	7
36	28	22	63,600 0 0	1,133 1 0	3,182 0 8	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	239 8 11	8
4	5	2	8,000 0 0	...	...	18 11 8	1,299 10 8	157 0 0	...	9
8	2	7	16,584 0 0	799 0 2	274 5 0	...	...	66 8 0	...	10
1	7	1	...	45 8 0	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	500 0 0	1,219 0 0	...	12
4	3	1	...	307 9 11	458 1 0	...	120 0 0	...	...	13
1	1	4	3,000 0 0	5,904 10 10	139 10 5	2,886 0 0	650 0 0	2,521 6 9	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 0 0	...	...	15
1	1	...	...	914 0 0	...	...	360 0 0	257 14 0	...	16
3	1	2	...	...	...	...	273 0 7	...	...	17
4	2	3	3,300 0 0	2,360 14 8	267 2 1	...	300 0 0	614 4 0	...	18
1	2	3	...	447 3 8	...	...	474 0 0	352 5 0	...	19
4	...	2	...	124 8 0	...	...	...	314 8 0	...	20
2	6	1	...	366 9 9	...	...	...	471 4 0	...	21
114	198	24	3,31,100 0 0	8,762 11 4	13,051 5 10	...	...	...	...	22
92	389	...	48,300 0 0	3,246 4 2	963 9 4	10,000 0 0	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	22 0 0	...	...	515 0 0	...	...	24
12	9	3	...	750 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	394 1 6	...	...	900 0 0	...	...	26
17	10	5	...	...	...	...	1,166 9 11	...	...	27
6	1	4	12,500 0 0	385 11 1	256 5 3	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	360 13 1	...	...	245 0 0	567 14 6	...	29
1	1	...	...	...	...	450 0 0	940 5 9	189 13 6	...	30
8	7	1	...	...	...	...	584 12 2	47 8 9	...	31
8	42	...	9,000 0 0	1,082 0 3	179 8 10	...	...	1,510 9 9	...	32
6	5	...	325 5 4	...	...	230 0 0	200 0 0	379 4 0	...	33
404	761	108	5,12,209 5 4	33,161 13 2	20,249 13 9	17,214 0 6	16,512 13 8	15,271 4 4	406 1 7	

* Rupees 400 from Government.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	Name of institution.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	2,083 12 11	610 13 5	1,068 7 0	125 2 0
2	Do. Poor-house	...	1,493 9 8	492 0 0	632 13 1	73 6 6
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	...	2,582 11 5	296 12 0	1,308 4 1	113 10 6
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home ...	51 6 0	10,176 1 7	597 6 6	2,376 9 3	177 2 0
5	Almora Leper Asylum	...	7,213 5 4	774 12 9	4,834 6 9	567 0 0
6	Pithoragarh Asylum	2,659 0 0	2,825 4 0	...	1,374 10 9	238 6 6
7	Bahraich ditto	0 8 6	14,384 13 4	440 5 4	877 6 2	102 3 6
8	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's) Asylum.	173 2 8	71,856 6 3	1,342 8 0	3,339 8 8	108 2 0
9	Bareilly Asylum	...	9,475 6 4	286 0 0	751 12 1	185 0 0
10	Bara Banki ditto	252 7 9	17,976 4 11	357 15 0	832 3 9	89 3 9
11	Bánda ditto	...	285 8 0	...	...	...
12	Budaun ditto	...	1,869 0 0	60 9 6	224 15 7	53 12 6
13	Cawnpore Almshouse	...	885 10 11	118 15 9	289 15 3	65 15 6
14	Dehra Dún ditto	625 6 1	15,727 2 1	505 0 10	2,654 13 2	334 12 8
15	Farukhabad ditto	...	147 0 0	36 0 0	101 7 9	8 6 3
16	Fyzabad ditto	52 11 0	1,584 9 0	105 0 0	302 12 5	39 4 0
17	Gházipur ditto	11 0 0	284 0 7	96 0 0	127 5 1	14 5 0
18	Gonda ditto	17 4 8	6,859 9 5	198 9 6	249 5 6	26 11 3
19	Hardoi ditto	9 13 0	1,283 5 8	136 7 11	162 4 0	21 11 6
20	Jalaun ditto	4 3 6	443 3 6	34 0 0	229 9 0	9 1 0
21	Jaunpur ditto	212 1 0	1,01[illegible] 14 9	132 0 0	289 1 0	35 15 0
22	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	81 7 0	3,52,995 8 2	1,021 8 0	3,667 14 6	642 6 0
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	129 0 0	62,638 13 6	529 0 0	...	...
24	Meerut ditto	110 0 0	647 0 0	72 0 0	510 6 9	39 6 0
25	Moradabad Poor-house ...	1,742 0 2	2,492 14 8	230 0 0	610 4 1	78 8 9
26	Ditto (Leper Asylum) ...	11 12 9	1,305 14 3	369 0 0	493 12 6	75 3 6
27	Muttra ditto	...	1,166 9 11	258 0 0	676 15 8	43 9 0
28	Rae Bareli ditto	...	13,142 0 4	140 12 10	241 9 7	71 12 0
29	Roorkee ditto	...	1,173 11 7	...	499 4 0	47 8 0
30	Saháranpur ditto	1,392 9 6	2,972 12 9	225 9 6	946 8 5	38 15 3
31	Sháhjahánpur ditto	...	632 4 11	60 0 0	503 4 9	45 6 5
32	Sitapur ditto	23 15 6	11,796 2 4	156 0 0	1,074 10 6	24 7 3
33	Sultánpur ditto	1 0 6	1,135 9 10	127 13 0	414 15 10	71 8 0
	Total ...	7,560 13 7	6,22,586 1 11	9,810 15 10	31,667 4 11	3,507 13 7

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1894—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
68 10 4	12 4 9	198 7 5	...	...	2,083 12 11	...	...	1
35 5 10	175 8 8	84 7 7	...	...	1,493 9 8	...	...	2
...	63 8 0	92 5 0	...	...	1,874 7 7	708 3 10	...	3
17 13 9	176 10 0	254 13 0	36 0 0	...	3,636 6 6	39 11 1	6,500 0 0	4
40 12 0	184 0 6	114 4 6	...	...	6,455 4 6	758 0 10	...	5
144 13 0	109 5 0	958 0 9	...	...	2,825 4 0	...	...	6
186 0 2	172 0 0	28 2 3	...	...	1,806 1 6	2,578 11 10	10,000 0 0	7
377 3 4	289 2 6	1,082 6 0	156 0 0	...	6,694 14 6	1,561 7 9	63,600 0 0	8
...	180 0 0	72 10 3	...	...	1,475 6 4	...	8,000 0 0	9
...	33 0 0	53 9 0	...	...	1,365 15 6	1,001 5 5	15,609 0 0	10
...	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	45 8 0	...	11
24 4 2	20 0 0	31 1 0	...	...	414 10 9	404 5 3	1,050 0 0	12
...	197 7 3	21 7 6	...	50 9 0	744 6 3	141 4 8	...	13
63 12 0	2,110 12 1	966 6 10	...	...	6,635 9 7	6,091 8 6	3,000 0 0	14
...	...	1 2 0	...	...	147 0 0	...	...	15
...	...	51 13 0	...	...	498 13 5	1,085 11 7	...	16
...	14 0 0	21 6 6	...	...	273 0 7	11 0 0	...	17
...	17 10 3	47 12 6	145 0 0	...	685 1 0	1,874 8 5	4,300 0 0	18
...	37 13 0	13 13 0	52 0 0	...	424 1 5	859 4 3	...	19
...	25 3 0	3 8 10	12 0 0	...	313 5 10	129 13 8	...	20
...	25 6 3	90 4 6	...	...	572 10 9	477 4 0	...	21
36 3 2	1,740 0 0	750 3 6	4,623 0 0	...	12,481 3 2	1,414 5 0	3,39,100 0 0	22
...	...	9 3 0	11,089 0 0	...	11,627 3 0	2,711 10 6	48,300 0 0	23
0 2 3	...	6 9 0	...	...	628 8 0	18 8 0	...	24
53 10 9	22 9 6	99 8 4	...	...	1,094 9 5	211 4 10	...	25
46 9 0	157 12 0	70 11 0	...	...	1,213 0 0	1,279 14 8	...	26
...	170 2 0	17 15 3	...	...	1,166 9 11	...	...	27
...	...	46 2 11	24 0 0	...	524 5 4	117 11 0	12,500 0 0	28
7 11 0	23 8 0	28 10 0	...	...	606 9 0	567 2 7	...	29
...	1,742 10 10	19 0 9	...	...	2,972 12 9	...	...	30
12 0 0	...	11 9 9	...	...	632 4 11	...	...	31
...	261 15 6	33 8 0	...	...	1,550 9 3	1,245 9 1	9,000 0 0	32
...	39 1 0	23 8 9	...	...	676 14 7	458 11 3	...	33
1,114 14 10	8,001 6 1	5,304 7 8	16,377 0 0	50 9 0	75,834 7 11	25,792 10 0	5,20,959 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denomination.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	4,458	21,216	83	97	1,69,510	
Church of Scotland	1,056	1,218	35	27	11,902	
Protestant Dissenters	60,113	2,400	187	119	6,362	
Roman Catholics	1,654	6,007	39	34	30,164	
Greek Church	...	...	...	...	...	
Armenians	...	21	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	...	30	...	...	...	
Pársis	...	204	...	...	...	
Other Churches	...	...	...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1894-95.

Area and Population.*				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
107,502	Towns ... 484	Males ... 24,303,601	Institutions. For males ...	18	9	465	4,072	3	28	4,595	1,492	4,571	10,658	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 10·04	
	Villages. 105,716	Females, 22,601,484	Institutions. For females,	1	...	29	263	1	2	296	...	129	425	·40	
	Total 106,200	Total ... 46,905,085	Total ...	19	9	494	4,335	4	30	4,891	1,492	4,700	11,083	10·44	
			Scholars. Males ...	2,025	941	56,144	157,225	265	2,023	218,623	15,218	48,948	282,789	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 7·76	
			Scholars. Females ...	7	...	2,275	7,793	87	158	10,325	131	2,099	12,555	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ·37	
			Total ...	2,032	941	58,419	165,023	352	2,181	228,948	15,349	51,047	295,344	4·20	

* Census of 1891.

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government,	English ...	41	7,531	1,208	...	1,208	2,177	...	2,177
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	3	257	...	...	...	44	...	44
		Vernacular,	293	29,795	...	...	...	5,723	...	5,723
	Municipal ...	English ...	12	1,204	23	...	23	271	...	271
		Vernacular,	3	448	...	...	...	40	...	40
	Aided ...	English ...	88	14,135	1,302	5	1,307	3,073	23	3,096
		Vernacular,	8	690	...	...	...	134	...	134
	Unaided ...	English ...	16	1,995	116	...	116	353	...	353
		Vernacular,	1	64	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total ...		465	56,119	2,649	5	2,654	11,823	23	11,846
For Girls ...	Government,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	27	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	16	...	...	...	...	16	16
	Aided ...	English ...	26	2,220	...	127	127	1	519	520
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	1	37	...	...	...	...	7	7
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		29	2,300	...	127	127	1	547	548
Total, Secondary Schools ...			494	58,419	2,649	132	2,781	11,824	570	12,394
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government ...		35	3,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		3,883	146,874	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		55	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		78	4,221	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		21	723	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		4,072	157,166	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Government ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		115	2,651	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		13	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		128	4,630	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		7	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		263	7,857	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...			4,335	165,023	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			4,829	223,442	2,649	132	2,781	11,824	570	12,394

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1894-95.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2,169	...	2,169	1,977	...	1,977	...	...	...	7,531	...	7,531
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	54	159	...	159	...	...	...	257	...	257
6,526	...	6,526	17,199	...	17,199	347	...	347	29,795	...	29,795
288	...	288	622	...	622	...	...	...	1,204	...	1,204
76	...	76	323	...	323	9	...	9	448	...	448
3,052	19	3,071	6,456	14	6,470	186	5	191	14,069	66	14,135
124	...	124	376	...	376	56	...	56	690	...	690
391	...	391	1,044	...	1,044	91	...	91	1,995	...	1,995
7	...	7	49	...	49	...	...	...	64	...	64
12,687	19	12,706	28,205	14	28,219	689	5	694	56,053	66	56,119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	17	17	...	5	5	...	27	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
11	441	452	34	764	798	45	278	323	91	2,129	2,220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	17	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	37	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	458	469	34	794	828	45	283	328	91	2,209	2,300
12,698	477	13,175	28,239	808	29,047	734	288	1,022	56,144	2,275	58,419
8	...	8	3,012	...	3,012	8	...	8	3,028	...	3,028
25,960	2	25,962	117,244	4	117,248	3,664	...	3,664	146,868	6	146,874
215	...	215	1,985	...	1,985	120	...	120	2,320	...	2,320
529	13	542	3,268	21	3,289	362	28	390	4,159	62	4,221
38	...	38	627	...	627	58	...	58	723	...	723
26,750	15	26,765	126,136	25	126,161	4,212	28	4,240	157,098	68	157,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	183	183	...	2,347	2,347	...	121	121	...	2,651	2,651
...	42	42	...	297	297	...	...	...	...	339	339
29	280	309	29	3,265	3,294	69	958	1,027	127	4,503	4,630
...	37	37	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	237	237
29	542	571	29	6,109	6,138	69	1,079	1,148	127	7,730	7,857
26,779	557	27,336	126,165	6,134	132,299	4,281	1,107	5,388	157,225	7,798	165,023
39,477	1,034	40,511	154,404	6,942	161,346	5,015	1,395	6,410	213,369	10,073	223,442

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of examination.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	2	2	1	5	14	15	2	6	37
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	4	2	8	94	149	28	7	278
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Intermediate Examination ...	3	6	7	16	221	314	62	26	623
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit *(a)* ...	1	...	...	1	88	...	...	...	88
Ditto Arabic *(b)* ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(c)*,	2	3	24	29	74	6	43	1	124
Ditto Arabic *(b)* ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Persian *(b)*,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)* ...	4	3	29	36	33	4	87	3	127
Ditto Arabic *(e)* ...	1	3	2	6	1	5	2	1	9
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3
Ditto Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	5	1	8	38	68	5	...	111
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15
2. B. C. E.					22	...	...	...	22
3. L. C. E.					41	...	...	...	41
4. First L. C. E. ...					323	...	...	...	323
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys,	35	44	7	86	648	715	88	506	1,957
Girls,	...	10	1	11	...	45	2	6	53
Middle School Examination, Boys	346	88	18	452	3,717	1,101	204	1,674	6,696
Girls,	...	7	...	7	...	19	...	1	20
Upper Primary Examination, Boys,	2,079	135	16	2,230	9,435	1,841	230	186	11,692
Girls,	29	71	...	100	57	182	...	...	239
Lower Primary Examination, Boys,	4,067	168	19	4,254	21,785	2,366	156	7	24,314
Girls,	60	109	...	169	176	800	...	...	976
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper,	3	...	...	3	61	...	...	38	99
Lower,	3	...	...	3	204	...	...	182	386
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	1	...	...	1	51	...	...	2	53
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination,	...	1	...	1	...	21	...	...	21

(a) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College,
(b) Panjáb University
(c) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College,
(d) Prathama ditto ditto,
(e) Mulla Examination of Muir Central College and

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1894-95.

Number passed.					*Race or creed of passed scholars.*					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	9	2	4	26	...	2	22	2	...	
50	117	18	1	186	...	2	137	44	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71	117	21	2	211	7	8	158	37	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	...	...	...	78	...	...	78	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	1	17	1	64	...	...	64	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	25	1	38	...	...	38	...	...	
1	5	1	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	30	...	...	39	...	...	29	7	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	...	...	...	15	7	1	6	...	1	Engineer, Roorkee College Examinations.
22	...	...	...	22	16	...	4	2	...	Upper Subordinate.
40	...	...	...	40	...	...	29	11	...	
133	...	...	...	133	44	...	76	13	...	Lower Subordinate.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	College Entrance.
264	259	34	53	610	36	16	452	96	10	
...	19	2	1	22	20	2	...	...	...	
1,993	474	86	262	2,815	17	18	2,126	652	2	
...	12	...	...	12	10	2	...	...	...	
6,243	1,104	131	61	7,539	60	52	5,991	1,436	...	
43	133	...	...	176	21	73	43	39	...	
17,284	1,674	95	3	19,056	177	118	15,574	3,185	2	
119	456	...	...	575	179	136	183	77	...	
46	...	...	11	57	...	...	48	9	...	
177	...	...	50	227	...	...	186	41	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	...	...	2	51	...	5	26	20	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	

Benares, and Shastri Examination of the Panjáb University.
Examinations.
Benares, and Visharada Examination of the Panjáb University.
ditto, and Prajna ditto ditto.
Maulvi Examination of the Panjáb University.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1894.

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	To help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote by every legitimate means the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 Municipal contribution.	...	259 8 0	379 8 0	39	...	...	39	Not registered.	1881	Has a small library attached to it.
	Deva Nagri Pracharni Sabha, Meerut.	To diffuse Deva Nagri education ...	595	461 4 7	466 3 0	1,522 7 7	224	...	...	224		1882	The Sabha has started two schools—one for boys' and the other for girls. The boys' school teaches Deva Nagri with English up to the Middle standard and is aided by the Government. The number of students is 154. The girls' school teaches rudimentary Deva Nagri. The number of girls taught in this school is 40. *Deva Nagri Gazette*, a monthly journal, is also published on behalf of this Association.
	Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) To form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. (2) To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literature, religions, philosophies, and sciences, and to demonstrate its importance. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychic powers latent in man.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	22	...	...	22		1882.	

Aligarh ...	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	5,589 0 6	5,589 0 6	475	...	...	475	Registered.	1862.		
	Bharat Varshya National Association.	To improve the study of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	439 7 6	439 7 6	230	2	...	232	Registered.	1882.		
	Bhásha Sambardhani Sabha,	To improve the Hindi literature by competition and books.	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	170	Not registered.			
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samáj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	124	...	...	124	Not registered.	The Society commenced on 11th July 1879.		
Etáwah ...	Bichár Sabha	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science, and to teach English, Urdu, and Hindi languages.	160	6,158 6 6	382 7 0	6,700 13 6	94	1	3	98	Unregistered.	21st January 1885.		
	Anjuman Islámia ...	To impart education in the English language, to teach the Muhammadan religion, and to assist poor Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	876 11 3	876 11 3	49	...	2	51	Unregistered.	14th December 1889.		
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the Society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of the public mind by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of library and reading-room.	...	500 0 0 from Municipality.	1,132 3 1 including rent of shops, &c.	1,632 3 1	251	...	...	251	...	Established on the 11th September 1861.		
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samáj ...	Promotion of Sanskrit education and reform.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	72	...	...	72	Not registered.	16th November 1879.		
	Majlis-i-Akhwan-us-Safa ...	To improve knowledge of Oriental languages by discussion.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25		28th March 1887.		
	The Cawnpore Literary Association.	Advancement of learning	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	30	...	...	30		February 1889.		
	The Christ Church Literary Institute.	To improve the literary attainments and to cultivate the power of speaking of students of the college classes and the two upper classes of the school department.	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60		2nd December 1892.		
Fatehpur ...	Reading Club, Fatehpur ...	A number of newspapers are subscribed for by the Club and perused by the members, who pay for them.	...	...	19 8 0 monthly.	19 8 0 monthly.	20	...	...	20		15th April 1893.		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1894—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Allahabad ...	Allahabad Literary Institute.	(a) To form a nucleus for persons desirous of acquiring facility in speaking the English language. (b) To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. (c) To compose, compile and translate from the English language short tracts or treatises into the vernacular of the province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	120	...	...	120	Registered.	5th July 1877 ...	Patronized by the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Káyasth Literary Association.	Making the literary productions of the time more vigorous in point of style and more elevated in point of morality than they generally are. The functions of the Committee are those of a critic on the one hand and those of a reviewer on the other.	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31		1st May 1888.	
	Harrison Debating Club...	Mutual improvement by means of debates in English and vernacular and newspaper reading.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1885.	
	The Muhammadan Union...	To facilitate the art of public speaking among its members, and to promote social, moral, and intellectual training.	...	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	70	...	...	70		1886.	
	Bango Sahitya-Sahini Sabha and Bandhava Samiti.	The encouragement of the Bengali literature by facilitating the means of reading Bengali books for the Bengalis of this place, and (2) the improvement of writing and speaking in Bengali amongst the members.	...	50 0 0 with interest Rs. 4.	70 0 0	124 0 0	32	...	...	32		1877	Corresponding to the two objects the Society has two sections, one of which contains a library, the other is of the nature of a Debating Society. Formerly the two sections existed as two separate societies, but a year ago they were amalgamated into one Society, being under the same Executive Committee. The Society is now in a progressing state. The amalgamation has done much to reclaim it from its former miserable condition.

Benares ...	The Friends' Debating Society.	(1) The mutual improvement of its members in the art of public speaking. (2) The encouragement of their moral, social, and intellectual progress.	...	...		220 0 0	220 0 0	130	...	...	130		12th April 1884.	
	Carmichael Library ...	The advantage of reading current literature in English and oriental languages as well as newspapers and other periodicals, and diffusion of knowledge in general.	...	...		1,444-0-10½	1,444-0-10½	42 members; visitors (daily average), 60	...	...	42 60	Registered.	1872. Interest on Government promissory notes and Post-office Savings Bank ... ... Rs. 396 a. 10 p. 0 Grant-in-aid from the Municipal Board ... 300 0 0 House rent ... ... 176 9 10½ Subscriptions from members ... ... 535 10 0 Miscellaneous ... 35 3 0 Total ... 1,444 0 10½	
	Banga Sahitya Samáj ...	A library of Bengali books and periodicals. To place Bengali books within easy reach of the Bengali-reading community of Benares.	...	...		63 0 0	63 0 0	57	1	...	58		1875.	
	Káshi Tattwa Sabha ...	*(a)* To cultivate and inculcate feelings of pure love and universal brotherhood. *(b)* To effect the moral regeneration and awaken the spiritual instincts of fellowmen. *(c)* To encourage the culture and dissemination of Sanskrit and other Aryan literature and sciences.	...	132 0 0		230 0 0	362 0 0	10	...	...	10		February 1885.	
	Káshi Jiva Daya Vistarini Sabha.	To inspect the management of the *pashushala* (cattle yard).	...	388 5 9	Rs. a. p. Subscriptions ... 2,215 5 3 Miscellaneous ... 1,932 9 0 Total ... 4,147 14 3		4,536 4 0	149	1	...	150	Not registered.	July 1886.	
	Bengalitola Association...	To watch and advance the interests of the residents of Bengalitola in particular, and also of all other residents within the limits of the Benares municipality in general.	...	...		...	...	44	...	...	44		1883.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1894—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
	Standing Congress Committee.	Identical with the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress.	...	...	47 0 0	47 0 0	35 members, 5,000 visitors.	...	...	35 5,000		1887.	
	Bhárat Varshya Arya Dharm Pracharini Sabha.	Diffusion of Hindu religion ...	...	500 0 0	600 0 0	1,100 0 0	18,000	500	900	19,400		1877.	
	Káshi Arya Samáj ...	To reform the present Hindu religion in the light of old Vedic principles.	...	...	79 12 0	79 12 0	50	...	...	50		14th August 1887.	
	Union Club	The improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; the advancement of their social, moral, and intellectual progress; and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union amongst them.	...	...	45 10 0	45 10 0	60 members, 739 visitors. (average 15).	...	...	60 739	Not registered.	6th September 1888.	
	Anjuman Akhwan-ul-Safa,	Social reform	...	...	79 0 0	79 0 0	15	...	...	15		November 1892.	

Benares—*(concluded).*	Anjuman Ittihad ...	General improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1892.
	Literary Society of Benares Pandits.	To improve the ancient Sanskrit sciences and literature.	...	...	...	...	About 200	...	...	About 200		1876.
	Tirth Jatri Klesh Niwarni Sabha.	Prevention of inconvenience and hardship of pilgrims.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	46	...	...	46		3rd November 1894.
	Sanatan Dharma Palni Sabha.	To improve the morals of Hindu students on the lines of ancient Aryan religion and engender a love for Aryan simplicities and Aryan spirituality. To give the Hindu youths every facility to study, grasp, and practise the principles of their own religion; to form a nucleus of a vast brotherhood among the Hindu students throughout India; and in short to restore to India, through the agency of the rising generation, her past greatness in her religion, which is her only life and strength.	...	457 0 0 Not yet realized.	...	457 0 0	About 50	3	62	115	Not yet registered.	26th January 1894.
	Benares Total Abstinence Society.	To educate public sentiment up to the standard of total abstinence; to train the young, save the inebriate, and endeavour to secure the legal suppression of the traffic in intoxicants.	...	...	95 14 0	95 14 0	111	...	...	111	Not registered.	15th May 1888.
	Kashi Sujan Samáj (established in April 1886).	To discuss questions of social and political importance, study public grievances, and ask for remedies.	...	...	36 12 0	36 12 0	49	...	...	49		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1894—(concluded).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	151 13 0	151 13 0	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	7th August 1881.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	11th August 1883.	
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss measures as may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country; discuss questions affecting the public weal.	...	...	298 0 0	298 0 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered.	February 1887.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Refah, Gonda...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement.	...	...	1,255 7 0 Miscellaneous 286 12 3	1,542 3 3	62	6	...	68	Not registered.	1870.	
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club, Rae Bareli ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	18	...	...	18	Registered.		
Partábgarh ...	Reading Club, Partábgarh,	Intellectual, moral, and social improvement.	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	September 1871.	
Sultánpur ...	Sultánpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	100 From Municipality.	...	475 0 0 Miscellaneous 10 3 3	585 3 3	33	1	...	34	Not registered.	May 1871.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dún.	Mufassalite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddell ...	Two ...	...	Job work.
	Imperial Press ...	Messrs. Puran Singh & Co.	...	...	
	Gurkha Press ...	Madan Singh and Kedar Singh.	...	...	
Saháranpur.	Matba-ul-Anwar Press...	Kura Mal ...	...	...	Private books and other papers are printed at these presses.
	Raunak-i-Hind Press ...	Shikri Lal ...	...	...	
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press ...	Zikeria ...	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Sarkár Press.	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	
	Matba Chashma-i-Kausar Press.	Nazar Husain ...	...	...	
	Matba Najm-ul-Hind Press.	Pandit Autar Kishen, Agha.	Akhbár Najm-ul-Hind (a weekly newspaper).	...	Safir Kashmír and Urdu Civil List.
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press ...	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	Job work is done in the press.
	Faiz Am Press ...	Imad-ul Hak ...	...	...	Piyambar Rizwan, a monthly journal.
	Whish Press ..	Faiyaz Ahmad ...	Kashshaf ...	...	...
Meerut.	I. O. of G. T. Press ...	Grand Lodge of India,	(1) British Indian Templar. (2) Indian Juvenile Templar.	...	(1) The Meerut Directory. (2) The Parish Magazine.
	Roman Catholic Orphanage Press.	Archbishop of Agra ...	...	...	Religious books alone are printed.
	Official Press ...	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	Printed the Maheshwari Patr for three months.	...	This press has done job work during 1894-95.
	Household Gazette Press.	Fitch & Co., successors to Messrs. Howard & Co.	Household Gazette,	...	...
	The Meerut Commercial Advertiser Press.	Mr. W. Pyke ...	...	...	...
	Káshi Prakásh Press ...	Lála Ram Sarup ...	...	...	Job work only.
	Gyan Ságar Press ...	Pandit Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...	Books and other job work.
	Rahmani Press ...	Maulvi Niaz Muhammad Khan.	Books and job work.	...	...
	Túti-i-Hind Press ...	Maulvi Sajjad Husain,	Túti-i-Hind newspaper.	...	Books and job work.
	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Lála Ram Chandra Vaishya.	Anis-i-Hind ...	...	Books and other job work.
	Fakhr-ul-Matabe Press...	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.	...	...	Books.
	Hadiqat-ul-Alam Press,	Mir Muhammad Murtaza Yazdani.	Books and job work.	...	(1) Lisan-ul-Mulk (monthly).
	Shaukat-ul-Matbe Press,	Maulvi Ahmad Hasan Shaukat.	(1) Shahna-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Books and job work.
	Jwala Prakásh Press ...	Lála Jwala Parshad ...	...	...	Books only.
	Gyan Prakásh Press ...	Lála Basdeo ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Dar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Hakím Mukarrab Husain Khan.	Akbar-i-Alam (weekly).	...	Mazhar-u zarat (monthly) and other job work.
	Gulzár-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Khalil ...	...	...	Books and other job work.
	Matba-i-Hashimi Press,	Maulvi Muhammad Siraj.	...	...	Miscellaneous books.
	Ram Press	Pandit Ram Nath ...	...	...	Book and job work.
	Police News Press ...	Saiyid Habib Ahmad...	Police News (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar Press ...	Lála Durga Prashad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Sharf-ul Matabe Press...	Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan.	...	...	Ditto.
	Meerut Press ...	Lála Tirbeni Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Meerut—*(concluded)*.	Lightning Press ...	Lála Banarsi Das ...	Books and job work.	...	Agam Nizam Patr (monthly).
	Dáya Nand Press ...	Munshi Kundan Lal ...	...	...	Books and job work.
	Mujtabai Press ...	Kázi Abdul Hadi ...	...	...	Religious books and job work.
	Mahmood Press ...	Muhammad Mahmood,	...	...	Books and other job work.
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahai ...	...	...	Prints books and job work.
	Saiyid-ul-Matba Press ...	Jafar Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Baran Prakash Press ...	Baldeo Sahai & Co. ...	...	...	Ditto.
Aligarh.	Muhammadan Press ...	Khalil Ahmad, Inayet Khan, and others.	Vernacular portion of M. A.-O. College Magazine. A monthly paper.	...	Shamshul Koal, natural history, great celebrities, proceeding of the Soam Sherwani meeting, Tuhfat-ul Qabib, miscellaneous job work.
	Bhárat Bandhu Press ...	Bábu Tota Ram ...	Bhárat Bandhu (a weekly paper).	...	The *jazia* or capitation tax, a scheme for the introduction of religious instruction in Government schools and colleges, Aina Sulemani, Ilumi-Hisáb, translation of Professor Chuckerbartie's Arithmetic, Baramasi (12 months' accounts), miscellaneous job work.
	Jagath Binodh Press ...	Munshi Kanhaiya Lal...	...	...	Valmik Ramayan, miscellaneous job work.
	Káyastha Prakásh Press,	Munshi Sukn Lal ...	...	...	Nizam Shamla, miscellaneous job work.
	Institute Press ...	Scientific Society ...	English portion of M. A.-O. College Magazine, a monthly paper. Institute Gazette, a bi-weekly paper.	...	Miscellaneous job work.
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mambai-ul-Ulum Press,	Bansidhar ...			
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...			
	Káshi Saman Press ...	Har Prashad ...			
	Shiám Káshi Press ...	Shiam Lal ...			
	The Star Press ...	Mir Khan and Wilayet Khan.			
	Hardil Aziz Press ...	Ganga Prashad ...	...	...	
	Bidya Binod Press ...	Pandit Shiam Lal ...			
	Gurjar Press ...	Babu Lal ...			
	Aizaz Muhammadi Press,	Aizaz Husain ...			
	Bombay Mitr ...	Manohar Lal Shukl ...			
	Bidya Bhushan ...	Chhetrpal Sarma ...			
Agra.	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Saiyid Ghulam Husain,			
	Muhammadan Press ...	Wasi-ullah ...			
	Matba-i-Anwari Press ...	Faqir Muhammad Khan,			
	Matba-i-Akbari Press ...	Majid-ud-din Ahmad...			
	Fann-i-Ilmi Press ...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...	Urdu books, &c.	
	Matba-i-Ahmadi Press...	Ahmad Ali ...			
	Mufid-i-Alam Press ...	Panah Ali ...			
	Matba-i-Husaini Press,	Amir-ud-din *alias* Kallan.			
	Matba-i-Murtizai Press,	Jagan Khan ...			
	Bombay Prakash Press,	Thakur Das ...			
	Muttra Press ...	Chunna Mal ...	...	Hindi.	
	Biddya Bilas Press ...	Babu Lal ...			
	Ornamental Job Press...	Meghraj ...	...	Urdu and English books, &c.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
AGRA—*(concluded)*.	Rashid Press ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...			
	Commercial Press ...	Lála Khundan Lal ...			
	Matba-i-Badr-ul Reyaz Press.	Muhammad Rasul Khan, ...	...	Urdu books, &c.	
	Gulshan Riaz Press ...	Sheikh Amin-ud-din ...			
	Matba-i-Mumtazia Press,	Saiyid Aulad Ali ...			
	Medical Press ...	Wahid-ud-din ...	...	Urdu books and Resala Tabiban.	
	Matba-i Ilahi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...			
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Ram Chand ...	...	Urdu books, &c.	
	Rájput Press ...	Badri Prashad ...			
	Khattri Hitkari Press...	Jwala Prashad ...			
	Star Press ...	Amir Khan ...	...	Urdu and English books, &c.	
	Matba-i-Saligram Press,	Salig Ram ...	...	Urdu books, &c.	
	Moon Press ...	Lal Singh ...	...	English books, &c.	
	Amir-ul-Matbai Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...			
	Ijad Kishan Press ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	Urdu books, &c.	
	Mustafai Press ...	Ahmad Husain Khan...			
	Nagri Bilas Press ...	Hira Lal ...	Sanodh Upkarck and Akhbar Chaturvedi.	Hindi books, &c.	
	Gulzar Haidri Press ...	Mirza Ghulam Husain...	...	Urdu books, &c.	
	Madan Mohan Press ...	Gopal Prashad ...	...	Hindi books, &c.	
	Sikandra Orphanage Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	Messenger ...	English and Urdu books, &c.	
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Muhammad Kadir Ali Khan.	Mufid-i-Am ...	Books.	
	Aijaz Muhamdi Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	Nasir-i-Hind and Sajjan Binodh.		
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Wilait Ali ...	Guldasta ...		
	Riaz-i-Hind Press ...	Inayet Khan and Farid Khan.	Riaz-i-Hind ...		
	Agra Akhbar Press ...	Khwája Tajammul Husain.	Agra Akhbar ...		
	Farukhi Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	Dabir-i-Hind ...		
	Indo Prakásh Press ...	Bábu Jamna Das ...	Nasím-i-Agra ...	Urdu and Persian books.	
	Matbai-ul-Islám Press...	Waris Ali ...	Akhbar-ul-Islám ...		
	Abul Ali Press ...	Ghafoor Bakhsh ...	Aftáb-ul-Islám ...		
	People's Herald Press ...	Mr. F. Ellis ...	People's Herald ...		
	Kayasth Hitkari ...	Kamta Prasad ...	Kayasth Hitkari ...		
	Mutbai Altafi ...	Syed Altaf Ali ...	...		
	Sitara Hind ...	Banda Ali Khan and Muhammad Sahab Khan.	...		
FARUKHABAD.	Husaini Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Jagat Prakash Press ...	Jagan Nath ...	...	...	
	Dilkhusha Press ...	Bishun Sarup ...	...	...	
	Bharat Bhushan Press...	Pandit Gauri Shankar	...	...	
	Chintaman Press ...	Munshi Chintaman ...	...	...	
	Rahimi Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Kanauj Panch, Urdu, 165 monthly.	Payám-i-Ashaq, Urdu, 725 monthly; Gulzar Khuld, Urdu, 249.	
	Nazair Qanuni Hind Press.	Munshi Debi Prasad ...	...	...	
	Indian Service Press ...	Gulzar Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Narnai Press ...	Har Dyal ...	...	Godharm Prakásh, discontinued from September 1894.	
MAINPURI.	*Nil.*				

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Etáwah.	Shoba-i-Ziai Press ...	Háfiz Ruh-ullah Khan and Muhammad Ali.	Najm-ul-Akhbar,	...	Once a week.
	Chimman Akhláq Press,	Chimman Lal ...	...	Káyastha Hitkari.	Thrice a month.
	Ishar Prakásh Press ...	Ishri Prashad ...	...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued.
	Karm Elahi Afaqi Press,	Karm Elahi, ...			
Etah.	Surma-i-Tur Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	Forms for municipalities, Act XX of 1856 towns, &c., are printed at these presses.	
	Maor-ul-Latáif Press ...	Kedar Nath Parshad ...			
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karim-ul-Mataba Press,	Háfiz Karim-ullah ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz...	...	A weekly paper.
	Bahár-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jiraj Singh ...	Tuhfa-i-Hind ...		
	Private Press ...	Tajpur Estate ...	...	...	This press is intended by the Tajpur family for printing forms and other job work for the use of the estate.
Moradabad.	Matleh-ul-Ulum Press...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azam...	...	
	Aftab-i-Hind Press ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Ahtshamiyan Press ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizam-ul-Mulk...	Tafsir Aksir Azam.	
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press ...	Wali-ullah ...	...	...	
	Gulzar-Ibrahim Press ...	Muhammad Ibrahim...	Nawáb Akbar ...	Risala-i-Kashif-ul-Ulum.	
	Rahbar Press ...	Pandit Partab Kishan Agha.	(1) Rahbar; (2) Hamid-ul-Akhbar.	Bharat Partap.	
	Biddya Bhushan Press...	Panna Lal ...	...	Jaine Binti.	
	Dharam Parkash Press...	Gauri Sahai ...	...	...	
	Narain Bhaskar Press ...	Narain Das ...	...	...	
	Saiyid-ul-Matabi Press,	Majid Husain ...	Akhbár-i-Hind...	...	
	Mahr Hind Press ...	Bansi Dhar ...	Nit Parkash ...	...	
	Káshi Press ...	Gokul Chand and Baldeo Parshad.	...	...	
	Bansiwála Press ...	Bansidhar ...	Bansiwála ...	...	
	Imdad-ul-Hind Press ...	Basit Ali ...	Ain-ul-Akhbár...	...	
	Viddhya Bhushan Press,	Banwari Lal ...	Sitara-i-Hind and Karnal.	...	
Budaun.	Rizwi Press ...	Afzal Ali Zei ...	...	...	Nothing is published in this press at present. The work is stopped.
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Jan ...	...	...	The press publishes forms and books only.
	Nasim-i-Sahr Press ...	Imtiaz Ahmad and Ali Ahmad Khan.			
Bareilly.	Kaisari Press ...	Thakur Prashad and Ganga Din.	Dabdaba-i-Kaisri and Satupkari Sabha.	...	
	Nadri Press ...	Nisar Ali ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bás Press ...	Badri Prashad ...	...	...	
	Urdu Akhbár Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	Urdu Akhbár ...	...	Opened from 20th June 1894.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Pe riodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Bareilly—*(concluded)*.	Nur Press ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	Erroneously omitted last year.
	Rohilkhand Printing Press.	Bashir Ahmad ...	...	...	Declaration not filed; proprietor called on to explain.
	Star Press ...	Makbul Husain and Dildar Khan.	...	...	Erroneously omitted last year.
Shahjahánpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Bakhtawar Singh.	...	Arya Darpan.	
	Hamidia Press ...	Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan.	...	...	
	Serajia Press ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	
Pilibhít.	Bagh Ahmadi ...	Agha Hussain ...	...	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Newal Kishore Press ...	Bábu Prag Narain ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Rahmat-ullah ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad Raza,	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	1 The Merchant, 2 Banta Hitshi...	...	
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	Ved Prakshak ...	...	
	Shola-i-Tur Press ...	Parbhu Dyal ...	...	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdus Samad ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Abdul Rahman Khan...	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	...	
	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Shircore & Co. ...	Cawnpore Exchange Gazette.	...	
	Aldona Press ...	Naronha & Sons ...	Indiana ...	...	
	Royal Münster Fusiliers Press.	Royal Münster Fusiliers.	The Bengal Tiger,	...	
	Azizi Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
	Church Mission Press ...	Hardhan Das ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Aziz-ul-Rahman ...	...	...	
	Kailash Press ...	Sheo Shankar Lal Bajpai,	...	...	
	Mahabir Press ...	Mahabir Prashad ...	...	...	
	Intizami Press ...	Abdul Wahid ...	...	...	
	Cawnpore Gazette Press,	Harnam Singh ...	Cawnpore Gazette,	...	
	Zamánah Press ...	Muhammad Safdar Husain.	Zamánah ...	...	
	Imperial Printing Press,	Mahabir Prashad ...	...	...	
	Rasik Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	Rasik Patrika ...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Dr. Bhairon Prasad ...	...	...	
	Lithograph Káyasth Sadar Sabha.	Lála Debi Prasad ...	Káyasth Conference Gazette.	...	
Fatehpur.	Nasím-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Behari Lal ...	Nasím-i-Hind ...	...	Weekly.
	Lámi-un-Nur Press ...	Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	...	...	
	Arzam Press ...	Bhagwan Prashad ...	...	...	
	Guncha-i-Umaid Press...	Umaid Ali ...	...	...	
Bánda.	Victoria Press ...	Kishen Lal ...	...	...	
Hamírpur.	*Nil.*				

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(continued).

1	2.	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Allahabad.	Pioneer Press ...	W. H. Rattigan, Jas. Walker, G. W. Allen, G. W. Chesney, and W. J. Dare.	(1) Pioneer ... (2) Pioneer Mail. (3) Week's News.	(1) North Indian Notes and Queries. (2) Cawnpore Fortnightly Foghorn.	
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	Rev. J. J. Caleb and Mr. J. C. Jordan.	...	The Roman-Urdu Christian Treasury.	
	The Morning Post Printing Works.	T. J. Pike ...	Morning Post of India, daily edition.	North-Western Provinces Advertiser, triweekly.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. H. E. Hore ...	...	The Parish Magazine.	
	Queen Press ...	Piare Lal ...	Bharat Bhogni in Hindi.	...	
	Indian Press ...	Bábu Chintamani Ghose,	...	...	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Congregation.	...	The Allahabad Review.	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan...	...	The Indian Advertiser.	
	Trades Circular Press ...	T. Gregory ...	Rattler, or, The People's Voice, Baptist Chronicle.	...	
	City Albion Press ...	Sat Narain *alias* Babu Lal.	...	Ratnakar, monthly, in Hindi.	
	Sat Hiteshi Press ...	Narain Das ...	...	...	
	Nur-ul-Absar Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain, Saiyid Sadik Husain.	...	...	
	Oriental Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain, Saiyid Sadik Husain.	...	...	
	Nazair-i-Qanun-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Durga Prashad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan, and Munshi Gokul Das.	...	Urdu translation of Indian Law Reports in monthly parts.	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Khurshed-i-Hind Press	Sheikh Mubarak Ali ...	...	...	
	Karim-ul Press ...	Sheikh Abdul Ghafur,	...	...	
	Nagri Press ...	Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Hanwat Press ...	Ráni, Rája Rampal Singh.	...	...	
	Dharmik Press ...	Pandit Jagan Nath Tewari.	Prayág Samáchár, weekly Hindi edition.	Aroga Darpan, (monthly) in Hindi.	
	Vidya Dharmi Bardhak Press.	Vidya Dharma Bardhni Pátshála.	Rám Patáka, monthly. Nyay Patara, in Hindi, monthly.	Translation of Válmiki Rámáyan, (monthly) in Hindi.	

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C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Allahabad—*(concluded).*	Zabdat-ul-Nazair Press,	Oudh Behari Lal ...	Káyasth Samáchár (monthly).	Zabdat-ul-Nazair (weekly); 2nd Edition of Nos. 9 to 45 of 1894; Nos. 1 to 6 of 1895; No. 3 of 1885; and of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, and 27 of 1893.	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Háfiz Jalal-ud-din Ahmad.	...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	J. Pratt ...	...	...	
	Itihád Hind Press ...	Anjuman Itihád Hind,	Hálat-i-Hind (monthly) in Urdu.	...	
	Union Press ...	Raghunath Sahai ...	...	...	
	Sarsuti Press ...	Pandit Bhim Sen Sharma.	Hindi Pradip, monthly.		
	Námwár Press ...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain,	...	...	
	Educational Press ...	Munshi Lachman Prasad,	...	...	
	National Press ...	Ram Narain Lal ...	...	...	
	Zinath Hind ...	Kunwar Bahadur Singh,	Faryad Hind, fortnightly.	Khulasa Nazair Mal, monthly.	
	City Press ...	Kurban Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Agarwal Press ...	Buland Rai ...	...	...	
	Dar-ul Islám ...	Muhammad Yunas and Basit.	...	...	
Jhánsi.	Viddya Nidhi Press ...	Gobind Das Tewari, Jhánsi city.	...	...	
	Jhánsi Gazette Press ...	R. J. Dennett ...	...	...	
	Jhánsi-Bundelkhand Press.	Nanhu Parshad ...	...	Bundelkhand Punch, published every fortnight.	
	Royal Artillery Press ...	Durga Das Musa Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian Midland Railway Press.	Indian Midland Railway Company.	...	...	
Jalaun.	*Nil.*				
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares.	Viddya Ságar Press ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	
	Harihar Prabhakar Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...		
	Bhárat Jiwan Press ...	Ram Kishun Khattri ...	Bharát Jiwan, Hindi (weekly).		
	Sudha Niwas Press ...	Kandhaiya Lal ...	...		
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Singh ...	Sahitya Sudhinidhi, Hindi (monthly). Harish Chandra Kaumudi, in Hindi (monthly).		
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Kishan Dyal Singh ...	...	...	Books.
	Victoria Press ...	Bishun Datt Thákur ...	...		
	Gorkha Pradip Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...		
	Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Pathak ...	...		
	Bharat Bhusan Press ...	Musammat Ram Peari,	Bharat Bhusan, in Hindi (weekly).		
	Hidayat Press ...	Hidayat-ullah and Fateh Muhammad.	...		
	Bisheshar Press ...	Gopal Sharma ...	...		
	Dewakar Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...		
	Chintaman Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishandeo Pandey ...	...		
	Joti Prakash Press ...	Ganesh Pandit ...	...		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Benares—*(concluded)*.	Prasidh Press ...	Bishunath Lal ...	...		
	Kedar Prabhakar Press,	Ram Prasad Tewari ...	...		
	Amar Press ...	Bábu Jageshar Mukerji,	...		
	Dharm Amrit Press ...	Tara Prasanno Mukerji,	Dharma Pracharak in Bengali and Hindi.		
	Sri Sat Narayan Jantralaya Press.	Bengali Sadu ...	...		
	Prabhakar Press ...	Bhutnath Mukerji ...	...		
	Jagdishar Press ...	Kanji Upadhya ...	...		
	Gauri Press ...	Manuji Bajpai ...	...		
	Gopal Press ...	Nandan Prasad ...	...	...	Books.
	Aksír Azam Press ...	Wali Muhammad ...	...		
	Jawáhir Aksír Press ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar, Urdu.		
	Raj Rajeswari Press ...	Balkrishna Sastri ...	...		
	Said-ul-Mataba Press ...	Muhammad Saiyid ...	...		
	Nazair Press ...	Lála Kapur Chand ...	...		
	Chandra Prabha Press...	Jagannath Mehta manager, Chandra Prabha Press Company.	Káshi Patrika, Urdu-Hindi (monthly).		
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	The Pandit (monthly) Sanskrit.		
	Mahárái Press, ...	Shamsher Bahadur Singh.	...		
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lála Lachman Prasad,	...	...	Miscellaneous works are printed in this press.
	Anand Kadambini Press,	Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	Nagri Nirad, Hindi	...	Weekly.
	Khichri Samáchár Press,	Madho Prasad Khattri,	Khichri Samáchár, Hindi.	...	Ditto.
	Reading Room Press, Chunár.	Bábu Hanuman Prasad,	...	...	Only miscellaneous works.
Jaunpur.	Nasími Jaunpur Press...	Muhammad Ishak ...	...	...	Weekly,
	Azm-ul Mataba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	Najm-ul-Hind ...	...	
	Ali Press ...	Mahafzul Haq ...	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Mufti Haidar Husain, Munshi Hanuman Prasad, Munshi Jwala Prasad, Saiyid Mahmud.	...	...	
	Jafri Jaunpur Press ...	Muhammad Bakar Husain.	...	...	
Ghazipur.	Victoria School Lithographic Press.	Bábu Tarini Charan Bhaduri, Head Master, Victoria School.	...	...	
	Islámia Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	"Sholai Ishq"...	...	Monthly journal.
	Branch Ghousia Press ...	Madar-ullah ...	Naz-o-Niaz ...	...	Ditto.
	Dinkar Press ...	Munshi Adit Prasad ...	...	...	
Ballia.	Kadri Press ...	Sheikh Abdul Kadir ...	Tohfa Kadri ...	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riaz-ul-Akhbár Press, in mohalla Nakhás.	Riaz Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbár, with two supplements, Fitna and Itr Fitna.	...	
	Dinapur Press, in Mian Bázar.	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Masudi Press, in Deoria,	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwar-Yúsufi Press, in mohalla Halsiganj.	Abdul Gafur ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Sabha Press, Gorakhpur, in mohalla Chainpur.	Pande Madan Gopal Lal, Secretary to the Sabha.	...	...	
	Asadi Press, in mohalla Ghusikatra.	Ehsan-ullah, Vakíl of Judge's Court.	Alwaqt ...	...	
	Ehsania Press, in mohalla Alinagar.	Ehsan Ali ...	...	...	
	Stern Press, in Daodpur, near Judge's Court.	Mr. C. J. Hickey ...	...	...	
Basti.	*Nil.*				
Azamgarh.	Aftab Press ...	Kudrat Ali Khan ...	...	Forms, &c.	
	Bahár Press ...	Gaya Ram Kundu ...	...	Ditto.	
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Naini Tal.	Naini Tal Advertiser ...	Pandit Damodar Joshi,	...	Naini Tal Advertiser (weekly).	
	Naini Tal Gazette ...	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.	...	Naini Tal Gazette, (weekly).	
	London Printing Press...	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	Lake Zephyr ...	Weekly.

	Name of Proprietors.	*Occupation.*	
Almora.	Pandit Ram Datt Pant ...	Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Almora.	
	,, Mathura Datt Joshi,	Son of Pandit Bhawani Datt Joshi, Deputy Collector, Garhwál.	
	,, Bishen Datt Joshi, I,	Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Court, Almora.	
	,, Krishna Nand Joshi,	Son of Pandit Gauri Datt Joshi, retired Tahsíldár.	
	,, Durga Datt Sanwal ...	Judicial Clerk, District Office, Almora.	
	,, Amba Datt Joshi ...	Retired Reader of a Court.	
	,, Jai Datt Pande ...	Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Naini Tal.	
	,, Gopi Ballabh Tewari,	Retired Tahsíldár.	
	,, Bishen Datt Joshi, II,	Ditto Názir.	
	,, Bachaspati Pant ...	Pleader.	
	,, Radha Kishen Joshi,	Son of Pandit Debi Datt Joshi, Officiating Deputy Collector, Almora.	
	,, Narayan Datt Joshi ...	Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Almora.	
Almora Debating Club Press.	,, Chandra Ballabh Pant,	Retired Overseer, Public Works Department.	Almora Akhbár, weekly.
	,, Gosain Datt Bhatt ...	Shopkeeper, Almora.	
	,, Gauri Datt Joshi ...	Son of Pandit Jwala Datt Joshi, late Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools.	
	,, Shib Datt Sanwal ...	Assistant Record-keeper, Record Office, Almora.	
	,, Kanti Ballabh Pant ...	Clerk, Chief Sub-Registrar's Office, Almora.	
	,, Moti Ram Joshi ...	Peshkár, Land Record Office, Almora.	
	,, Har Kishen Pande ...	Pleader, Almora.	
	Munshi Kalyan Singh Negi ...	Sub-Overseer, Public Works Department.	
	,, Udai Singh Negi ...	Ditto ditto ditto.	
	,, Nathu Ram Negi ...	Retired Overseer, Public Works Department.	
	Bábu Ishwari Datt Chaudhri,	Muharrir, Deputy Collector's Court, Almora.	
	Pandit Sada Nand Sanwal ...	Manager of Press.	
	Háji Lal Muhammad ...	Merchant, Almora.	
	Munshi Ranjit Singh ...	Hospital Assistant, Almora.	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		KUMAUN DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Almora—*(concluded)*.	Kumaun Printing Press (Almora).	Lálá Debi Das, Managing Proprietor.	Kumaun Samáchár Patrika (fortnightly) and job work.	...	
	Station Press at Ránikhet.	Messrs. Rustomji and Sons.	...	...	Job work.
	Regimental Press at Ránikhet.	Officer Commanding 1st Hampshire Regiment.			
	Civil and Military at Ránikhet.	T. H. Parvion, General Merchant.			
Garhwál.	*Nil.*				
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association.	The Express ...	...	Bi-weekly.
	Methodist Episcopal Printing House, Lucknow.	Rev. A. J. Mansel ...	Kaukab-i-Hind,	...	Bi-weekly, in Roman characters.
			...	Rafiq-i-Niswan ...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
			...	Indian Young Folk.	Fortnightly, English.
			...	Bal Hitkasik ...	Weekly, Hindi.
			...	Khairkhwah-i-Itfal.	Weekly, Urdu.
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society.	...	The Messenger of Light.	Fortnightly, in English.
			...	Bhárat Bhan ...	Monthly.
	Ganga Prasad Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Prasad Varma,	The Hindustáni,	...	Weekly, Urdu.
			The Advocate ...	...	Bi-weekly, English.
	Kankubj Prakásh Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	Kankubj Prakásh,	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Shiam Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Press ...	Bishan Lal ...	Anjuman Hind...	...	Ditto.
			...	Jama-ul-Ahkam,	Fortnightly, in Urdu.
	Bahár-i-Kashmír Press...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	...	...	Job work.
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Kárnámah ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Anwar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Tegh Bahadur.	Rozanah Akhbár,	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Bahár-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Múhammad Khan.	Moshir-i-Kaisar,	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Akhbár Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E.	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	Daily, Urdu.
			Muraqa-i-Tahzib,	...	Weekly, Urdu.
			...	Vernacular Advertiser.	Monthly.
			Buddhi Prakásh,	...	Fortnightly, Hindi.
	Tamannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai Akhbár.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib Press...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	Imámia Akhbár,	...	Every tenth day.
	Hadiqat-ul-Ilm Press ...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitára-i-Hind ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Khairkhwah Am Press,	Pandit Ikbal Shankar...	Khairkhwah Am.	...	Monthly.
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	Job work.
	Gulshan-i-Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musahib Ali.	...		
	Asfi Press ...	Koer Bahadur ...	...		
	Aftáb-i-Alam Táb Press,	Debi Prasad ...	Káyastha Patrika,	...	Monthly.
	Durga Prasad Press ...	Durga Prasad ...	...	...	Job work.
	Shegofa-i-Gulzár Press...	Salik Ram ...	...		
	Ulvi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Abid Ali.	...		
	Urdu Press ...	Muhammad Ashraf Ali,	...		
	Asna Ashri Press ...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...		
	Ghuncha-i-Hind Press ...	Het Ram ...	...		
	Chasma-i-Faiz Press ...	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...		
	Muhammadi Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	...		
	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Ghulam Abbas ...	...		
	Gulzár Muhammadi Press.	Khwája Muhammad Wazir.	...		
	Faiz-i-Muhammadi Press,	Amanat Ali ...	...		
	Aina-i-Hidayet Press ...	Saiyid Hidayet-ullah...	...		
	Gulzar-i-Ahmadi Press...	Sheikh Husain Ali Khan.	...		
	Jafri Press ...	Muhammad Mehdi ...	...		
	Bahár-i-Oudh Press ...	Mathura Prasad and Awadh Behari Lal.	...		
	Mashraq-ul-Anwar Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...		
	Faiz Rassan Press ...	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...		
	Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...		
	Námi Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...		
	Jamai-ul-Akhlaq Press,	Nizam Ali ...	...		
	Fakhr Alam Press ...	Naubat Rai, Káyasth...	...		
	Mahmud Press ...	Munshi Abul Hasan ...	...		
	Islámi Press ...	Abdul Hakim ...	...		
	Prakásh-i-Hind Press ...	Kali Charan ...	Buddhi Prakásh,	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basit ...	...	...	Job work.
	Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...		
	Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...		
	Kalia Mirtbhushan Press.	Sheodat Singh ...	...		
	Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Partab Narayan Singh,	...		
	Abbasi Asna Ashari Press.	Mirza Agha Jan ...	...		
	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukerji ...	...		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...		
	Matba-i-Asghari Press...	Asghar Husain ...	...		
	Nur Muhamdi Press ...	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...		
	Bustán-i-Murtazwi Press,	Ghazanfar Husain ...	Akhbár-ul-Momnin.	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Nisár-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...		
	Lachmi Prakásh Káshi Chand Press.	Raghunath Prasad ...	Akhbár-ul-Nazum,	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Rifah-i-Kaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharmo Sabha Akhbár.	...	Weekly, Urdu.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodical.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
LUCKNOW—*(continued).*	Sukhsambad Press ...	Pandit Lachmi Prasad Bráhman.	Sukhsambad Akhbár.	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Shaukat-i-Jafri Press ...	Saiyid Hasan Jafar ...	Shaukat-i-Jafri Akhbár.	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Mashraq-ul-Anwár Press,	Nadir Husain ...	Káyasth Updaish,	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Káyasth Press ...	Ganga Bakhsh ...	Káyasth Akhbár,		
	Rozana Akhbár Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	Risála-i-Hami-Islám.	The Kawar ...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	Job work.
	Salámat Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...		
	Matba-i-Farhat Khaiz Press.	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...		
	Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisar Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Paiámyár.	Monthly Urdu.
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad ...	Akhbár Mukhbir, Oudh.	...	Job work.
	Káshi Prakásh Press ...	Het Ram ...	...		
	Dilgudáz Press ...	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,	...		
	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...		
	The Royal Printing Press,	Mirza Ala Yar Khan ...	...	Pocket diary ...	Monthly.
	Dilpizir Press ...	Jai Narayan ...	...	The Novel ...	
	Lásáni Press ...	Wajid Husain ...	...	...	Job work.
	N. N. Sivapuri Press ...	Pandit Shiam Nath ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Binodh Press...	Mathura Prasad Varma.	...	...	
	Shirakat-ul-Islám Press,	Nadir Husain and Rasul Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulvi Press,	Mír Tahawar Ali ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Conference Press.	Sheo Gam Swami ...	...	...	
	Fáuq-i-Káshi Press ...	Bhup Narain ...	...	...	
	Bahár Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Self-Help Press ...	Bábu Biswa Nath ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Gulab Singh Press ...	Gulab Singh ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Husaini Press,	Muhammad Ismail and Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Victor Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishen,	...	The Indian Graphic.	
	Ram Narain Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ram Narain Varma ...	Káyasth Conference Gazette.	Viddya Prakásh and Indian Reformer.	Monthly.
	Fáuq-i-Bombay Press ...	Baldeo Prasad ...	...	...	Job work.
	Mazhar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Mazhar Husain ...	...	...	
	Náya Matba Press ...	Harcharan Das ...	...	...	
	Oudh Law Press ...	Akbar Husain ...	...	Raushni ...	
	Roshan Lal Bhargo Press,	Roshan Lal ...	Adil ...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	Indian Light Press ...	Nanhe Khan ...	...	The Itihád ...	Monthly.
	Asha-ul-Matba Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Astafa.	...	Guldasta-i-Intekháb.	
	Shams-ul-Ulum Press ...	Najm-ud-din Ahmad ...	...		
	Fakhr-ud-din Press ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	...		
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	...		
	Emerald Press ...	Preo Nath Bose ...	...		
	Din Muhammadi Press...	Muhammad Mehdi Husain.	...		
	Islám Muhammadi Press,	Aman Ali ...	...		
	Gulshan Bákari Press...	Bakar Husain ...	...		
	Imámia Press ...	Tasadduk Husain ...	...		
	Hindu Press ...	Lal Bahadur ...	...	...	Job work.
	Amíri Press ...	Saiyid Yusuf Husain ...	...		
	Mustafai Press ...	Abdul Wajid Khan ...	...		
	Yusufi Press ...	Muhammad Yusuf ...	...		
	Kádri Press ...	Kadir Bakhsh ...	...		
	Shaukat Ahmadi Press...	Ahmad Husain ...	...		
	Lawa-i-Tur Press ...	Karim-ullah ...	...		
	Girja Bhushan Press ...	Girja Bhushan Bhattacharji.	...		
	Káyasth Sadar Sabha Hind Press.	Dip Narain Varma ...	...		
	Dilfareb Press ...	Saiyid Hadi Husain and Saiyid Tasadduk Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Zabán,	Monthly.
	Lucknow Printing Press,	Pandit Mewa Ram ...	...	Kayasth Conference Prakash.	
	Anwar Haidri ...	Mirza Ashik Ali Beg ...	...		
	Mujtabai Press ...	Muhammad Abdulla ...	...		
	Nafisi Press ...	Háfiz Khalil-ur-Rahman,	...		
	Mumtaz-ul-Matabi Press,	Sheikh Muhammad Mumtaz Husain.	...		
	Oudh Star Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali Khan.	...	...	Job work.
	Jubilee Printing Works,	Charu Chandar Ghosh...	Kham Kadahisarshar.		
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyid Abul Hasan ...	...		
	Matla-ul-Anwar Press...	Saiyid Muzaffar Husain,	...		
	Gulshan Faiz Press ...	Saiyid Asghar Husain and Saiyid Tasadduk Husain.	Inteshar-ul Sharai.	...	Monthly.
Unao,	Kaisar Press ...	Saiyid Yakub Ali ...	...	...	No newspapers or periodicals were issued.
Rae Bareli,	Asolier de Tierra Press,	Sháhzáda Shahdeo Singh,	...	...	Cheque-books, pattas and kabuliats, cash-books, &c.
	Whish Press ...	Muhammad Abbas ...	...	...	...
	Parmeshri Press ...	Parmeshri Dín ...		...	Notices under sections 55 and 21, chaláns, &c.
Sitapur.	Subah Sadiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq.	...	Lithographs vernacular—that is, Urdu and Hindi—forms of the different offices of the district. Executes other job work, and prints Urdu Hindi, Persian, and Arabic books.	
	Oriental London Letter Press.	Saiyid Niyaz Husain ...	...	...	Principal place in Lucknow.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1895—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Hardoi.	Rafat Ali Press ...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...	
	The Queen Press ...	Shiam Sundar ...	...	...	
	Sat Parcharak Press ...	Ichchha Ram ...	...	...	
Kheri.	Hindi Prabha Press ...	Pandit Prayag Datta Misra.	...	...	
	Hilal-i-Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali Beg ...	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	Only job work is printed, and a weekly trade circular is printed and published.
	...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.	...	...	Only job work is printed.
	Naraini Press ...	Narain Das and Ram Kishore.	...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms, books, and job work are printed.
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Messrs. C. C. Ghose & Co.	...	...	Job work is printed.
	Nasíri Press ...	Sheikh Samsam Ali ...	...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms, books, and job work are printed.
	Chashma-i-Hayát ...	Muhammad Hayat Khan.			
	...	Hon'ble Mahárája Partab Narain Singh.	...	...	Only job work is executed.
Gonda.	Balrámpur Press ...	Balrámpur Estate (Rája Bhagwati Parshad Singh, minor).	...	...	
Bahraich.	Bahraich Press ...	Baldeo Das Gupta ...	...	...	Books and forms, &c.
	Ain-ul-Fayaz Press ...	Mír Zafar Mehdi ...	...	...	Since closed.
	Gulshan Siddiqi Press...	Munshi Yahia Ali ...	Khurshaid, Nánpára.	...	Books and forms, &c.
Sultánpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Lála Narotam Das ...	...	...	Prints vernacular forms and books.
Partábgarh.	Hindustán Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Hindustán, in English and Hindi.	...	
	Gulshan Ahmadi Press...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
	Dai-ul-Khair Press ...	Khairat Ali, teacher, Government High School, Partábgarh.	...	...	
Baba Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ahsan Ali ...	...	...	Executes only job work.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
1	KUMAUN.	Almorá	5,400	76	6,629	6,279	12,908
2		Garhwál	5,629	72	6,473	6,041	12,514
3		Naini Tal	2,665	136	9,753	8,379	18,132
4	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	1,867	425	21,608	18,477	40,085
5		Moradabad	2,282	517	30,966	26,449	57,415
6		Bareilly	1,591	654	22,910	20,308	43,218
7		Pilibhít	1,371	354	12,333	9,964	22,297
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,755	524	25,160	21,956	47,116
9		Budaun	2,001	462	18,435	15,401	33,836
10	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	1,193	141	2,377	1,856	4,233
11		Saháranpur	2,221	451	23,630	21,085	44,715
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,647	469	14,964	12,685	27,649
13		Meerut	2,376	586	26,353	23,291	49,644
14		Bulandshahr	1,913	497	19,099	16,610	35,709
15		Aligarh	1,951	535	19,509	16,544	36,053
16	AGRA.	Etah	1,741	403	13,012	10,840	23,852
17		Muttra	1,452	491	12,579	10,375	22,954
18		Farukhabad	1,718	500	21,492	18,345	39,837
19		Mainpuri	1,697	449	11,002	9,226	20,228
20		Agra	1,861	539	21,603	19,786	41,389
21		Etáwah	1,691	430	14,096	12,309	26,405
22	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	977	792	20,896	19,504	40,400
23		Unao	1,737	546	24,726	22,681	47,407
24		Rae Bareli	1,751	592	22,479	21,238	43,717
25		Sitapur	2,255	477	27,218	23,454	50,672
26		Hardoi	2,324	479	27,831	24,189	52,020
27		Kheri	2,992	302	25,820	22,210	48,030
28	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	2,379	508	30,987	27,551	58,538
29		Fatehpur	1,633	428	15,709	14,758	30,467
30		Hamírpur	2,288	225	10,785	9,933	20,718
31		Bánda	3,060	231	13,403	11,721	25,124
32		Allahabad	2,840	540	33,754	30,042	63,796
33		Jalaun	1,564	253	8,139	7,344	15,483
34		Jhánsi	3,587	191	11,905	10,675	22,580
35	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	1,727	704	28,436	26,425	54,861
36		Gonda	2,880	506	36,287	32,751	69,038
37		Bahraich	2,685	373	21,132	17,712	38,844
38		Bara Banki	1,740	650	28,060	25,843	53,903
39		Sultánpur	1,707	630	23,467	22,278	45,745
40		Partábgarh	1,440	642	15,812	14,148	29,960
41	GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur	4,597	651	68,581	62,498	131,079
42		Basti	2,789	640	36,547	35,042	71,589
43		Azamgarh	2,146	806	39,912	38,576	78,488
44	BENARES.	Gházipur	1,390	737	23,104	20,953	44,057
45		Ballia	1,235	806	21,010	19,028	40,038
46		Benares	1,000	922	22,593	20,641	43,234
47		Mirzapur	5,223	222	28,816	26,391	55,207
48		Jaunpur	1,551	816	30,534	28,060	58,594
		Total for the Provinces ...	107,625	436	1,051,926	941,852	1,993,778

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

2.—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Almora	665	1,157	1,029	991	1,350
2		Garhwál	599	948	816	881	1,286
3		Naini Tal	1,483	1,087	1,254	1,226	1,988
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	2,517	1,959	2,328	3,574	4,825
5		Moradabad	4,066	3,075	3,397	4,213	5,380
6		Bareilly	2,436	1,833	2,240	3,298	3,952
7		Pilibhít	1,584	1,360	1,327	1,888	2,209
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,960	1,936	2,508	3,724	4,396
9		Budaun	1,965	1,714	1,843	2,581	3,091
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	280	265	300	349	454
11		Saháranpur	2,456	2,059	2,416	2,911	4,570
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,900	1,489	1,811	2,324	3,302
13		Meerut	3,238	2,859	2,985	4,321	5,709
14		Bulandshahr...	2,467	2,186	2,601	3,337	3,513
15		Aligarh	2,296	2,182	700	3,170	3,377
16	AGRA ...	Etah	1,425	1,216	1,622	2,231	2,411
17		Muttra	1,489	1,545	1,729	2,133	2,167
18		Farukhabad	2,163	1,993	2,548	2,996	3,058
19		Mainpuri	1,452	1,137	1,137	1,692	1,676
20		Agra	2,448	2,336	3,018	3,372	3,864
21		Etáwah	1,386	1,152	1,517	1,618	1,905
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,905	1,902	2,775	3,418	3,402
23		Unao	1,834	1,812	2,554	2,945	3,507
24		Rae Bareli	2,018	1,643	2,142	2,636	3,456
25		Sitapur	2,437	2,151	2,719	4,686	5,180
26		Hardoi	2,704	2,190	2,502	3,441	4,367
27		Kheri	3,345	2,613	2,725	3,995	4,914
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	2,795	2,328	3,214	3,720	4,123
29		Fatehpur	1,645	1,408	1,772	1,641	2,598
30		Hamírpur	989	1,425	1,315	955	1,114
31		Bánda	1,262	1,374	1,454	1,282	1,748
32		Allahabad	3,156	3,558	4,378	4,290	4,432
33		Jalaun	951	883	948	956	1,164
34		Jhánsi	1,292	1,217	1,646	1,724	1,760
35	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	2,618	2,031	2,762	3,718	5,191
36		Gonda	3,560	2,712	3,448	5,448	8,397
37		Bahraich	2,693	2,175	2,662	4,084	3,791
38		Bara Banki	2,518	2,144	2,836	4,235	5,773
39		Sultánpur	2,370	1,967	2,438	3,081	3,937
40		Partábgarh	1,606	1,470	1,892	2,374	2,511
41	GORAKHPUR ...	Gorakhpur	6,457	4,714	5,372	8,054	12,852
42		Basti	3,287	3,300	4,236	6,795	7,188
43		Azamgarh	3,245	2,923	3,802	4,625	6,335
44	BENARES ...	Gházipur	2,222	1,559	1,745	2,013	2,333
45		Ballia	1,668	1,306	1,606	2,045	2,532
46		Benares	2,302	1,933	2,307	3,375	3,462
47		Mirzapur	2,781	2,674	3,137	4,210	4,929
48		Jaunpur	2,557	2,488	4,497	6,456	5,222
		Total for the Province ...	107,492	93,388	114,010	149,042	180,701
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·29	1·99	2·43	3·18	3·85

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1894.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,638	1,661	1,113	877	825	820	782	12,908	1
1,642	1,527	1,224	1,036	804	974	777	12,514	2
1,529	1,234	1,205	1,150	1,818	2,318	1,840	18,132	3
3,880	2,197	2,741	3,279	4,594	4,532	3,659	40,085	4
4,118	3,268	4,515	6,030	7,269	6,898	5,186	57,415	5
3,328	2,613	3,383	4,528	6,322	5,595	3,690	43,218	6
1,551	1,185	1,411	2,023	2,846	2,750	2,163	22,297	7
3,073	2,889	4,605	4,942	7,428	5,440	3,215	47,116	8
2,608	2,193	2,888	4,099	4,639	3,289	2,926	33,836	9
431	280	320	369	382	456	347	4,233	10
3,747	2,411	3,404	4,843	5,933	6,201	3,764	44,715	11
2,983	1,985	2,127	2,321	2,673	2,450	2,284	27,649	12
5,548	4,100	4,295	4,109	4,415	4,304	3,761	49,644	13
3,498	3,038	3,109	3,322	3,246	2,960	2,432	35,709	14
3,040	2,674	3,461	3,744	3,479	3,316	2,614	36,053	15
1,836	1,664	2,390	2,530	2,771	2,052	1,704	23,852	16
1,785	1,514	2,062	2,288	2,204	2,228	1,810	22,954	17
2,343	4,114	6,451	4,079	3,924	3,463	2,705	39,837	18
1,586	1,576	2,360	2,211	1,918	1,730	1,753	20,228	19
3,166	3,143	4,461	4,705	4,450	3,657	2,769	41,389	20
1,777	2,730	4,405	2,839	2,521	2,660	1,895	26,405	21
2,622	3,884	7,084	3,909	3,779	3,186	2,534	40,400	22
3,254	6,815	9,545	4,435	4,388	3,717	2,581	47,407	23
3,076	3,319	5,142	4,023	4,864	5,132	6,266	43,717	24
4,092	3,148	4,683	4,671	6,036	6,218	4,651	50,672	25
3,751	5,815	7,913	4,937	5,926	5,402	3,072	52,020	26
3,661	2,940	4,126	2,814	5,564	5,262	4,071	48,030	27
4,426	7,208	9,799	5,763	5,486	5,032	4,644	58,538	28
2,480	2,125	3,194	2,693	3,117	3,949	3,845	30,467	29
1,375	1,678	2,245	2,168	2,488	2,853	2,113	20,718	30
2,795	1,953	2,178	2,308	2,437	3,043	3,290	25,124	31
4,679	4,474	6,474	6,192	7,685	7,812	6,666	63,796	32
943	1,041	1,629	1,572	1,928	1,940	1,528	15,483	33
1,384	1,424	2,000	2,124	2,782	2,850	2,377	22,580	34
3,751	2,969	4,087	5,161	7,500	7,887	7,186	54,861	35
6,050	4,173	5,231	5,632	8,582	8,450	7,355	69,038	36
3,364	2,465	3,199	2,955	3,644	4,094	3,718	38,844	37
5,004	4,734	6,276	5,426	6,243	5,146	3,568	53,903	38
3,249	2,830	3,700	4,342	5,965	6,009	5,857	45,745	39
2,421	2,027	2,438	2,478	3,268	3,542	3,933	29,960	40
12,408	8,710	10,414	10,981	18,289	18,319	14,509	131,079	41
5,049	3,865	4,420	5,156	8,566	9,895	9,832	71,589	42
5,651	5,420	7,837	9,098	11,454	10,368	7,730	78,488	43
2,621	3,030	5,244	6,217	6,565	4,822	5,676	44,057	44
3,106	4,135	5,452	4,924	4,682	3,198	5,384	40,038	45
2,751	3,094	5,130	4,711	4,510	4,856	4,803	43,234	46
4,608	4,330	6,051	6,317	5,936	5,443	4,791	55,207	47
4,096	3,611	5,236	5,632	7,098	6,626	5,075	58,594	48
157,774	149,213	202,657	193,983	233,243	223,144	189,131	1,993,778	
3·36	3·18	4·32	4·14	4·97	4·76	4·03	42·51	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		A.—DISTRICTS. *(Exclusive of Towns.)*								
1	KUMAUN ...	Almora	411,501	1	...	9,244	2,130	7	7	136
2		Garhwál	407,818	10	124	7,691	4,119	7	30	176
3		Naini Tal	347,531	91	90	15,735	806	3	5	101
4	ROHILKHAND,	Bijnor	682,795	627	10	29,082	1,175	7	26	182
5		Moradabad	996,459	151	23	47,048	1,131	6	17	230
6		Bareilly	919,347	1,338	98	34,872	2,138	6	23	305
7		Pilibhít	451,567	1,841	210	18,161	33	11	8	123
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	824,739	4,624	110	32,745	1,193	20	104	252
9		Budaun	874,195	511	53	29,775	412	12	46	305
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	146,254	2	1	2,839	675	1	2	24
11		Saháranpur	853,376	22	9	36,941	752	2	10	192
12		Muzaffarnagar ...	736,288	135	8	25,573	187	13	33	152
13		Meerut	1,270,277	10	22	43,801	172	16	55	328
14		Bulandshahr... ...	879,807	120	39	30,740	522	11	30	229
15		Aligarh	914,074	6	51	27,707	1,505	10	32	273
16	AGRA ...	Etah	661,328	58	49	16,482	126	14	44	230
17		Muttra	630,807	38	33	18,181	231	8	10	238
18		Farukhabad ...	768,030	3,687	6	28,866	169	14	86	259
19		Mainpuri	743,612	735	11	17,807	81	14	63	259
20		Agra	842,310	82	71	25,283	1,869	30	57	368
21		Etáwah	688,836	2,154	15	18,667	85	6	47	250
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	529,770	3,155	11	20,542	107	11	23	227
23		Unao	930,342	7,534	33	33,024	381	12	43	544
24		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	6,401	73	22,892	4,371	24	58	575
25		Sitapur	1,033,039	5,838	388	38,266	241	27	41	441
26		Hardoi	1,041,742	7,252	106	35,792	201	51	93	459
27		Kheri	903,615	5,347	780	39,906	76	20	34	338
28	ALLAHABAD,	Cawnpore	1,045,916	4,881	22	34,272	685	21	39	444
29		Fatehpur	678,978	1,775	13	21,675	335	13	30	366
30		Hamírpur	501,409	1,413	5	14,011	994	17	55	179
31		Bánda	682,761	1,934	19	17,291	1,221	9	39	246
32		Allahabad	1,371,763	2,572	115	46,442	580	34	46	700
33		Jalaun	370,240	111	13	10,288	461	14	41	88
34		Jhánsi	608,052	3	60	11,863	1,482	29	80	256
35	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	1,124,549	5,269	26	38,077	766	15	40	598
36		Gonda	1,426,957	14,037	342	47,127	209	8	30	454
37		Bahraich	976,386	3,505	82	29,987	44	6	9	334
38		Bara Banki	1,104,707	4,379	29	39,326	320	14	34	463
39		Sultánpur	1,075,851	3,963	15	33,526	1,301	22	58	605
40		Partábgarh	924,974	3,140	32	6,213	1,385	18	53	477
41	GORAKHPUR,	Gorakhpur	2,919,478	25,306	241	60,291	13,133	15	77	1,024
42		Basti	1,761,223	12,669	366	49,893	211	5	33	618
43		Azamgarh	1,679,264	10,876	48	49,898	4,288	20	150	823
44	BENARES ...	Gházipur	979,783	3,748	63	35,141	484	18	70	380
45		Ballia	956,711	4,753	21	30,535	214	10	49	431
46		Benares	701,458	2,292	11	23,998	495	7	19	348
47		Mirzapur	1,054,324	2,967	111	37,346	702	18	53	473
48		Jaunpur	1,222,130	8,067	194	41,949	222	20	78	603
		Total for the Provinces,	43,662,170	168,400	4,252	1,386,611	54,420	696	2,110	17,106

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
30	180	1,353	12,908	...	...	22·46	5·18	·44	3·29	31·37	34·54	1
29	242	328	12,514	·02	·30	18·86	10·10	·59	·80	30·68	30·57	2
79	188	332	17,242	·26	·26	45·28	2·32	·54	·95	49·61	48·26	3
136	351	2,452	33,697	·92	·01	42·59	1·72	·51	3·59	49·35	32·67	4
86	339	606	49,298	·15	·02	47·22	1·13	·34	·61	49·47	37·37	5
198	532	909	39,887	1·45	·11	37·93	2·33	·58	·99	43·39	30·55	6
70	212	242	20,699	4·08	·46	40·22	·07	·47	·54	45·84	34·22	7
121	497	4,071	43,240	5·61	·13	39·70	1·45	·60	4·93	52·43	33·23	8
78	441	466	31,658	·58	·06	34·06	·47	·50	·53	36·21	27·80	9
9	36	76	3,629	·01	·01	19·41	4·61	·25	·52	24·81	28·22	10
32	236	451	38,411	·02	·01	43·29	·88	·28	·53	45·01	35·35	11
21	219	109	26,231	·18	·01	34·73	·25	·30	·15	35·63	34·29	12
68	467	257	44,729	·01	·02	34·48	·13	·37	·20	35·21	33·01	13
42	312	778	32,511	·14	·04	34·94	·59	·35	·88	36·95	32·67	14
41	356	1,052	30,677	·01	·05	30·31	1·65	·39	1·15	33·56	29·89	15
45	333	5,602	22,650	·09	·07	24·92	·19	·50	8·47	34·25	29·70	16
43	299	634	19,416	·06	·05	28·82	·37	·47	1·00	30·78	28·82	17
66	425	1,173	34,326	4·80	·01	37·58	·22	·55	1·53	44·69	32·99	18
60	396	604	19,634	·99	·01	23·95	·11	·53	·81	26·40	25·43	19
68	523	6,687	34,515	·10	·08	30·01	2·22	·62	7·94	40·98	29·45	20
66	369	2,679	23,939	3·08	·02	27·10	·12	·54	3·89	34·75	30·79	21
43	304	2,052	26,171	5·96	·02	38·78	·20	·57	3·87	49·40	34·13	22
109	708	3,948	45,628	8·10	·04	35·50	·41	·76	4·24	49·04	32·05	23
113	770	7,656	42,163	6·36	·07	22·76	4·35	·77	7·61	41·92	34·20	24
138	647	3,017	48,397	5·65	·38	37·04	·23	·63	2·92	46·05	30·80	25
154	757	3,806	47,914	6·96	·10	34·36	·19	·73	3·65	45·99	30·54	26
135	527	1,394	48,030	5·92	·86	44·16	·08	·58	1·54	53·15	33·13	27
123	627	8,389	48,876	4·67	·02	32·77	·65	·60	8·02	46·73	33·19	28
154	563	4,735	29,096	2·61	·02	31·92	·49	·83	6·97	42·85	33·31	29
118	369	4,328	20,120	·82	·01	27·94	1·98	·74	8·63	40·13	33·24	30
223	517	3,045	24,027	2·83	·03	25·32	1·79	·76	4·46	35·19	33·25	31
295	1,075	6,811	57,595	1·87	·08	33·86	·42	·78	4·97	41·99	33·07	32
99	242	3,141	14,256	·30	·03	27·79	1·24	·65	8·49	38·50	37·57	33
142	507	5,798	19,713	...	·10	19·51	2·44	·83	9·54	32·42	35·47	34
192	845	4,780	49,763	4·69	·02	33·86	·68	·75	4·25	44·25	30·67	35
258	750	4,905	67,370	9·84	·24	33·03	·15	·52	3·44	47·21	31·61	36
204	553	3,629	37,800	3·59	·08	30·71	·04	·57	3·72	38·71	35·60	37
129	640	7,722	52,416	3·96	·03	35·60	·29	·58	6·99	47·45	37·99	38
184	869	6,071	45,745	3·68	·01	31·16	1·21	·81	5·64	42·52	33·55	39
113	661	18,529	29,960	3·39	·03	6·72	1·50	·71	20·03	32·39	30·71	40
608	1,724	26,047	126,742	8·67	·08	20·65	4·50	·59	8·92	43·41	26·82	41
260	916	6,712	70,767	7·19	·21	28·33	·12	·52	3·81	40·18	26·40	42
321	1,314	9,384	75,808	6·48	·03	29·71	2·55	·78	5·59	45·14	27·63	43
126	594	1,485	41,515	3·82	·06	35·87	·49	·61	1·52	42·37	24·15	44
152	642	1,993	37,958	4·97	·02	31·71	·22	·67	2·08	39·67	24·48	45
104	478	3,024	30,298	3·27	·02	34·21	·70	·68	4·31	43·19	26·27	46
263	807	7,310	49,243	2·81	·11	35·42	·67	·77	6·93	46·71	30·96	47
189	890	4,934	56,256	6·60	·16	34·32	·18	·73	4·04	46·03	26·21	48
6,337	26,249	195,506	1,835,438	3·86	·10	31·76	1·25	·60	4·48	42·04	31·27	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury: Suicide. Male.	Injury: Suicide. Female.	Injury: Wounds or accidents.
		B.—TOWNS.								
1	ALMORA ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	GARHWÁL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	NAINI TAL ...	Káshipur	14,717	...	3	653	228	2	1	3
4	BIJNOR ...	Nagína	22,150	232	1	1,037	240	1	...	5
5		Najíbabad... ...	19,410	5	...	1,057	107	...	...	6
6		Bijnor	16,236	...	...	667	149	1	...	11
7		Sherkot	15,589	1	...	567	4	...	...	3
8		Chandpur	12,256	...	...	408	85	...	...	8
9		Kiratpur	14,823	5	...	326	82	...	1	2
10		Nehtor	10,811	1	...	394	27	...	...	3
11	MORADABAD ...	Moradabad ...	72,068	55	6	1,506	569	1	...	19
12		Sambhal	37,226	9	3	809	180	...	...	2
13		Amroha	35,230	2	...	950	299	...	2	30
14		Chandausi... ...	28,111	5	1	606	260	...	...	9
15		Sola Sarai	10,304	...	1	420	3	...	...	1
16	BAREILLY ...	Bareilly	107,785	54	6	1,803	511	2	1	32
17		Aonla	13,559	36	...	527	24	...	...	4
18	PILIBHÍT ...	Pilibhít	33,799	6	22	1,103	101	2	...	13
19	SHÁHJAHÁNPUR.	Tilhar	17,265	84	...	623	20	1	...	5
20		Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	41	8	1,779	342	...	2	19
21	BUDAUN ...	Budaun	35,372	13	2	1,159	70	1	...	11
22		Sahaswan	15,601	...	4	497	136	...	1	3
23	DEHRA DÚN ...	Dehra	21,881	1	...	524	66	...	1	3
24	SAHÁRANPUR...	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	...	1	1,033	127	1	1	10
25		Saháranpur ...	63,194	13	...	2,075	17	...	...	8
26		Deoband	19,250	2	...	895	156	...	1	16
27		Gangoh	12,007	...	...	608	33	...	...	1
28		Roorkee	14,291	11	...	623	22	...	...	8
29		Manglaur	10,037	...	...	542	5	...	...	3
30	MUZAFFARNAGAR.	Kairana	18,420	...	...	688	16	...	...	4
31		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	...	686	...	...	1	3
32	MEERUT ...	Meerut	73,667	...	...	2,162	116	1	2	20
33		Hápur	14,977	3	...	761	6	...	...	4
34		Sardhana	12,059	...	...	449	10	...	...	6
35		Khekra	10,315	...	...	226	7	...	...	1
36		Gháziabad... ...	10,193	...	....	378	6	2	2	4
37	BULANDSHAHR,	Khurja	26,349	100	...	1,134	4	1	1	2
38		Sikandrabad ...	15,231	1	1	620	22	...	...	3
39		Bulandshahr ...	16,931	2	2	399	132	1	1	23
40		Shikárpur	11,596	...	4	459	2	...	...	2
41	ALIGARH ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,485	2	...	1,567	648	4	6	20
42		Háthras	39,181	2	4	972	412	...	...	6
43		Atrauli	15,408	...	2	266	144	...	1	3
44		Sikandra Rao ...	13,024	1	...	322	27	...	...	1
45	ETAH ...	Kásganj	16,050	...	...	312	5	...	2	5
46		Soron	11,265	...	1	275	3	...	...	4
47		Jalesar	13,420	...	...	277	7	...	1	4
48	MUTTRA ...	Muttra	51,003	12	7	1,619	291	...	...	21
49		Brindaban... ...	31,611	17	1	950	32	...	...	13
50	FARUKHABAD,	Farukhabad-Fatehgarh.	73,009	335	...	3,966	3	1	3	28
51		Kanauj	17,648	390	...	543	16	...	...	2
52	MAINPURI ...	Mainpuri	18,551	17	...	530	1	1	2	7
53	AGRA ...	Agra	146,208	19	3	4,658	295	3	...	45
54		Firozabad	15,278	7	...	514	93	...	...	5
55	ETÁWAH ...	Etáwah	38,793	396	9	987	233	4	1	32

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	6	...	890	...	·20	44·37	15·49	·41	...	60·47	48·99	3
3	9	115	1,634	10·47	·04	46·82	10·84	·41	5·19	73·77	33·77	4
2	8	157	1,334	·26	...	54·46	5·51	·41	8·09	68·73	36·94	5
...	12	132	960	...	...	41·08	9·18	·74	8·13	59·13	28·45	6
1	4	81	657	·06	...	36·37	·26	·26	5·19	42·14	31·50	7
1	9	139	641	...	...	33·29	6·94	·73	11·34	52·30	35·33	8
...	3	229	645	·34	...	21·99	5·53	·20	15·45	43·51	36·56	9
1	4	91	517	·09	...	36·44	2·50	·37	8·42	47·82	36·07	10
4	24	1,181	3,341	·76	·08	20·90	7·90	·33	16·39	46·36	35·20	11
...	2	352	1,355	·24	·08	21·73	4·84	·05	9·46	36·40	31·54	12
2	34	448	1,733	·06	...	26·96	8·49	·96	12·72	49·19	36·36	13
2	11	353	1,236	·18	·03	21·56	9·25	·39	12·56	43 97	28·53	14
1	2	26	452	...	·10	40·76	·29	·19	2·52	43·87	...	15
3	38	322	2,734	·50	·06	16·73	4·74	·35	2·99	25·37	25·68	16
2	6	4	597	2·66	...	38·87	1·77	·44	·29	44·03	28·62	17
7	22	344	1,598	·18	·65	32·63	2·99	·65	10·18	47·28	32·22	18
...	6	151	884	4·86	...	36·08	1·16	·35	8·75	51·20	31·62	19
8	29	793	2,992	·53	·10	23·11	4·44	·38	10·30	38·87	24·20	20
...	12	14	1,270	·37	·06	32·77	1·98	·34	·39	35·90	26·04	21
...	4	267	908	...	·26	31·86	8·72	·26	17·11	58·20	37·11	22
1	10	3	604	·04	...	23·95	3·02	·46	·14	27·60	25·59	23
3	15	20	1,196	...	·03	35·47	4·36	·51	·69	41·06	32·14	24
...	8	11	2,124	·21	...	32·83	·27	·13	·17	33·61	39·13	25
...	17	34	1,104	·10	...	46·49	8·10	·88	1·77	57·35	42·34	26
...	1	8	650	...	...	50·64	2·75	·08	·67	54·13	38·57	27
...	8	16	680	·77	...	43·59	1·54	·56	1·12	47·58	32·74	28
...	3	...	550	...	...	54·00	·50	·30	...	54·80	44·12	29
...	4	19	727	...	...	37·35	·87	·22	1·03	39·47	42·67	30
...	4	1	691	...	...	37·76	...	·22	·05	38·03	36·83	31
1	24	692	2,994	...	...	29·36	1·57	·33	9·40	40·66	26·55	32
...	4	3	777	·20	...	50·81	·40	·27	·20	51·88	31·98	33
1	7	1	467	...	...	37·23	·83	·58	·08	38·73	48·01	34
...	1	1	235	...	...	21·91	·68	·10	·10	22·78	...	35
...	8	50	442	...	...	37·08	·59	·78	4·91	43·36	31·39	36
...	4	64	1,306	3·79	...	43·04	·15	·15	2·43	49·56	30·97	37
1	4	5	653	·06	·07	40·71	1·44	·26	·33	42·87	49·50	38
...	25	211	771	·12	·12	23·57	7·79	1·48	12·46	45·54	41·70	39
...	2	1	468	...	·34	39·58	·17	·17	·09	40·36	29·75	40
1	31	674	2,922	·03	...	25·49	10·54	·50	10·96	47·52	40·32	41
...	6	60	1,456	·05	·10	24·81	10·52	·15	1·53	37·16	28·74	42
...	4	205	621	...	·13	17·26	9·35	·26	13·30	40·30	38·75	43
...	1	26	377	·08	...	24·72	2·07	·08	2·00	28·95	26·87	44
...	7	86	410	...	...	19·44	·31	·44	5·36	25·54	29·28	45
...	4	95	378	...	·09	24·41	·27	·36	8·43	33 56	33·47	46
...	5	125	414	...	...	20·64	·52	·37	9·31	30·85	37·41	47
6	27	394	2,350	·24	·14	31·74	5·70	·53	7·72	46·07	39·13	48
1	14	174	1,188	·54	·03	30·05	1·01	·44	5·50	37·58	41·19	49
3	35	189	4,528	4·59	...	54·32	·04	·48	2·59	62·02	42·25	50
...	2	32	983	22·10	...	30·77	·91	·11	1·81	55·70	24·88	51
...	10	36	594	·92	...	28·57	·05	·54	1·94	32 02	35·25	52
5	53	1,007	6,035	·13	·02	31·86	2·02	·36	6·89	41·28	27·69	53
1	6	219	839	·46	...	33·64	6·09	·39	14·23	54 91	37·57	54
8	40	801	2,466	10·21	·23	25·44	6·01	1·03	20·65	63·57	42·07	55

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		B.—Towns—*(concld.)*.								
56	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	244,393	838	15	10,200	625	6	7	123
57	Unao ...	Unao ...	12,831	394	2	413	29	3	3	13
58		Purwa ...	10,463	414	...	344	5	...	...	4
59	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	85	...	388	135	2	...	7
60		Jais ...	11,926	170	...	157	102	...	1	8
61	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	13,773	41	4	567	59	...	2	6
62		Laharpur ...	11,452	...	3	446	...	...	...	3
63		Sitapur ...	17,149	26	...	552	118	1	...	7
64	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	20,153	5	7	818	6	...	...	5
65		Sandíla ...	16,813	260	3	743	95	...	1	18
66		Mallawan ...	11,894	216	1	543	4	...	3	9
67		Bilgram ...	11,457	91	2	437	24	...	...	18
68		Hardoi ...	11,152	50	1	325	34	1	...	1
69	Kheri ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	163,779	955	...	7,744	73	3	4	67
71	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	20,179	416	1	533	82	...	...	2
72	Hamírpur ...	Rath ...	12,311	...	1	329	34	1	2	3
73	Bánda ...	Bánda ...	23,071	102	...	483	77	...	3	13
74	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	162,895	456	2	4,625	111	8	7	36
75	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	12,713	...	...	378	17	...	2	1
76		Kunch ...	13,408	...	1	354	33	...	3	4
77	Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi ...	44,544	3	...	1,056	67	1	1	10
78		Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	...	...	571	35	...	3	6
79		Lalitpur ...	11,348	...	...	210	45	1	2	4
80	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad-Ajudhia ...	72,686	95	1	2,935	356	...	...	43
81		Tánda ...	19,724	68	1	775	62	...	...	7
82	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	17,423	50	2	588	68	...	...	3
83		Balrámpur ...	14,849	166	1	518	35	...	1	7
84	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	24,046	135	...	759	3	...	...	9
85	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	14,432	57	...	225	143	1	...	15
86		Rudauli ...	11,767	58	...	429	14	...	...	3
87	Sultánpur ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Partábgarh ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,421	230	3	308	134	...	...	5
90		Gorakhpur ...	63,158	545	10	1,545	440	...	...	49
91	Basti ...	Minhdawal ...	10,991	...	1	388	8	...	...	1
92		Basti ...	13,630	25	...	285	4	...	...	2
93	Azamgarh ...	Mubarakpur ...	14,372	5	...	293	31	...	1	2
94		Azamgarh ...	19,442	128	2	633	103	...	...	8
95		Mau ...	15,547	261	1	576	162	...	...	13
96	Gházipur ...	Gházipur ...	44,970	106	6	1,946	220	...	...	14
97	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	16,372	82	...	586	16	1	1	3
98		Sahtawar ...	11,519	321	...	434	1	...	1	4
99		Badagaon ...	10,725	82	...	416	17	...	1	3
100	Benares ...	Benares ...	209,392	284	20	7,248	1,547	2	...	62
101		Rámnagar ...	11,093	19	1	414	2	...	...	1
102	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur-Bindhachal,	84,130	388	3	3,321	155	...	4	42
103		Ahraura ...	11,631	6	1	472	1	...	...	2
104		Chunár ...	11,423	11	2	405	10	...	...	7
105	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,819	155	1	2,133	17	...	...	13
		Total of Towns ...	3,242,621	9,679	191	108,761	11,353	61	87	1,197
		Total for the Provinces,	46,904,791	178,079	4,443	1,495,372	66,173	757	2,197	18,303

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894—(concluded).

RIES.		10	11	12								13
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						*From all causes.*		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years	Number.
7	143	2,408	14,229	3·43	·06	41·74	2·56	·58	9·85	58·22	43·16	56
...	19	110	967	30·71	·16	32·19	2·26	1·48	8·57	75·36	28·37	57
1	5	44	812	39·57	...	32·88	·48	·48	4·20	77·61	...	58
1	10	343	961	4·52	...	20·64	7·18	·53	18·25	51·12	26·86	59
...	9	155	593	14·25	...	13·16	8·55	·75	13·00	49·72	31·78	60
1	9	146	826	2·98	·29	41·17	4·28	·65	10·60	59·97	42·11	61
2	5	57	511	...	·26	38·94	...	·44	4·98	44·62	36·15	62
1	9	233	938	1·52	...	32·19	6·88	·52	13·59	54·70	32·13	63
...	5	105	946	·25	·35	40·59	·29	·25	5·21	46·94	33·10	64
1	20	34	1,155	15·46	·18	44·19	5·65	1·19	2·02	68·69	41·46	65
...	12	38	814	18·16	·09	45·65	·34	1·01	3·19	68·44	34·64	66
1	19	126	699	7·94	·17	38·14	2·09	1·66	11·00	61·01	41·02	67
...	2	80	492	4·48	·09	29·14	3·05	·18	7·17	44·12	31·20	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
1	75	815	9,662	5·83	...	47·28	·45	·46	4·98	58·99	40·70	70
...	2	337	1,371	20·62	·05	26·41	4·06	·10	16·70	67·94	34·20	71
1	7	227	598	...	·08	26·72	2·76	·57	18·44	48·57	42·16	72
3	19	416	1,097	4·42	...	20·94	3·34	·82	18·03	47·55	37·93	73
7	58	949	6,201	2·80	·01	28·39	·68	·36	5·83	38·07	25·64	74
4	7	188	590	...	...	29·73	1·34	·55	14·79	46·41	36·01	75
4	11	238	637	...	·07	26·40	2·46	·82	17·75	47·51	40·87	76
2	14	405	1,545	·07	...	23·71	1·50	·31	9·09	34·68	32·42	77
...	9	282	897	...	...	29·01	1·78	·46	14·33	45·59	37·76	78
...	7	163	425	...	...	18·50	3·97	·62	14·36	37·45	43·18	79
18	61	608	4,056	1·31	·01	40·38	4·90	·84	8·36	55·80	43·90	80
3	10	126	1,042	3·45	·05	39·29	3·14	·51	6·39	52·83	41·63	81
...	3	151	862	2·87	·11	33·75	3·90	·17	8·67	49·47	27·66	82
1	9	77	806	11·18	·07	34·88	2·36	·61	5·18	54·28	31·72	83
3	12	135	1,044	5·61	...	31·56	·12	·50	5·61	43·42	26·41	84
...	16	437	878	3·95	...	15·59	9·91	1·11	30·28	60·84	42·75	85
1	4	104	609	4·93	...	36·46	1·19	·34	8·84	51·75	39·01	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
2	7	115	797	20·14	·26	26·97	11·73	·61	10·07	69·78	37·21	89
6	55	945	3,540	8·63	·16	24·46	6·97	·87	14·96	56·05	30·32	90
1	2	52	451	...	·09	35·30	·73	·18	4·73	41·03	27·11	91
...	2	53	671	1·83	...	21·06	·29	·15	3·89	27·22	14·30	92
2	5	58	392	·35	...	20·39	2·16	·35	4·04	27·27	29·36	93
2	10	233	1,109	6·58	·10	32·56	5·30	·51	11·98	57·04	29·83	94
3	16	163	1,179	10·79	·06	37·05	10·42	1·03	10·48	75·83	31·77	95
...	14	250	2,542	2·36	·13	43·27	4·89	·31	5·56	56·53	28·95	96
1	6	66	756	5·01	...	35·79	·98	·37	4·03	46·18	29·37	97
2	7	29	792	27·87	...	37·68	·09	·61	2·52	68·76	25·49	98
3	7	10	532	7·65	...	38·79	1·58	·65	·93	49·60	31·88	99
8	72	3,288	12,459	1·36	·09	34·61	7·39	·34	15·70	59·50	38·78	100
3	4	37	477	1·17	·09	37·32	·18	·36	3·34	43·00	33·62	101
12	58	901	4,826	4·61	·04	39·47	1·84	·69	10·71	57·36	32·60	102
2	4	144	628	·52	·09	40·58	·09	·34	12·38	53·99	...	103
3	10	72	510	·96	·17	35·45	·88	·88	6·30	44·65	30·29	104
9	22	10	2,338	3·62	·02	49·81	·40	·51	·23	54·60	35·84	105
186	1,531	26,425	158,340	2·98	·06	33·54	3·62	·47	8·15	48·83	35·34	
6,523	27,780	221,931	1,993,778	3·80	·09	31·88	1·41	·59	4·73	42·51	30·98	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

Population of the Province.	Dispensaries.	*Number open on the 31st December 1893.*			Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	*Number open on the last day of the year.*			Remarks.
		North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces ... 34,254,254	I.—State	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
Oudh 12,650,831	II.—Local Rate Funds or District Board Dispensaries.	189	68	257	6	1	194	68	262	
Total ... 46,905,085	III.—Private, A	16	16	32	2	...	18	16	34	
	III.—State-aided, B ...	29	8	37	1	...	29	9	38	
	Total ...	236	92	328	9	1	243	93	336	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—Abstract Return of Principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1894.

Name of Disease.		IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.										
		Total number of persons treated, in-door and outdoor.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS.					MAJOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.				Minor surgical operations.
			In-door.				*Out-door.*					
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
GROUP A	1. Small-pox	563										
	2. Cholera	11,255										
	3. Dysentery	116,452										
	4. Malarial fevers	687,058										
	5. Primary syphilis	17,764										
	6. Secondary ditto	25,578										
	7. Gonorrhœa	25,487										
GROUP B	8. Scurvy	1,874										
	9. Worms	100,010										
GROUP C	10. Debility	37,812										
GROUP D	11. Rheumatic affections	145,261										
	12. Tubercular ditto	6,732										
	13. Leprosy	7,020										
	14. All other general diseases	108,605										
LOCAL DISEASES	15. Diseases of the nervous system	90,976										
	16. Ditto eye	307,025										
	17. Ditto ear	182,203										
	18. Ditto nose	17,627										
	19. Ditto circulatory system	4,050	59,366	36,217	11,141	6,331	3,469	3,882,395	36,191	1,133	398	1,026	153,601
	20. Lungs (diseases of)	35,066										
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	281,633										
	22. Diarrhœa	100,680										
	23. Dyspepsia	162,863										
	24. Diseases of the liver	11,585										
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	251,379										
	26. Goitre	37,631										
	27. Spleen (diseases of)	38,707										
	28. Diseases of the lymphatic system	24,377										
	29. Ditto urinary ditto	16,551										
	30. Ditto generative ditto	42,829										
	31. Other venereal diseases	8,539										
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	16,370										
	33. Ditto connective tissue	143,999										
	34. Ditto skin	496,193										
	35. Ulcers	283,910										
	36. Poisons	5,608										
	37. General injuries	4,106										
	38. Local ditto	86,383										
	Total	3,941,761	59,366	36,217	11,141	6,331	3,469	3,882,395	36,191	1,133	398	1,026	153,601

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the classes and sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

Total treated during the year.				Classes.					Daily attendance.							
				A.	*B.*	*C.*	*D.*	*E.*	*Average number.*				*Ratio per cent. of—*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,151,343	755,353	1,035,065	3,941,761	2,055	7,053	2,524,665	1,257,097	150,891	13,355·19	5,251·30	6,754·58	25,361·07	52·66	20·70	26·64	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894.

1	2													
	INCOME.													
	a	*b.*								*c*	*c½*	*d*	*d½*	
		From Government.												
Provinces.	Cash balance on 1st January.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.		From Local or other funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N. W.-P. and Oudh ...	2,00,968 2 3	2,42,641 10 4	4,345 7 11	43,098 9 0	2,388 11 0	32 10 6	22,261 7 4	3,14,767 8 5		1,23,146 1 2	62,464 13 0	25,803 13 3	4,500 0 0	

1	2			3								4	5	6
	INCOME—*(concluded)*.			EXPENDITURE.										
	e		*f*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
	Subscriptions.													
Provinces.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazár medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	13,814 1 3	1,10,277 12 10	9,31,200 10 8	1,15,884 9 8	21,893 5 5	60,856 12 0	42,192 14 6	76,011 11 6	1,41,128 9 3	33,100 0 0	7,33,515 0 2	1,97,685 10 6	0 1 3½	44·94

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1894-95.

Number.	Circle and District.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Revaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	First Circle.								Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	4	4,483	4,251	3,807	232	127	23·39	2,547 13 10
2	Saháranpur ...	18	31,153	30,677	29,336	476	280	29·57	4,242 14 7
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15	23,950	23,680	22,513	270	153	29·32	3,977 4 6
4	Meerut ...	26	47,180	46,149	44,246	1,031	607	32·23	5,237 14 8
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	35,396	35,240	33,936	156	67	35·79	4,338 1 0
6	Aligarh ...	20	40,962	40,619	39,106	343	188	37·67	4,411 5 6
7	Muttra ...	16	29,256	28,944	26,836	312	94	37·75	3,944 7 0
8	Agra ...	20	38,654	38,305	34,968	349	116	34·95	4,716 6 1
9	Farukhabad ...	15	24,633	24,098	21,731	535	181	25·52	3,752 1 8
10	Mainpuri ...	13	21,473	21,294	19,151	179	55	25·19	3,240 8 6
11	Etáwah ...	12	21,246	21,055	19,082	191	80	26·33	3,275 3 5
12	Etah ...	15	30,516	30,222	28,189	294	105	40·30	3,736 14 4
13	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	6,460	6,189	5,502	271	155	23·45	660 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	195	355,362	350,723	328,403	4,639	2,208	31·99	48,080 15 1
	Second Circle.								
14	Almora ...	9	14,792	14,271	13,653	521	209	33·69	1,801 10 8
15	Naini Tal ...	14	11,470	11,193	10,810	277	103	30·12	2,376 6 2
16	Bijnor ...	18	24,555	24,488	21,618	67	46	27·28	3,502 1 9
17	Moradabad ...	21	39,168	39,116	36,026	52	45	36·06	4,378 14 0
18	Budaun ...	19	31,143	30,984	28,837	159	70	33 61	2,920 12 10
19	Bareilly ...	16	35,493	35,047	31,662	446	296	30·71	3,432 5 1
20	Pilibhít ...	8	21,744	21,716	18,530	28	19	38·22	1,930 10 2
21	Sháhjahánpur ...	14	26,059	25,843	22,886	216	110	25·02	2,888 10 5
22	Lucknow ...	20	30,521	29,721	23,776	800	456	31·30	4,631 2 8
23	Unao ...	14	36,676	36,676	30,855	...	...	32·35	2,229 8 9
24	Bara Banki ...	26	39,681	39,460	31,578	221	168	28·07	2,705 0 6
25	Sitapur ...	25	57,667	56,695	48,438	972	722	45·71	3,615 15 6
26	Hardoi ...	26	60,026	59,723	52,139	303	230	47·04	3,230 10 6
27	Kheri ...	16	27,589	27,486	23,270	103	72	25·83	2,264 9 3
28	Fyzabad ...	23	45,768	45,262	37,342	506	319	30·94	3,428 15 3
29	Bahraich ...	11	16,547	16,489	13,607	58	24	13 62	2,358 6 10
30	Gonda ...	24	30,991	30,811	25,610	180	111	17·62	2,940 14 4
31	Rae Bareli ...	16	35,733	35,727	30,455	6	5	29·39	2,571 11 8
32	Sultánpur ...	16	20,406	20,383	17,383	23	14	16·17	2,069 1 6
33	Partábgarh ...	15	25,480	25,429	22,222	51	26	24·42	2,933 1 1
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	351	631,509	626,520	538,697	4,989	3,045	28·84	58,210 8 11
	Third Circle.								
34	Garhwál Hills ...	10	26,212	12,774	12,356	13,438	9,403	53·35	1,659 4 2
35	Cawnpore ...	22	35,108	34,970	31,397	138	111	26 04	3,862 14 3
36	Fatehpur ...	14	23,813	23,794	20,243	19	16	28 98	2,108 10 5
37	Bánda ...	17	16,230	16,226	14,667	4	1	20·78	4,559 5 9
38	Allahabad ...	26	30,170	29,901	26,098	269	138	17·09	2,726 12 6
39	Hamírpur ...	12	19,578	19,567	18,546	11	11	36·12	2,001 2 11
40	Jaunpur ...	15	30,044	29,981	26,046	63	28	20 61	3,215 12 3
41	Gorakhpur ...	35	60,870	59,312	53,704	1,558	979	18 26	2,189 3 9
42	Basti ...	26	45,568	45,486	40,076	82	26	22·45	5,919 11 2
43	Azamgarh ...	20	28,601	28,516	24,928	85	49	14·15	3,174 2 11
44	Mirzapur ...	17	19,198	19,155	17,774	43	37	15·33	5 687 15 5
45	Benares ...	14	21,574	21,504	20,281	70	27	22 03	2,168 13 3
46	Gházipur ...	12	24,035	23,824	22,443	211	11	22·01	2,573 2 10
47	Ballia ...	10	20,785	20,783	20,002	2	2	20·10	3,151 13 11
48	Jhánsi ...	20	21,805	21,797	20,651	8	8	30 22	2,479 4 0
49	Jalaun ...	12	12,017	12,016	11,392	1	1	28 74	1,7.1 8 8
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	282	435,608	419,606	380,604	16,002	10,950	21·72	44,494 1 0
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.	828	1,422,479	1,396,849	1,247,704	25,630	16,203	26 81	1 55 7-6 2

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